3 1761 05506069 3

Nahbooleth
4th son of the Autho

36

HYDERABAD, DCN.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

UNDER

SIR SALAR JUNG.

An Account of the Civil, Military, and Public Works Departments of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jáh Bahadur's Territories, under the Administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., the Regent for, and Prime Minister to, His Highness.

For 1290 F.=1880-81 A.D.

TOGETHER WITH BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE REFORMS INTRODUCED IN THE JUDICIAL AND POLICE, REVENUE AND FINANCE, MILITARY AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS, DURING THE FIRST 28 YEARS OF HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADMINISTRATION, FROM 1263 F.=1853 A.D. TO 1290 F.=1881 A.D., AND AN ACCOUNT OF FURTHER REFORMS CONTEMPLATED IN 1291 FASLI=1881-82 A.D.

BY

MOULAVI CHERÁGH ALI,

REVENUE SECRETARY,

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM-UL-MULK'S GOVERNMENT,

AUTHOR OF "REFORMS UNDER MOSLEM RULE," AND "A CRITICAL EXPOSITION OF THE POPULAR JIHAD."

VOLUME I TO IV.

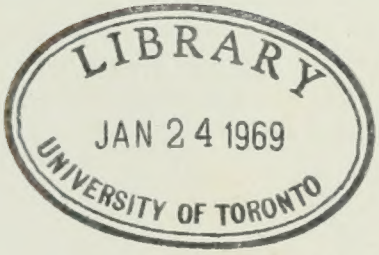
Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE

EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1886

DS
485
H9A7



INTRODUCTION.

My object in preparing this work has been to give an account of the wise and beneficent administration of His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung, Regent and Prime Minister of Hyderabad, as developed in the year 1290 Fasli = A.D. 1880, with occasional references to the progress of the work of administration under him in previous years. I have also compared the condition of the territory administered by him with that of the surrounding Provinces in several of the most important particulars. I have already explained in the Dedication that the work was taken in hand during His Excellency's lifetime, that is to say, in 1291 Fasli. Had he lived to see the reforms contemplated by him fully carried out, he would have occupied a still higher place in the roll of great Statesmen than that already assigned to him by the public judgment.

C. A.

Hyderabad, Deccan,
1884.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2009 with funding from
Ontario Council of University Libraries

http://www.archive.org/details/hyderabaddeccanu00alic

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN),

Its various Divisions, Area, and Population.

		PAGE
I.—Main Divisions		1
„ Section First—The Hyderabad Dominion—		
„ „	Hyderabad Proper	1
„ „	Hyderabad, Geographical, &c., Divisions	2
„ „	Agricultural Divisions	2
„ „	Territorial Divisions	3
„ Section Second—Jagirs in General—		
„ „	Territorial Divisions—*continued.* Origin of Jagirs	3
„ „	Nature of *Inam-al-Tumgha*	3
„ „	Derivation of *Al-Tumgha*	3
„ „	Timour's System of Jagirs	4
„ „	Jagirs in this State, their nature	4
„ „	Jagirs as Free Grants	5
„ „	Origin of *Chauth*	6
„ „	*Chauth*-paying Jagirs	6
„ „	Other Contributions	6
„ „	Area and Population of the Jagirs—	
„ „	Area and Population of the Jagirs	6
„ „	Abstract of Jagir Villages	7
„ „	Classification of Jagirs	10
„ „	Paigah (Military) Jagirs—	
„ „	Description of Paigah	10
„ „	Paigah Divisions	10
„ „	History of Paigah	11
„ „	Area and Population	11
„ „	Sarfkhas Talukas—	
„ „	Sarfkhas Talukas	12

			PAGE
I. Section Third—		THE *KHALISA* OR DIVANI TERRITORY—	
,,	,,	Meaning of *Khalisa*	13
,,	,,	Growth of the Divani Territory	14
,,	,,	RESUMPTION OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS—	
,,	,,	*Tankhah Mahals* resumed	14
,,	,,	TALUKAS REDEEMED FROM MORTGAGE—	
,,	,,	Basmat, &c., Talukas redeemed	15
,,	,,	Other Villages redeemed	16
,,	,,	RESUMPTIONS AND GRANTS OF JAGIRS—	
,,	,,	Jagirs resumed	17
,,	,,	Fresh Grants made	18
,,	,,	Dharaseon and Koppal	18
,,	,,	THE RESTORED DISTRICTS—	
,,	,,	Restored Districts	18
,,	,,	Annual Revenue	19
,,	,,	THE SHORAPUR PRINCIPALITY—	
,,	,,	Shorapur	19
,,	,,	Shorapur under British Administration	20
,,	,,	Rebellion of the Raja	20
,,	,,	The Cession to His Highness	21
,,	,,	CEDED TALUKAS	21
,,	,,	EXCHANGE WITH BRITISH TERRITORY	22
,,	,,	EXCHANGE WITH BERAR	23
,,	,,	TENURES OF THE *KHALISA* TERRITORY—	
,,	,,	*Khalisa* Lands	23
,,	,,	Meaning of *Khalisa*	24
,,	,,	*Bilmokta* or Quit-rent	24
,,	,,	*Peishkash*	24
,,	,,	Inam Lands	25
,,	,,	*Khalisa* Proper or Raiatwari	25
,,	,,	CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE DIVANI TERRITORY—	
,,	,,	Former Divisions	25
,,	,,	Former Divisions obliterated	26
,,	,,	Present Divisions of the Divani Territory	27

			PAGE
I. Section Third		I. North-Western Division—	
,,	,,	*Zila* of Aurangabad	28
,,	,,	Town of Aurangabad	29
,,	,,	*Zila* of Birh	29
,,	,,	*Zila* of Parbhani	30
,,	,,	II. Western Division—	
,,	,,	*Zila* of Bidar	31
,,	,,	*Zila* of Nander	32
,,	,,	*Zila* of Naldrug	32
,,	,,	III. Southern Division—	
,,	,,	*Zila* of Gulbarga	34
,,	,,	*Zila* of Shorapur	34
,,	,,	*Zila* of Raichur	35
,,	,,	*Zila* of Lingsugur	36
,,	,,	IV Northern Division—	
,,	,,	*Zila* of Medak	37
,,	,,	*Zila* of Indur	38
,,	,,	*Zila* of Elgandal	38
,,	,,	The *Amaldari* of Sarpur.....	39
,,	,,	V. Eastern Division—	
,,	,,	*Zila* of Khammam	40
,,	,,	*Zila* of Nalgunda	41
,,	,,	*Zila* of Nagar Karnul.....	41
,,	,,	Areas of the Districts.....	42
,,	,,	Tahsil Baghat.....	42
,,	,,	City	42
,,	,,	Suburbs	43
,,	,,	*Maktas* and *Peishkash* Villages.	43
,,	,,	*Khalisa, Makta and Peishkash* Villages	43
,,	,,	Abstract of Civil Divisions ...	44
II. Section Fourth		—Hyderabad Assigned Districts—	
,,	,,	Assigned Districts	45
,,	,,	Province of Berar	45
,,	,,	Revenue of Assigned Districts	46
,,	,,	Restored Districts.....	47
,,	,,	The Revenue of the Restored Districts	47

PAGE

II. Section Fourth—Col. Malleson quoted 48
,, ,, The cause of the increase of Revenue. 50
,, ,, Berar 51
,, ,, General Statement of the Area and Population of Berar 52
,, ,, Application for the Restoration of Berar 53
,, ,, The question mooted again..... 54
,, ,, General Statement of Area and Population of *Khalisa* and Jagirs in H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions ..... 56—71

CHAPTER II.

Historical Sketch of the Changes introduced in the Form of Administration during the past 28 years, by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.

Section First.—Previous Form of Administration—
,, The old form of Administration 73
,, The *Mufassil* 73
,, Metropolis 73
,, *Adalat-i-Divankhana* 74
,, Police 74

Section Second.—Reforms introduced by H. E. Sir Salar Jung—
,, Sub-Section I.—Reforms introduced from 1263 to 1273 Fasli—
,, ,, Talukdars under the old System 74
,, ,, Reforms 75
,, ,, *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls.* 76
,, ,, Creation of new Courts of Justice in the Metropolis 76
,, ,, Measures to suppress crimes in the *Mufassil.* 77

			PAGE
Section Second, Sub Section I.—		*Munshi Khana* established	77
,,	,,	Government Treasury established in the Metropolis	78
,,	,,	Administration of Restored Districts	78
,,	,,	System of farming Taxes on Imports and Exports abolished.....	79
,,	,,	Stamp Paper Office established.....	79
,,	,,	Department for the Execution of Decrees, &c.....	79
,,	,,	Judicial Secretariat	79
,,	,,	Administrative Divisions of Divani Territory before formation of Districts.....	79
,,	Sub-Section II.—	Reforms Introduced from 1274 to 1290 Fasli—	
,,	,,	Administrative Reforms.	81
,,	,,	Establishment of the Board of Revenue	81
,,	,,	Creation of Uniform Civil Divisions	81
,,	,,	Formation of Districts ...	82
,,	,,	Classification of Districts.	82
,,	,,	Divisions of Divani Territory	82
,,	,,	Division of Administrative Authority	83
,,	,,	Government Treasuries established in the *Mufassil*	83
,,	,,	Classes, Grades, and Salaries of *Mufassil* Officers	84

PAGE

Section Second, Sub-Section II.—Cost of Establishments of Subordinate Officials. 84

,, ,, Tahsildars' Subordinates 85

,, ,, Two more Districts and a Sub-District formed .. 86

,, ,, Reorganisation of the Police 87

,, ,, Superintendents and Inspectors of Police 87

,, ,, Subordinate Establishments of Police 88

,, ,, Grades and Classes of Superintendents and Inspectors of Police 88

,, ,, Cost of Police Office Establishments 88

,, ,, Superintendents of Police. 89

,, ,, Medical and Educational Officers 89

,, ,, Prison, Medicine and Education 89

,, ,, Reforms at the Headquarters 89

,, ,, Powers of the Board of Revenue 90

,, ,, Rules framed by the Board of Revenue 90

,, ,, Duties of the Board of Revenue 91

,, ,, Cost of the Board of Revenue 91

,, ,, Stamp Paper Office..... 91

,, ,, Transit Duties 91

,, ,, Conservancy of Forests. 92

,, ,, Districts distributed into Divisions 92

,, ,, Sadar Talukdars, their Powers and Duties 92

			PAGE
Section Second, Sub-Section II.—		Criminal Power of Sadar Talukdars	93
,,	,,	Their Annual Tour of Inspection	93
,,	,,	Judicial Assistants and their Grades.....	93
,,	,,	Duties of Judicial Assistants.....	93
,,	,,	*Naib Sadar Muhtamims* of the Police and their Duties	93
,,	,,	Divisional Superintending Engineers of P. W. D.....	94
,,	,,	Inspectors of Public Instruction	94
,,	,,	*Sadar-ul-Miham* or Departmental Ministers, Revenue—	
,,	,,	Abolition of the Board of Revenue and establishment of the Central Revenue Department.	94
,,	,,	Central Revenue Department abolished ...	94
,,	,,	Revenue Minister	95
,,	,,	Extent of Revenue Minister's Administration..	95
,,	,,	Board of Revenue superseded by *Sadar-ul-Mihams*	95
,,	,,	Powers of the Revenue Minister	95
,,	,,	Mines and Quarries.....	95
,,	,,	Inam Commission established	96
,,	,,	Revenue Survey Department organised ...	96

			PAGE
Section Second, Sub-Section II.—		Boundary-dispute Settlement Department established	96
,,	,,	Establishment of Gazetteer Office	97
,,	,,	Formation of the Irrigation Branch	97
,,	,,	Census Office established	97
,,	,,	JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—	
,,	,,	Reforms in the Department of Justice	97
,,	,,	*Mahakma-i-Sadar Murafa*	97
,,	,,	*Mahakma-i-Murafa-i-Azla*	98
,,	,,	Minister of Justice, his Duties and Powers.....	98
,,	,,	POLICE—	
,,	,,	Inspector General of Police	98
,,	,,	Minister of Police	99
,,	,,	Shamshir Jung, Minister of Police	99
,,	,,	MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—	
,,	,,	Chief Engineer of P.W.D.	99
,,	,,	Minister of Miscellaneous Department.....	99
,,	,,	Shahab Jung, Miscellaneous Minister.....	99
,,	,,	Medical Department	100
,,	,,	GOVERNMENT SECRETARIATS, REVENUE DEPARTMENT AND FINANCE—	
,,	,,	Revenue Secretary	100
,,	,,	Matters under the direct control of the Prime Minister	100
,,	,,	The Revenue Minister as Assistant of the Divan .	101

			PAGE
Section Second, Sub-Section, II.—		Accountant-General, his Powers	101
,,	,,	Periodical Accounts to be forwarded to the Accountant-General..	101
,,	,,	Accountant-General's Duties	102
,,	,,	*Daftar-i-Tankih*, Auditor of Accounts	102
,,	,,	Treasury Office in the Metropolis	102
,,		Postmaster General's Office	102
,,	,,	POLITICAL DEPARTMENT—	
,,	,,	*Daftar-i-Mulki*, or Political Office	102
,,	,,	POLICE—	
,,	,,	Secretary to Prime Minister, Police Department	103
,,	,,	The Police Secretary to the Prime Minister.	103
,,	,,	JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENT—	
,,	,,	Department for framing Rules and Regulations.....	103
,,	,,	Legal Secretary appointed	103
,,	,,	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—	
,,	,,	District P.W.D. Offices	103
,,	,,	Secretary to Prime Minister in P.W.D ...	104
,,	,,	Origin of Workshop ...	104
,,	,,	Store Department established	104
,,	,,	Geological Survey started	104

PAGE

Section Second, Sub-Section II.—Students of Geology ... 105
" " Coal Fields 105
" " Chanda Railway Survey 105
" " Military Department—
" " Military Secretary, Regular Troops..... 106
" " Military Secretary to Prime Minister, Irregular Troops..... 106
" " *Daftar-i-Nazm Jamiat* or Military Control Office. 106
" " Mansab Pay Office 106
" " Private Secretary to Prime Minister 106
" " Government Press 107
" " Secretary to Prime Minister in the Miscellaneous Department... 107
" " Railway Secretary to Prime Minister 107
" " Sarfkhas Secretary 107
" " Appendix. Notification. 108—110

CHAPTER III.

Form of Administration in 1290 *Fasli.*

Introduction 111
Reforms during the present Administration 111
Constitution of Government 112
The four Departmental Ministers 112
The Peishkar 113
Government Secretariats 113
Sanctioning of Departmental Budget resting with the Prime Minister 113
Civil Administrative Staff..... 114
District Administrative Staff 115

PAGE

Their Duties 115
Other District, Tahsil and Village Officers..... 116
Sadar Talukdars or Divisional Commissioners 116
Other Officers of Miscellaneous Branches of Revenue at the Head-quarters 117
Judicial Organisation..... 117
Executive and Judicial Staff in the *Mufassil*, in Divisions, in Districts, in the interior of Districts 118
Special Organisation of the Metropolis 118
Civil Administration 119
Criminal Administration 120
Do. in the City..... 120
Do. in the District 121
Appeals 121
Jails..... 122
Police 122
Administration of Police 122
The Police *Jawk*..... 123
Village Police 123
Revenue Administration 124
Village Officers 124
Jamabandi 125
Taluka or Tahsil..... 125
Other Branches of Revenue Department..... 125
Inam 126
Customs 126
Survey and Settlement 126
Forest 127
Stamps 127
Abkari..... 127
Irrigation 127
Education 127
Medical 128
Public Works Department 128
Departments allied to P. W. D. 128
Extra Duties of Engineers 129
Municipality 129
Post Office 130

PAGE

Statements, A, B, C, D, E .....131—142
Reforms contemplated in 1291 Fasli 143
Creation of the Supreme Court 144
Appointment of *Munsifs and Mir-Adls* in Talukas 144
Police Reforms 144
Reforms in the Miscellaneous Department 144
Details of the Proposed Reorganisation 145
Draft of the Notification concerning the Proposed Reorganisation and Administrative Changes in His Highness' Government 146--155

APPENDICES A to D.....i—lxxxvii

CHAPTER I.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN),

Its Various Divisions, Area, and Population.

CHAPTER I.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN),

Its Various Divisions, Area, and Population.

Main Divisions.

1. There are two main divisions of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's territories :—

Main divisions.

I. The Hyderabad Dominion, under the administration of His Highness' Government; and

II. The Berar Province, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, under the British Administration.

Both these main divisions comprise an area of 1,00,408 square miles,* with a population of 1,25,11,267 souls,† according to the latest Census Returns for 1881.

I.

SECTION FIRST.

The Hyderabad Dominion.

2. The first division of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's territories contains 82,698 square miles, with 98,45,594 persons.

Hyderabad Proper.

It will be convenient to treat of it under the heads geographical or territorial, and civil or administrative.

---

* Briggs, (Nizam, I. 2), Col. Malleson (Native States of India, p. 277) and Dr. Pope (Text Book of Indian History, p. 18) give 95,337 square miles. The Southern Gazetteer (p. 650) has 90,000, and Hamilton (Gazetteer of India, Vol. I. p. 623) has 95,000 square miles. Sir Charles Aitchison (Treaties and Engagements, Vol. VI. p. 143) and Talboys Wheeler (The Imperial Assemblage, 1877) make about 98,000. Dr. Hunter (Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. III. p. 500) gives 97,728, and Col. Thullier (Manual of Survey of India, 1875) 97,887.

† Talboys Wheeler (The Imperial Assemblage, 1877) gives about nine millions; Col. Malleson (Native States of India), Sir Charles Aitchison (Treaties and Engagements, VI. p. 143,) and Dr. Pope (Text Book of Indian History) 1,06,66,080; Dr. Hunter (Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. III. p. 505) estimates the population of Berar at 22,26,496, and the population of the remainder of the Hyderabad territories at 90,00,000.

Hyderabad, Geographical, &c., Divisions.

3. The geographical, ethnological, or linguistic divisions of Hyderabad proper are:—

1. Mahrattwari.
2. Telingana.
3. Kanara.

The area and population of each of the above three divisions are as follow:—

	Square Miles.	Population.
(1.) *Mahrattwari.*		
North-Western Division	14,983	18,72,637
Western Division	12,308	20,85,151
Total.....	27,291	39,57,788
(2.) *Telingana.*		
Northern Division	18,983	20,32,131
Eastern Division	20,407	17,17,630
Hyderabad City and District	3,385	7,34,710
Total.....	42,775	44,84,471
(3.) *Kanara.*		
Southern Division	12,632	14,03,335
Grand Total.....	82,698	98,45,594

Agricultural, Divisions.

4. The Hyderabad territory is divided into two main Agricultural divisions, one of which comprises the wheat-producing and the other the rice-producing districts, called respectively the dry and wet cultivation districts. The area and population of each of these two divisions are given below:—

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
Dry.....	39,923	53,61,123
Wet.....	42,775	44,84,471
Total ...	82,698	98,45,594

Territorial Divisions.

5. The territorial divisions are (1) *Jagir*, and (2) *Khalisa* lands; that is (1) land not paying revenue, quit-rent or *Peishkash* to the Government; and (2) land paying Government revenue in the shape of rent (or land revenue proper), *Pan Makta*, and *Sarbasta* (quit-rent), and *Peishkash;* also *Khalisa Inam* lands.

SECTION SECOND.

Jagirs in General.

Territorial Divisions—*continued.* Origin of Jagirs.

6. A brief account of Jagirs in general will not be considered out of place here. The Jagir was a tenure common among the Mohammadan Governments, under the general appellations of *Inam-al-Tumgha*, and *Madad Ma-ash*, in which the public revenue of a given tract of land was made over to a servant of the State, together with the powers requisite to enable him to collect and appropriate such revenue, and to administer the general government of the territory so assigned. The assignment was either conditional or otherwise; in the former case, some public service, as the levy and maintenance of troops or some other specified duty was engaged for; while in the latter the land was left entirely at the disposal of the grantee. The assignment was either for a stated term, or more usually for the life-time of the holder, lapsing on his death to the State, although frequently renewed to his heir on the payment of a *Nazrana;* and sometimes specified to be a hereditary assignment, without which specification it was held to be a life tenure.

Nature of *Inam-al-Tumgha.*

7. The right or interest conveyed by an *Al-Tumgha Jagir* tenure is not transferable by sale, gift or bequest, or by any other mode of transfer; and the nature of the grant, as well as the understanding and practice of the Moghul Government appears to have corresponded with this view. The *Al-Tumgha* may be considered in the light of an entail upon the grantee and his heirs. In default of heirs the Jagir reverts to the State.

Derivation of *Al-Tumgha.*

8. *Al-Tumgha* is derived from the Turkish words, *Al* and *Tumgha*, both which signify the royal signet. *Al* in Persian implies also a

scarlet colour, and therefore it has been supposed to mean the Emperor's red signet. It is difficult to say when *Al-Tumgha* was introduced into the Revenue terminology of India, in the sense either of a seal or a grant. It certainly does not appear to have been in common and practical use in the fiscal language of the country in Akbar's time. In the Institutes (*Ain*) of Akbar, *Sayurghal*, a Chaghattai word, is used for free grants of land as *Madad Ma-ash*. This latter term signifies 'means of subsistence,' and differs for this reason from *Jagir* or *Tuyul* lands which were conferred, for a specified time, on Mansabdars in lieu of salaries.

Timour's System of Jagirs.

9. The *Jagir* may be said to be a military tenure. Its origin in India may be traced to the following practice of Timour. He ordered the whole of the revenue of the country to be divided into lots of different amounts, and directed that these lots should be written on a royal assignment, *Yurligh*. These assignments were brought to the *Divankhana* (Exchequer) to be entered perhaps. Each of the Omra and Mingbaushis (officers of horse, who received sixty times the pay of a trooper) received one of these assignments. If the amount was greater than his own allowance, he was to share it with another; if less, he got another to make up the amount. Timour directed, however, that no Amir or Mingbaushi should collect more from the subject than the established revenue and taxes; and for this purpose, and to keep an account of the *Jama*, and of the payments and shares of the Ryots, &c., to every province on which royal assignments were granted, he appointed two Vazirs; one of whom was to take care that the Jagirdar should not oppress the Ryots. The Jagirdars got the grant first for three years; at the end of the period the country was inspected. If it was found in a flourishing condition, and the peasantry were contented, the Jagir was continued; otherwise it was resumed, and the Jagirdar was punished by withholding from him his subsistence for three years following.

Jagirs in this State. Their nature.

10. The Jagir lands are now of five kinds:—

(*a*) *Al-Tumgha Jagir* or *Inam-al-Tumgha*: These are permanent, perpetual and hereditary grants.

(*b*) *Zat Jagirs* or grants made of large portions of land for the maintenance of the grantees and mostly personal.

(*c*) *Jagir Nigehdasht Jamiat* or *Paigah* : These are assignments of groups of villages or Parganahs to some one of the nobility or gentry of the State in lieu of levying a certain number of troops whose expenses are to be defrayed from the proceeds thereof.

(*d*) *Tankhahi Mahalat*, which resemble the third kind, but are of a later origin and are not legitimate in their nature. These had their origin in the times when the State was involved in pecuniary difficulties, when the Jamadars or Military chiefs lost no opportunity of taking charge of *Khalisa* talukas as guarantee for the regular payment of their establishments, and paid their troops from the proceeds thereof. By and by the infection spread and the other recipients of cash allowances too, such as Mansabdars, Rusumdars, Heads of offices and establishments, creditors of the State or *Sahus*, as they were called, followed the same example. In this sense *Tankhah* Jagirs are no more than assignments of villages, Parganahs or talukas in lieu of certain State debts or advances made to Government or for the pay of offices, establishments or troops.

(*e*) *Sarfkhas* (or Crown) *Jagirs* which are assigned to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk in lieu of cash payments from the Public Treasury. They also include some personal Jagirs.

These lands are not administered by His Highness' Government, except the last, nearly all of which was placed under the charge of the Government during the minority of the present Nizam-ul-Mulk.

Jagirs as free Grants.

11. The Jagirdars, as a rule, do not pay to the Government, or directly to His Highness, any amount of annual tribute, *Nazrana*, or fee. They hold free grants of land. But there are a few who do pay the *Chauth* or *Mokassa* either directly to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk or to the Government.

Origin of *Chauth*.

12. The Mahrattas demanded one-fourth of the Government collection as their *Chauth*. The chiefs, left by the Moghul Emperors in charge of the Deccan, first faintly opposed, and then conciliated the Mahrattas: a truce was concluded about A.D. 1710, by which they yielded the *Chauth* or one-fourth of the Government collections to the Mahrattas. This was confirmed by the Emperor Mohammad Shah in 1719. The fourth thus acquired was called by the Mahrattas the *Chauth*. A fourth of this *Chauth* or 25 per cent. was reserved for the Raja, and collected by the *Priti Nidhi*, the *Peishwa* and the *Punt Suchew* under the name of *Babti*. The remainder of the *Chauth*, *i.e.*, 75 per cent., was called *Mokassa*, and was apportioned among the *Sirdars* on condition of maintaining troops and bearing certain expenses. This *Mokassa* was sub-divided into two heads: (1) *Sahotra* and (2) *Ain Mokassa*. The *Sahotra* or six per cent. of the whole *Chauth* was given to the *Punt Suchew*, leaving the *Ain Mokassa* to be divided among the other *Sirdars* as already described.

Chauth-paying Jagirs.

13. There are certain Jagirdars who pay *Chauth* to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government. These formerly used to pay *Chauth* under the different heads described above to the Mahratta Government of Poona; and, since the dismemberment of the Poona Government, have continued to pay the same to that of His Highness. The total amount levied from these Jagirdars is Rs. 64,596.

Other Contributions.

14. The undermentioned Jagirdars pay annually the sum specified against their names as a contribution directly to His Highness:

The Navvab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur from Koppal.....	Rs. 25,000
The Navvab Shamshir Jung Bahadur from Chitapur.	„ 17,000

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE JAGIRS.

Area and Population of the Jagirs.

15. There are about 6,848 Jagir villages of all descriptions, with a population of 31,63,705 souls. The area of all of the Jagirs is not known. Most of the isolated Jagir villages are scattered all over the *Khalisa* territory, and their area, not being separately

ascertainable, is included in the 71,589 square miles of the *Khalisa* territory. (*Vide* p. 44.)

	Area, Square Miles.	No. of Villages.	Population.
Jagirs, area not known	.....	3,572	15,81,217
Do. area known	11,109	3,329	16,12,791
The Jagirs, the area of which is known, are specified below :—			
Sarfkhas including its Jagirs	7,113	1,894	8,82,654
Paigah	2,373	1,060	5,59,401
Koppal	1,010	261	1,15,407
Bhalki	128	53	29,726
Bhum	287	43	19,015
Ajunta	198	18	6,583

Abstract of Jagir Villages.

16. The following Abstract shows the number and population of the Jagir villages in His Highness' Dominions.

District.	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages.	Population.
Bidar	Karamungi	63	27,175
	Aurad	78	38,217
	Chincholi	43	42,954
	Narainkhair	94	39,837
	Hasanabad	76	31,611
	Partappur	66	43,309
	Walandi	20	8,760
	Humnabad	3	7,828
	Ekeli	14	11,011
	Bhalki	53	29,726
	Chitgopa	83	60,977
	Miscellaneous Villages	239	1,25,558
	Total	832	4,67,083
Nander	Palam	179	65,079
	Kharka Bara Halli	70	37,163
	Kundalwadi	11	11,019
	Kotgir	22	11,260
	Madnur	27	11,541
	Miscellaneous Villages	187	1,03,421
	Total	496	2,39,483

District.	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages.	Population.
Naldrug	Dharasoon including Bemli	102	73,354
	Wasi	102	52,689
	Parenda	123	49,821
	Kalum	73	39,929
	Lohara	125	63,282
	Alund	65	30,508
	Gunjoti	75	39,604
	Alur	20	7,087
	Bhum	43	19,015
	Miscellaneous Villages	32	17,129
	Total...	760	3,92,418
Elgandal	Sarfkhas	24	16,000
	Pedda Palli	33	37,133
	Miscellaneous Villages	237	1,55,976
	Total...	294	2,09,109
Indur	Elgadup	54	12,231
	Gandhari	30	10,637
	Kowlas	25	10,148
	Miscellaneous Villages	203	1,11,423
	Total...	312	1,44,439
Medak	Hathnura	26	13,584
	Narsapur	27	8,320
	Dundigal	26	13,584
	Miscellaneous Villages	118	47,456
	Total...	197	82,944
Sarfur Tandur	Miscellaneous Villages	62	13,769
Aurangabad	Sillode	49	29,474
	Khuldabad	32	7,962
	Dhavada	39	15,822
	Jafarabad	46	14,271
	Tambhurni	36	11,060
	Ghatmandur	30	10,287
	Ajunta	18	6,588
	Takli	17	5,996
	Dongargaon	25	5,285
	Seoli	30	8,652
	Miscellaneous Villages	247	81,258
	Total...	569	1,96,655

District.	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages.	Population
Parbhani	Sonepeth	8	8,575
	Partur	100	31,799
	Srishti	14	5,451
	Miscellaneous Villages	111	56,752
	Total	233	1,02,577
Birh	Patoda	80	35,302
	Miscellaneous Villages	161	1,15,109
	Total	241	1,50,411
Khammam	Miscellaneous Villages	203	80,634
Nagar Karnul	Miscellaneous Villages	237	94,228
Nalgunda	Miscellaneous Villages	204	1,06,718
Gulbarga	Mungulgi	10	3,622
	Ferozabad	36	21,331
	Mashal	37	21,092
	Afzalpur	35	12,595
	Chitapur	31	16,791
	Nargunda	18	6,112
	Ratkal	19	12,081
	Kaliani	85	36,709
	Kosgi	18	20,231
	Tandur	62	13,953
	Pedvemal	45	12,712
	Miscellaneous Villages	165	76,533
	Total	561	2,53,762
Lingsugur	Koppal	158	59,884
	Elburga	103	55,523
	Anagundi	17	4,044
	Miscellaneous Villages	289	75,000
	Total	567	1,94,451
Raichur	Miscellaneous Villages	53	14,316
Shorapur	Do.	177	53,420

District.	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages.	Population.
Atraf Balda	Yedalabad	158	86,760
	Shahabad	195	74,065
	Mandmul	114	49,304
	Medchal	212	89,008
	Patlur	132	46,542
	Vikarabad	12	9,232
	Begampeth	25	10,953
	Miscellaneous Villages	2	1,424
	Total	850	3,67,288
	Grand Total	6,848	31,63,705

Classification of Jagirs.

17. The classification of the above Jagirs under each of the five classes described in para. 10, together with their history, will be given in a separate chapter hereafter. I will describe here only the Paigah and Sarfkhas Jagirs of the 3rd and 5th classes respectively.

Paigah (Military) Jagirs.

Description of Paigah.

18. The Paigah Jagirs or the Talukas assigned to His Excellency the Navvab Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir Bahadur, in lieu of payment to His Highness' household troops, comprise an area of about 2,373 square miles, 1,007 villages and 5,29,098 persons. The word *Paigah* means "stable." In this account I have excluded Bhalki which is a *Zat* Jagir of the Amir Kabir, and Kharka Bara Halli, a Sarfkhas taluka, the administration of which is entrusted to the Navvab Shams-ul-Omra.

Paigah Divisions.

19. The present Paigah Jagirs are divided into two classes: (1) those belonging to the late Co-Regent Navvab Oomdat-ul-Mulk Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir Fakhr-ud-Din Khan, now in the possession of his nephew the Navvab Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur; and (2) those appertaining to his brother the late Co-Regent Navvab Vikar-ul-Omra, afterwards Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir Rashid-ud-Din Khan, who died in 1291 F.=13th December 1881. And since the death of the latter another division has taken place in the Talukas between the Navvab Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir

Khurshid Jáh Bahadur and Ikbal-ud-Dowlah Bahadur Vikar-ul-Omra, too tedious to detail.

History of Paigah.

20. The Paigah Jagirs were first assigned by H. H. the Navvab Nizam Ali Khan, Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jáh *Ghufrán Ma-áb* to Abul Khair Khan, the first Shams-ul-Omra, for the purpose indicated by the word Paigah (stable), that is for the maintenance of a body of horse, called His Highness' household troops. The yield of the lands assigned to the Paigah party was formerly much larger. On the death of the first Shams-ul-Omra, Sir John Kennoway said that they were rated at 38 lakhs, but was supposed to yield 54 lakhs of Rupees a year. The official amount of their annual yield during His Highness the Navvab Secunder Jáh Nizam-ul-Mulk *Mughfarat Manzil's* reign was Rs. 29,57,301 for the maintenance of troops and Rs. 82,243 for personal Jagir. His Highness the Navvab Secunder Jáh Nizam-ul-Mulk *Mughfarat Manzil* had resumed several Talukas of Paigah, and the annual net yield of the remaining Paigah Talukas was reduced to Rs. 11,24,127.

But his late Highness the Navvab Afzal-ud-Dowlah Bahadur Nizam-ul-Mulk *Mughfarat Mákán* restored some of the Talukas thus resumed, to the second Shams-ul-Omra (the first Amir Kabir Fakhr-ul-Din Khan), and their annual revenue, apart from *Zat* Jagir Talukas, is now estimated at Rs. 20,69,855.

Area and Population.

21. The following statement of Paigah Jagirs, excluding *Zát* Jagirs, is framed on the Census Returns for 1881:—

Districts.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population of Both Sexes.
Bidar	Chincholi	192	43	42,954
	Narainkhair	248	94	39,837
	Hasanabad	141	76	31,641
	Partappur	141	66	43,369
	Walandi	69	20	8,760
	Ekeli	26	14	11,041
	Chitgopa	243	83	60,977
Gulbarga	Mungulgi	Included in Chincholi.	10	3,622
	Ferozabad	Included in Gulbarga.	36	21,331

Districts.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population of Both Sexes.
	Mashal	.....	37	21,092
	Afzalpur	192	35	12,595
	Chitapur	.....	31	16,791
	Nargunda	Included in Mahagaon.	18	6,112
	Ratkal	Do.	19	12,081
Naldrug	Lohara	153	125	63,282
	Alund	218	65	30,508
	Gunjoti	263	75	39,604
	Alur	.....	20	7,087
Nander	Kundalwadi	71	11	11,019
	Kotgir	40	22	11,260
Medak	Hathnura	287	26	13,584
	Narsapur		27	8,320
Indur	Elgadup	89	54	12,231
	Total...	2,373	1,007	5,29,098

Sarfkhas Talukas.

Sarfkhas Talukas.

22. The Sarfkhas, the nature of which has been explained in para. 10, consists of an entire district surrounding Hyderabad City (Atraf Balda), two talukas in Bidar, two in Aurangabad, one in Nander, four in Naldrug, one in Birh, and one included in the Paigah territory in Nander, and a few villages in Gulbarga, Medak, Elgandal, Khammam, Nalgunda, and Nagar Karnul. The whole comprises an area of 7,113 square miles, 1,443 villages, with a population of 6,93,398 souls.

All these talukas, as well as those in Berar, but not those in Naldrug and Birh, were detached and taken under his immediate management by His late Highness Navvab Nasir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, partly from the cash payment made from the Divani Treasury to meet the expenses of the palace, and partly for the payment of annuities of His Highness' blood relations and of Mansabdars attached to the court. The latter (*i.e.*, the

Sarfkhas Talukas in Naldrug and Birh districts) were afterwards assigned in lieu of those in Berar, mentioned in para. 31 of this Chapter.

Subjoined is a list of the Sarfkhas talukas, with their area and population :—

	No. of Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Villages.	Total Population.
Aurangabad	2	401	81	37,436
Birh	1	593	80	35,302
Bidar	2	396	120	58,345
Nander	2	728	251	1,04,499
Naldrug	4	1,632	383	2,06,327
Atraf Balda	5	3,363	457	2,11,187
Parbhani	...	.....	2	1,411
Gulbarga	...	.....	18	4,973
Medak	...	.....	3	4,600
Elgandal	...	.....	24	16,000
Khammam	...	.....	8	7,527
Nalgunda	...	.....	3	3,486
Nagar Karnul	...	.....	13	2,305
Total.....	16	7,113	1,443	6,93,398

SECTION THIRD.

The *Khalisa* or Divani Territory.

23. The second territorial division of Hyderabad proper is called *Khalisa* or Divani territory. The word *Khalisa*, as applied to lands, means those of which the revenue remains the property of Government, not being made over as Jagir or Inam to any other party; or lands or villages held immediately of Government and of which the State is manager or holder. It is under the administration of the Divan or Prime Minister, of His Highness' Government, and hence called Divani.

Meaning of *Khalisa*.

Growth of the Divani Territory.

24. The territory left under the direct management of the Divan at the beginning of the administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung in 1263 F.=1853 A.D., after eliminating the Berar, Raichur Doab, and Naldrug, or Assigned Districts—about 26,000 square miles*— was very inconsiderable. The rest of the *Khalisa* territory was to a considerable extent in the possession of the military chiefs in lieu of the payments for the troops. The actual extent of the talukas thus assigned to the military chiefs, or other creditors, as well as of that left in the direct management of the Divan, is not ascertainable, but the Divani land including petty Jagirs is conjectured to have been about 40,000 square miles. It now amounts to 71,589 square miles, or considerably more than half as much again as that which existed in A.D. 1853=1263 F. The acquisitions which have so greatly increased the extent of the Divani territory have been chiefly the resumptions of *Tankhah* Jagir talukas, the restored districts, the redeemed talukas,and the reversion of the Shorapur principality, and lastly the resumption of some *Zat* or personal Jagirs, as shown below. The amount of land revenue of these acquisitions at the time of their being annexed to the *Khalisa* can readily be computed, but the area can be given only approximately.

Acquisitions.	Area in Square Miles, in round numbers.	Amount of Revenue in H. S. Rupees
1. Resumption of *Tankhah* Jagirs	13,000	29,70,000
2. Redemption of mortgaged talukas	4,000	6,37,700
3. Resumption of *Zat* Jagirs	2,900	3,48,200
4. A portion of the restored district	8,100	22,63,500
5. Shorapur Principality	2,000	4,04,100
	30,000	66,23,500

Resumption of *Tankhah* Jagirs.

Tankhah Mahals resumed.

25. A good many of the *Tankhah* Jagirs, whose annual revenue amounted to Rupees 42,93,980 at the end of the last Ministry, have been gradually resumed during the present administration.

* I estimate the whole Assigned Districts in A.D. 1853 to be 29,000 square miles, and deduct 3,000 square miles, the area of the Sarfkhas and other Jagir talukas of Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk, situated within Berar, but not assigned to the British administration.

The annual yield of the *Tankhah* Jagirs resumed up to 1290 Fasli amounts to Rupees 29,70,066-0-7. These may be classified as follows :—

Military assignments	Rs	28,76,408	7 2
Mansab ,,	,,	84,995	13 7
Miscellaneous ,,	,,	8,661	11 10

Most of the resumptions took place in the years noted below :—

Fasli 1264	Rs. 4,59,164
,, 1267	,, 3,99,015
,, 1273	,, 1,52,696
,, 1275	,, 4,18,902
,, 1277	,, 1,99,763
,, 1281	,, 9,88,746

The names of the several holders whose *Tankhah* Jagirs have been resumed, with the amount of their annual revenue, are given below :—

Hassain Khan Mandozai	Rs.	1,47,137
Jan-Baz Jung Bahadur	,,	1,41,590
Purushottam Das	,,	3,57,552
Murtaza Yar Jung	,,	58,922
Munsur Yar Jung	,,	75,011
Alam Ali Khan	,,	3,03,528
Gholam Rusul Khan	,,	1,09,752
Mohammad Hoshdar Khan	,,	80,162
Mumtaz Navaz Jung	,,	60,001
Mokaddam Jung Bahadur	,,	2,27,248
Mohammad Buddhan Khan	,,	70,367
Bichchal Khan	,,	98,766
Mohammad Khan Mandozai	,,	1,04,022
Hizabr Yar Jung	,,	1,10,733
Kam-Kam-ud-Dowlah	,,	63,741
Barq Jung Bahadur	,,	2,04,413

In addition to these there are others also, whose *Tankhah* Jagirs have been resumed, for details of which see Appendix **A**.

Talukas Redeemed from Mortgage.

26. During the former administrations a certain number of talukas, viz: Basmat, &c., were made over to an Arab Military Chief, Jamadar

Basmat, &c. Talukas redeemed.

Jan-Baz Jung Bahadur, Omer-bin-Oud as a guarantee for certain pecuniary obligations. These talukas were lately redeemed from Saif-ud-Dowlah Barq Jung Bahadur, a descendant of the original creditor, in 1277 Fasli, and included in the district of Nander. Their annual revenues at the time of redemption were as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Taluka Basmat	2,96,157	7	0
Dorgi Basmara	2,81,621	11	0
Kowlas Parganah	11,886	15	0
Patti Dopal	38,815	0	0
Shevareddi Palli Parganah Kurangal.	2,117	14	0
	6,30,598	15	0

In addition to these there are some villages as well, which have been from time to time redeemed during the present administration.

Other villages redeemed.

27. The amount of their annual yield with the names of the mortgagees and the year of redemption are subjoined :—

Year of Redemption.	Name of Mortgagee.	Village or Taluka.	Amount.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
1264 F.	Kishun Rao	Mouza Kondi, &c.....	4,145	8	0
1272 „	Appa Rao.....	Sheopur Parganah Medak	1,373	4	3
	„	Ramatarum	801	0	0
	Amrut Lal	Anam Patla Parganah Bhongir	781	2	6
			7,100	14	9

The total amount of land thus redeemed from mortgage is valued at Rs. 6,37,700.

This item is included in the sum of Rs. 12,79,965-8-9 shown on p. 10 of the Financial Statement of the Divani Districts of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government for 1288 F., where a historical summary of the past financial condition is given.

Resumptions and Grants of Jagirs.

Jagirs resumed.

28. A good many *Zat* Jagirs have been resumed by the Government, owing either to their possessors not having valid titles to them, or to their lapsing to the State by failure of heirs. The annual amount of Jagirs thus resumed under the present administration is estimated at Rs. 8,96,875, (*Vide* Appendix **B**.) Of these resumptions, Jagirs amounting to Rs. 5,73,603 were resumed up to 1284 F., and the item is included in the sum of Rs. 12,79,965-8-9 shown in page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

These resumptions were made in the following years :—

Years	Amount of Jagirs and Maktas resumed.
1264 Fasli	Rs. 39,976
1265 ,, ...	,, 80,244
1266 ,, ...	,, 9,975
1267 ,, ...	,, ...
1268 ,, ...	,, 1,889
1269 ,, ...	,, 39,815
1270 ,, ...	,, 2,151
1271 ,, ...	,, 11,089
1272 ,, ...	,, 43,347
1273 ,, ...	,, 12,345
1274 ,, ...	,, 15,888
1275 ,, ...	,, 27,119
1276 ,, ...	,, 15,885
1277 ,, ...	,, 40,956
1278 ,, ...	,, 26,155
1279 ,, ...	,, 13,871
1280 ,, ...	,, 39,809
1281 ,, ...	,, 1,03,156
1282 ,, ...	,, 18,799
1283 ,, ...	,, 16,056
1284 ,, ...	,, 15,083
1285 ,, ...	,, 11,087
1286 ,, ...	,, 59,605
1287 ,, ...	,, 83,107
1288 ,, ...	,, 19,722
1289 ,, ...	,, 1,03,963
1290 ,, ...	,, 35,783
	8,86,875*

* Total resumptions ..... Rs. 10,64,464
Deduct—Released out of the above ..... ,, 1,77,589

Net resumptions ..... Rs 8,86,875

Fresh Grants made.

29. Notwithstanding the resumptions that have been in progress during the last 28 years of the present administration, there have been fresh grants of Jagirs also. Of these grants, which amount to Rs. 5,48,679-10-8,* Jagirs amounting to Rs. 2,02,867-2-1 have been given in compensation for the loss that some Jagirdars have suffered in consequence of the abolition of the transit duty in their respective Jagirs. For detail of these grants see Appendix **C**.

Dharaseon and Koppal.

30. These grants do not include the assignment of Dharaseon, Kalum, Patoda and Parenda to the Sarfkhas, and Koppal Bahadur Banda to the Jagir of Navvab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur in 1272 Fasli. The two last talukas were given to the Navvab in exchange for certain Jagirs in Sarfkhas territory, and others held by him in Berar, but which were assigned to the administration of the British Resident in 1861, of which more hereafter.

The Restored Districts.

Restored Districts.

31. In 1271 Fasli (1861 A.D.), a considerable portion of the Assigned Districts, described above, was re-transferred to His Highness' Government. The restored districts consisted of the Raichur Doab and the districts on the Western frontier of His Highness' Dominions adjoining the Collectorates of Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The gross revenue of such restored districts amounted to Rupees 33,11,228. But the Sarfkhas talukas amounting to Rs. 4,91,802, and the Jagir talukas belonging to the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk Bahadur, amounting to Rupees 3,85,698-1-9 situated in Berar, which were not assigned in 1263 Fasli, were now transferred to the British Resident at Hyderabad. The area of all the restored districts was 11,328 square miles.

About 16 scattered villages belonging to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk were intermingled with British villages of the

*Of this sum grants amounting to Rs. 4,28,219-7-8 were made up to 1284 Fasli as shown in the Financial Statement for 1288 Fasli, page 10, and are included in the item of Rs. 6,69,516-3-10.

Bombay Presidency and of the assigned district of Dharaseon; after representing the difficulty of maintaining all three jurisdictions in a state of amity, these were transferred entirely to the Assigned Districts by His Highness' Government. In 1861 they were re-transferred together with Dharaseon. Their annual revenue was Rs. 9,353-12-3.

Annual Revenue.

32. The annual revenue of the restored districts was as given below:—

			H. S. Rs.	a.	p.
I. Raichur.					
East Raichur			10,85,625	5	9
West Raichur or Lingsugur—					
Lingsugur.....	Rs.	5,62,317 3 11			
Koppal*	,,	3,97,371 3 11	9,59,688	7	10
II. Dharaseon.					
Naldrug or Dharaseon, now under Divani administration	Rs.	5,08,496 11 10			
Dharaseon in Sarfkhas† ...	,,	6,50,344 4 11	11,58,841	0	9
Narsi, &c., villages			1,07,063	7	1
			33,11,218	5	5

THE SHORAPUR PRINCIPALITY.

Shorapur.

33. By the treaty of 1800 A.D., entered into between the British and His Highness' Government, it was stipulated that the former should interpose on behalf of the latter, should the Raja of Shorapur at any time withhold payment of the tribute due by him, or refuse to satisfy any lawful claims of His Highness.

The original tribute had been comparatively low, but the Government had increased it on various pretences. On the occasion of the late Raja's father's death a *Nazrana* or succession fee of fifteen lakhs had been exacted by Maharaja Chandu Lal,

* This taluka was given to the Nawab Sir Salar Jung by His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk in exchange for His Excellency's Jagir in Berar assigned to the British management in 1861.

† These talukas were retained by His Highness as his private Jagir or Sarfkhas in lieu of Sarfkhas talukas in Berar assigned in 1861.

N.B.—After deducting Koppal and Dharaseon talukas the remaining territory, yielding Rs. 22,63,503, was brought under Divani administration. It is included in the item of Rs. 26,84,725 shown at p. 19 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

which was to be liquidated by instalments. This demand led to many complications, in which the British Government had always been obliged under the terms of the treaty to take a part.

Shorapur under British Administration.

34. The principality was administered under British rule during the minority of the late Raja. At Col. Meadows Taylor's suggestion in 1842 a new arrangement was entered into between His Highness' Government and the State of Shorapur, under which another division of the *Parganahs* or counties was authorized, ceding that of Deodrug to His Highness and retaining that of Andola on the frontier line. His Highness' Government gave up all claim to arrears of tribute and succession duty (*Nazrana*) and the annual tribute was now fixed at 60,000 Rupees. The retention of Andola and remission of all arrears of tribute, the interest on which at the ordinary market rate of 12 per cent. would be 60,000 Rupees, were terms most favourable to the principality. The tribute was regularly paid through the Resident to His Highness' Government.

In 1858 the Raja, having attained his majority, was put in charge of his own state and Colonel Meadows Taylor's connection with that principality ceased.

Rebellion of the Raja.

35. Early in 1858 the Raja Yenkatappa Naik Bulwunt Bahari Bahadur had rebelled against the British Government. He had collected Arab and Rohilla mercenaries in addition to assembling his own troops, while he was more than suspected of holding communication with foreign mercenaries at Hyderabad. The Resident had sent a strong force under Colonel Malcolm and stationed it about equal distance between the Baydars of Shorapur and those of the Southern Mahratta country. Colonel Hughes with a Madras force watched the Eastern frontier of Shorapur and the Contingent troops at Lingsugur lay, as it were, between the two forces, ready to act in concert with either, according to the necessity of the case. On the part of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Prime Minister, Raja Rameshvar Rao Bulwunt Bahari Bahadur Zamindar of Wanparti and Syed Mohammad Hafiz Ziladar were sent with a force of one thousand strong to the Shorapur frontier with orders to attack and arrest all men found with arms in the territory of Shorapur. Express orders were sent to Bazid Khan,

Minsar Jung, Kishun Rao, Mohammad Ismael, Dilavar Navaz Jung, Talukdars, Ziladars and Zamindars, to prevent any of the Shorapur refugees from passing across the country, and to arrest them should any attempt to force a passage, as well as to prevent any one proceeding to Shorapur from Hyderabad territory. A reward of five thousand Rupees was offered for the arrest of the refractory Raja, and Gholam Yassin Khan Bahadur was ordered to go with 100 sowars in pursuit of the fugitive.

The Raja was captured in the City by Raja Rameshvar Rao and brought before His Excellency the Prime Minister who handed him over to the Resident. The sentence of death passed on the Raja was commuted to four years' imprisonment in a fortress near Madras, but he perished by his own hand, intentionally or otherwise, at his first encampment on the way to Madras.

The Cession to His Highness.

36. Thus the principality was confiscated by the British Government in 1858 owing to the rebellion of its Raja and was ceded to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk as a mark of the high esteem in which His Highness was held by Her Majesty the Queen. The annual revenue of the Shorapur principality when thus transferred was Rs. 3,26,600-11-9 British Currency or 4,04,148-13-9* Halli Siccas at the average rate of 21 per cent. discount. His Highness gave over the principality to the *Khalisa* in lieu of a cash allowance of Rs. 5,45,454 *per annum*.

Ceded Talukas.

Ceded Talukas.

37. In the same year were ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty all the possessions of His Highness to the left banks of the river Godavery and of the river Wyneganga above the confluence of the two rivers, namely, the talukas detailed below :—

Rakapalli Taluka	1,953 square miles.
Bhaddrachellum Taluka	
Cherla Taluka	
Albaka Taluka	
Nugur Taluka	
Seroncha Taluka	

* These figures are included in the item of Rs. 26,84,725 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

No compensation whatever was received for this cession, except indirectly, as it was understood that the British required an assignment of Rs. 32,50,000 in Berar, but would forego 50,000 Rupees as a compensation for the above cession.

The value of those districts on the left bank of the Godavery, ceded to the Madras Presidency, was not ascertained, since no compensation was to be received for them. The *Times of India*, in its issue of the 13th July 1867, declared the cession to be "worth (reckoning wood-land and forest) at half a million." The Daftardars gave out the net revenue to be Rs. 16,044-9-9.* These talukas were entrusted to Major (now Major-General) Glasfurd, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for the Godavery District.

Exchange with British Territory.

Exchange with British Territory.

38. His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, Sindhia Áli Jáh, had certain rights and interests in the undermentioned villages within His Highness' territories in the Aurangabad district, yielding Rs. 30,767-13-2,† which he ceded to the British Government in 1282F. = 1872 A.D. The British Government transferred the aforesaid rights and interests to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk. In consideration of the aforesaid cession, His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty the villages named below with all his rights and interests therein, yielding a revenue of Rs. 18,672-3-11.‡

From Parganah Ashti, District Birh to Ahmednagar District.....	Rs.	4,062	8 9
From Tuljapur, District Naldrug to Sholapur District	,,	14,609	11 2
	Rs.	18,672	3 11

* This figure is included in the item of Rs. 6,19,516 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

† This item is included in the figures Rs. 12,79,965 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

‡ This item is included in the sum of Rs. 6,69,516 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

Exchange with Berar.

39. In 1871 there had been an exchange of certain villages between the Assigned and unassigned Districts of His Highness in rectification of the Berar Boundary; 88 villages bearing an assessment of 22,963 * Halli Sicca Rupees were transferred from the unassigned to the Assigned Districts, 62 villages assessed at Rs. 21,253 † were transferred to the unassigned districts.

Exchange with Berar.

No. of Villages.	Standard rent-roll of villages in Rupees.	Total area in acres.	Uncultivable in acres.	Cultivable in acres.	Cultivated in acres.	Revenue of cultivation in Rupees H.S.	Extra revenue in Rupees H.S.	Total revenue in Rupees H.S.	Population.
			Unassigned, to be assigned.						
88	61,627	1,57,082	55,515	96,654	57,441	29,129	3,077	32,206	8,022
Deduct Jagir.	13,355	39,957	9,598	25,079	23,584	8,237	1,006	9,243	1,392
	48,272	1,17,125	45,917	71.575	33,857	20,892	2,071	22,963	6,630
			Assigned, to be retransferred.						
62	19,146	73,287	27,805	48,306	36,542	20,255	2,582	21,833	11,319
Deduct Jagir.	1,010	2,584	1,084	1,500	640	557	27	580	190
	18,136	70,703	26,721	46,806	35,902	19,698	2,555	21,253	11,129

Tenures of the *Khalisa* Territory.

40. The second territorial division is the *Khalisa* land, paying Government revenue, quit-rent, or *Peishkash*, including small portions of Inam lands not paying revenue, as well as some isolated Jagir villages. This main division of the Hyderabad territories is, as we have already explained, under the administration of His Highness' Government, through the *Divan* or Prime Minister.

Khalisa Lands.

* Financial Statement for 1288 F. p. 10.

† This item is included in the sum of Rs. 12,79,965 in the Financial Statement for 1288 F. at p. 10.

Meaning of *Khalisa*.

41. The word *Khalisa*, as applied to lands, means those of which the revenue directly becomes the property of the Government, not being made over in Jagir or Inam to any other party. It also means lands or villages held immediately of Government, and of which the State is manager or holder. It consists of lands paying revenue, *Peishkash* or quit-rent to the Government.

Bilmakta or Quit-rent.

42. *Bilmakta* (*Makta*), or *Sarbasta* (when it is held by the Zamindar of a Parganah) is a sole tenure of the *Khalisa* land paying a quit-rent according to engagement without liability to enhancement. It is the fixed or consolidated revenue including in one aggregate sum the *Mál* or Land-tax, and *Abwáb* or miscellaneous cesses.* The total number of *Makta* Villages is 931, with a population of 3,56,816 souls.

Peishkash.

43. *Peishkash* is a tax, tribute, or quit-rent, a kind of present to the ruling power on receiving an appointment or assignment of revenue; or on the renewal of a grant or the like.

There are only two *Peishkash* holders in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, the Rajas of Gadwal and Gurgunta. The former state is situated in the Raichur district, and comprises an area of 707 square miles and 82,608 souls; the latter lies in the Lingsugur district, and comprises an area of 242 square miles and a population of 12,588. The amount of *Peishkash* now paid by the Rajas of Gadwal and Gurgunta is Rs. 81,795-15-3 and Rs. 5,291-2-5 respectively. The Raja of Gadwal formerly used to pay the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 Chalni, but since 1275 Fasli, when the *Rahdari* or the transit duties levied in each taluka was abolished, the sum of Rs. 20,000 was allowed to be deducted from his tribute as a sort of compensation for the supposed loss sustained by him in remitting the vexatious tax through his state.

---

* The chief *Makta* or *Sarbasta* holders are the Zamindars or Deishmukhs called the Rajas of Suggur, Wanparti, and Jatpol and the Rani of Gopalpeth and the Deishmukh of Narkhora in the district of Nagar Karnul, of Amarchinta in Shorapur, of Baswara, Domkunda and Chilamwar in Indur, and the Raja of Cincholi in Gulbarga. The aggregate amount of their quit-rent is Rupees 3,43,094.

Besides these, there are a good many other *Maktas* of isolated villages paying petty quit-rents too long for detail. The total amount of quit-rents is Rupees 8,56, 000.

Inam Lands.

44. There are certain Inam lands in several villages which are rent free, technically called *Kharij Jama*. They were assigned to the ex-officials of Parganahs and village officers in lieu of their revenue, police, public works and religious services. But since the introduction of cash payments to the Parganah and village officers, and the establishment of a commission for the enquiry of Inams, a considerable portion of the Inam land has been resumed, the annual produce of which is assessed at Rs. 8,37,205. Those who held Inam Jagirs under a valid *Sunad* have been confirmed in their rent-free grants. The area of the existing Inam lands situated within the Raiatwari *Khalisa* lands is 1,362 square miles, excluding the Inam lands, which are in the quit-rent and *Peishkash*-paying lands.

Khalisa proper or Raiatwari.

45. The important division of the *Khalisa* lands left undescribed in the preceding para. is the *Khalisa* proper or the Raiatwari land which is managed directly by the Government without the intervention of a middle-man. The chief item, land revenue, is derived from this source. The total area is 70,618 square miles. The area of land, paying Government revenue, uncultivable, cultivable, and cultivated, including fallow of one year, under this head, is 2,13,20,425 acres. There are 12,631 villages and a population of 58,74,915 souls in this important part of the *Khalisa* lands.

Abstract of the above.

	Villages.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Khalisa proper	12,631	70,618	58,74,915
Maktas	931		3,56,816
Peishkash	252	949	95,196
	13,814	71,567	63,26,927

This excludes the City Suburbs and Secunderabad.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE DIVANI TERRITORY.

Former divisions.

46. The Dominions of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk were formerly divided, for administrative purposes, into *Subahs* (Provinces), each of

which included a number of *Circars* (Districts), which again were divided into *Mahals* or *Sub-Divisions* of a district. The country now forming His Highness' Dominions originally consisted of six *Subahs;* but in course of time, and owing to political occurrences, which are matters of history, one entire *Subah* and considerable portions of the other five *Subahs* no longer belong to His Highness' Dominions. Such portions of the old *Subahs*, as are now included in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, are the following:—

Subah of Hyderabad: including the *Circars* of Mohammadnagar, Bhongir, Nalgunda, Davarkunda, Koelkunda, Kowlas, Malangur, Pangal, Ghanpura, Medak, Warangal, Elgandal, Khammam-Mat, Aramgir, and Kanha-i-Ilmas.

Subah of Aurangabad: including the *Circars* of Daulatabad (19 out of 28 *Mahals*), Jalnapur, Birh, Haveli Pattan, Dharur, Parenda (9 out of 19 *Mahals*), and Ahmednagar (1 out of 10 *Mahals*).

Subah of Bidar: including the *Circars* of Bidar, Kalian, Akalkote (6 out of 7 *Mahals*), Muzaffarnagar, Nander, and Raegarh.

Subah of Bijapur: including the *Circars* of Bijapur (2 out of 30 *Mahals*), Imtiazgarh (1 out of 5 Mahals), Purgal (1 out of 15 *Mahals*), Hasanabad *alias* Gulbarga, Feroznagar *alias* Raichur, Nusratabad (4 out of 5 *Mahals*), Mudgal (10 out of 13 *Mahals*), and Naldrug.

Subah of Berar: including the *Circars* of Mahur, Pathri, Baitalbari, Basim, Kalum, Chanda, Mehkar, Gawil, Narnala, Kharla, and Ponar.

Former divisions obliterated.

47. The divisions above-mentioned were in course of time obliterated, owing to various causes attributable to the maladministration which prevailed in His Highness' Dominions for a great length of time. To enumerate such causes here is not necessary; but three main reasons may be assigned for the confusion which took place in the boundaries of the various *Circars* and *Mahals*.

Firstly—Portions of *Circars* were either ceded or assigned to the East India Company or to Native Princes, thus some *Circars* remained only partially under His Highness' Government.

Secondly—Jagirs were granted without any regard to the local limits of the divisions, and it frequently happened that portions of two or three *Circars* or *Mahals* made up one Jagir.

Thirdly—Before the introduction of the present system of administration, the method of collecting the Government land revenue was very irregular. Portions of the country were placed in charge of individuals, regardless of the limits of the *Circars* or *Mahals*, each of such individuals making himself responsible to the Government for a certain sum of money. Such persons were called talukdars, and it often happened that one *Circar* or *Mahal* was divided among many talukdars; or portions of two or three *Circars* or *Mahals* were placed under the control of one talukdar. This division of revenue authority was entirely irregular and disproportionate, and there were some cases of an individual holding only one village under his management.

Moreover, the system of letting out portions of territory on annual or biennial leases, contributed to confuse the political divisions, every lease being renewed at the end of one or two years, and thus varying the extent of territory held by the lessee.

Such a state of things was naturally found to be very inconvenient for a proper administration of the country, and the reforms introduced in the year 1275 Fasli (1865 A.D.) entirely altered the former divisions and placed them on a new footing.

Present divisions of the Divani territory.

48. The most important and the largest part of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions is called Divani, being subject to the direct administration of the Divan or Prime Minister. The area of the territory including small detached portions of Sarfkhas domains and Jagirs is 71,589 square miles, divided into five *Simts* or divisions, each *Simt* including three or four *Zilas* or districts and each *Zila* subdivided into tahsils or talukas.

The five *Simts* or divisions are—

I. North-Western Division.
II. Western Division.
III. Southern Division.
IV. Northern Division.
V. Eastern Division.

I.—NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

North-Western Division.

49. The North-Western Division, having the city of Aurangabad for its headquarters, is bounded on the north by Nassik and the Assigned Districts of Berar: on the south and the east by the Western Division; on the west by Khandesh and Ahmednagar districts of the Bombay Presidency. It is situated between 18° 28′ and 20° 50′ north latitude and between 74° 36′ and 78° east longitude, and comprises an area of 14,983 square miles, of which 13,791 is Raiatwari land, the greatest distance from east to west being 201 miles and from north to south 150 miles. It consists of three districts:—

I. Aurangabad.
II. Birh.
III. Parbhani.

I.—*Zila* Aurangabad.

50. The *Zila* of Aurangabad, which lies between 19° 22′ and 20° 50′ north latitude and between 74° 36′ and 76° 14′ east longitude, comprises an area of 6,160 square miles; bounded on the north by the Ajunta Hills which separate it from the Jagir of the Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk; on the south by the river Godavery; on the east by the Assigned Districts of Berar and the District of Parbhani; on the west by the Bombay Presidency District of Ahmednagar. The greatest distance from east to west is 105 miles, and from north to south 90 miles. The area of *Khalisa* proper is 5,561 square miles, and the number of villages is 1,240. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 17,24,398; and the Police force employed numbers 863 men.

The district of Aurangabad is divided into eight Divani talukas whose name, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Aurangabad ...	777	83,446
2 Ambar	969	1,05,525
3 Baizapur	451	55,671
4 Pattan	434	46,215
5 Jalnapur	773	1,02,389
6 Kanhark	933	47,552
7 Gandapur	596	43,032
8 Bhokardan	628	48,813
Total.....	5,561	5,32,643

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 15,74,740 acres. There are 4,49,221 and 3,29,444 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

Town Aurangabad.

51. The most important town in the district is Aurangabad, a place of great historical interest in the annals of the Moghul Empire. In the eleventh century of the Hijra the celebrated Malik Ambar founded a small town of the name of Kharki. The town continued to flourish under that name, till the reign of Aurangzebe, who, about the year 1068 Hijra, founded the present town and gave it the name of Aurangabad, at the same time making it the capital of the Viceroyalty of the Deccan. The town continued to be the seat of Government for some time, even after the dismemberment of the Moghul Empire. The seat of the Government was removed from Aurangabad to Hyderabad, the present capital of the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, but the town has still retained its importance, being next in size to Hyderabad. It contains about fifty-four *Puras* and about 39 *Bazaars*. The town covers an area of about 1,19,575 square acres, and the population has been estimated at 30,219. There is a canal, constructed by Malik Ambar, emanating from the river Harsul. There are two sections of this canal, one passes through the Delhi gate of the town, and the other through Gaumukh and Jam Bagh, enters the town and pours its waters into a reservoir from which the town is supplied.

II.—*Zila* Birh.

52. The *Zila* of Birh, which lies between 18° 27′ and 19° 30′ north latitude and between 75° 18′ and 76° 42′ east longitude, covering an area of of 4,488 square miles, is bounded on the north by the river Godavery, on the south by the river Manjera, on the east by the talukas of Rajura and Palam in the Sarfkhas territory, on the west by the taluka Geovrai, the Palkhiadongar Hills and the river Sena. The greatest distance from east to west is 108 miles and from north to south 78 miles. The Raiatwari land is 3,895 square miles, and the number of Raiatwari villages is 766. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 11,36,006, and the Police employed numbers 538 men.

The district is divided into six talukas, whose name, area, and population are given below :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Birh	706	84,336
2 Ambajogai	966	80,632
3 Patrur	623	88,473
4 Kaij	441	54,078
5 Geovrai.....	552	47,899
6 Ashti	607	50,912
Total.....	3,895	4,06,330

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 15,23,703 acres. There are 92,033 and 4,30,508 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

III.—*Zila* Parbhani.

53. The *Zila* of Parbhani, which lies between 19° 6′ and 20° 11′ and between 75° 58′ and 78° 6′, comprising an area of 4,335 square miles, is bounded on the north by the river Painganga and the Assigned Districts of Berar; on the south by the river Godavery; on the east by the district of Nander; on the west by the district of Aurangabad. The greatest distance from east to west is 112 miles and from north to south 71 miles, and its total number of villages is 1,091. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 12,52,734, and the Police employed numbers 553 men.

The district consists of six talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Parbhani	576	88,399
2 Pathri	1,052	99,760
3 Hadgaon	523	68,620
4 Aunda	486	62,618
5 Jantur	826	68,363
6 Narsi	872	92,042
Total.....	4,335	4,79,802

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 12,69,977 acres. There are 1,58,124 and 7,90,893 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

II.—WESTERN DIVISION.

Western Division.

54. The Western Division, having the City of Bidar for its headquarters, is bounded on the north by the river Manjera and the North-Western Division; on the south by Paigah Jagir; on the west by the river Sena and the taluka of Ashti in the North-Western Division; on the east by the river Godavery and the Northern Division. It lies between 17° 23′ and 19° 45′ north latitude and between 75° 17′ and 78° 3′ east longitude, and includes an area of 12,308 square miles, of which Raiatwari land is 7,332 square miles. The greatest distance from east to west is 174 miles and from north to south 130 miles.

The Division is composed of three districts:—

I. Bidar.
II. Nander.
III. Naldrug.

I.—*Zila* of Bidar.

55. The *Zila* of Bidar, lying between 17° 31′ and 18° 52′ north latitude and between 76° 13′ and 77° 56′ east longitude, includes an area of 4,215 square miles, bounded on the north by the Jagirs of Raja Rai Raian Bahadur, Raja Narender Bahadur and the talukas of the district of Nander; on the south by the taluka of Bhalki in the Paigah Jagir and the taluka of Dharaseon of the Sarfkhas territory; on the east by the northern division; on the west by the district of Birh. The greatest distance from east to west is 97 miles and from north to south 70 miles. The Raiatwari land is 2,631 square miles, and its total number of villages is 637. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 8,82,034, and the Police employed numbers 599 men.

The district is divided into five talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Bidar	279	28 062
2 Udgir	848	88,390
3 Algol	225	29,897
4 Rajura	905	1,29,086
5 Nilanga	374	44,632
Total.....	2,631	3,20,067

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 4,09,633 acres. There are 26,509 and 88,495 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

II.—*Zila* of Nander.

56. The *Zila* of Nander, which lies between 18° 29′ and 19° 45′ north latitude and between 76° 20′ and 78° 13′ east longitude, covers an area of 4,122 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Parbhani, on the south by the district of Bidar and the Jagir Kararkhair of Raja Rai Raian, on the east by the rivers Manjera and Godavery and the district of Indur. The greatest distance from east to west is 72 miles and from north to south 68 miles. The area of *Khalisa* proper is 3,283 square miles and number of villages is 1,064. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 14,62,566; the Police employed numbers 781 men.

The district is divided into eight talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Nander	444	84,788
2 Daiglur	242	47,240
3 Mudhole	323	49,817
4 Kandhar	706	1,03,475
5 Sarbar	317	39,027
6 Basmatnagar	452	65,407
7 Ardhapur	491	58,909
8 Bhynsa	308	41,200
Total	3,283	4,89,863

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 10,03,088 acres. There are 29,054 and 6,67,937 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

III.—*Zila* of Naldrug.

57. The *Zila* of Naldrug lies between 17° 42′ and 18° 43′ north latitude and between 75° 18′ and 76° 40′ east longitude. It occupies an area of 3,971 square miles; bounded on the north by the river Manjera and the district of Birh; on the south by the Paigah Jagir and Sholapur district of the Bombay Presidency; on the east by the taluka of Bhalki of the Paigah Jagir and the taluka

of Dharaseon of the Sarfkhas territory, and the district of Bidar; on the west by the river Sena and the district of Ahmednagar in the Bombay Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 282 miles, and from north to south 102 miles. The area of the Raiatwari land is 1,418 square miles, and its total number of villages is 206. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 3,95,673, and its Police employed numbers 480 men.

The district contains three talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Naldrug...	232	37,040
2 Tuljapur	492	19,654
3 Ousa	694	59,695
Total.....	1,418	1,46,389

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 3,89,095 acres. There are 6,667 and 34,299 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

III.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

58. The Southern Division has the City of Gulbarga for its headquarters, and is bounded on the north by the villages of Bhalki in the Paigah Jagir, on the south by the river Tungbhadra and the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, on the east by the district of Nagar Karnul of the Gadwal Jagir, and the Patur taluka of the Sarfkhas territory, on the west by the districts of Dharwar and Kaladgi, both in the Bombay Presidency. It is situate between 15° 3′ and 17° 42′ north latitude and between 75° 47′ and 78° 15′ east longitude; and comprises an area of 12,632 square miles, of which Raiatwari land is 10,481 square miles; the greatest distance from east to west is 150 miles and from north to south 156 miles.

Southern Division.

The Division consists of four districts :—

I. Gulbarga.
II. Shorapur.
III. Raichur.
IV. Lingsugur.

I.—*Zila* of Gulbarga.

59. The *Zila* of Gulbarga lies between 16° 43′ and 17° 41′ north latitude and between 76° 19′ and 77° 52′ east longitude. It comprises an area of 3,314 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the rivers Bhima and Kakna, which separate the district from the district of Nagar Karnul and Shorapur; on the east by the taluka Patlur in the Sarfkhas territory; on the west by the district of Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 88 miles, and from north to south 66 miles. The area of Raiatwari land is 3,122 square miles and its number of villages is 386. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 8,18,207, and the Police employed numbers 674 men.

The district is divided into six talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Gulbarga	1,217	69,932
2 Kurangal	263	26,832
3 Seram	201	20,904
4 Gurmatkal	449	29,587
5 Mahagaon	628	32,907
6 Chincholi	364	24,267
Total	3,122	2,04,429

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 3,64,855 acres. There are 1,15,560 and 1,29,462 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

II.—*Zila* of Shorapur.

60. The *Zila* of Shorapur lies between 16° 7′ and 17° 13′ north latitude and between 76° 18′ and 77° 25′ east longitude, comprising an area of 2,901 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the rivers Bhima and Kakna and the district of Gulbarga, on the south by the Kishtna and the district of Raichur, on the east by the district of Nagar Karnul and Gulbarga, on the west by the Bombay Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 60 miles, and from north to south 63 miles, and its total number of Raiatwari villages is 398. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 6,75,395, and the Police employed numbers 417 men.

The district is divided into four talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Shorapur.....	641	64,659
2 Dehgaon	853	43,211
3 Andola	750	43,499
4 Shahpur	657	51,320
Total...	2,901	2,02,689

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in the district, is 4,71,975 acres. There are 1,94,615 and 1,58,008 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

III.—*Zila* Raichur.

61. The *Zila* of Raichur is situated between 15° 46′ and 16° 32′ north latitude, and between 76° 38′ and 78° 15′ east longitude, including an area of 2,803 square miles; bounded on the north by the river Kishtna and the district of Shorapur, on the south by the river Tungbhadra and the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, on the east by the river Kishtna and the district of Nagar Karnul, on the west by the district of Lingsugur.

The boundaries above described include Gadwal territory of 707 square miles, five villages belonging to the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, whilst three of the villages belonging to Alpur taluka of His Highness' territory are beyond the river Tungbhadra.

The greatest distance in the district from east to west is 122 miles, and from north to south 42 miles. Excluding Gadwal, which will be described hereafter, the *Khalisa* proper is 2,096 square miles, and its total number of villages is 446. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 7,84,298, and the Police employed numbers 448 men.

The district is divided into five talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Raichur	480	60,249
2 Manvi	568	33,429
3 Deodrug	526	50,131
4 Alpur	203	21,451
5 Yargira	319	40,892
Total ..	2,096	2,06,152

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in the district, is 6,66,507 acres. There are 2,12,480 and 1,43,809 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

IV.—*Zila* Lingsugur.

62. The *Zila* of Lingsugur lies between 15° 3′ and 16° 20′ north latitude, and between 75° 48′ and 77° 2′ east longitude, including an area of 3,614 square miles; bounded on the north by the river Kishtna and the district of Kaladgi in the Bombay Presidency, on the south by the river Tungbhadra, which separates it from the Madras Presidency district of Bellary, on the east by the district of Raichur, on the west by the Bombay Presidency district of Dharwar. The greatest distance from east to west is 72 miles, and from north to south 68 miles. The area of *Khalisa* proper is 2,362 square miles. This does not include Gurgunta, which though included in Divani territory, is a *Peishkash* land, and will be described further on. Its total number of villages is 326. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 6,14,144, and the Police employed numbers 447 men.

The district is divided into four talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Lingsugur.....	479	32,816
2 Gangavati.....	428	37,767
3 Kushtgi.....	1,003	31,886
4 Sindhnur	452	2,0691
Total.....	2,362	1,23,160

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 5,84,878 acres. There are 3,88,764 and 2,13,848 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

IV.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

Northern Division.

63. The Northern Division has one town of Pattancharu for its headquarters, and is bounded on the north by the rivers Painganga and Wardha, the Assigned Districts of Berar, and the Central Provinces; on the south by the district of Atraf Balda belonging

to the Sarfkhas dominions, and the district of Khammam; on the east by the rivers Godavery and Wardha; on the west by the rivers Godavery and Manjera and the Western Division. It lies between 17° 29′ and 20° 3′ north latitude, and between 77° 30′ and 80° 19′ east longitude, and includes an area of 18,983 square miles, of which 18,607 is Raiatwari land. The greatest distance from east to west is 164 miles, and from north to south 162 miles.

It is divided into three districts, and one *Amaldari* or sub-district, viz :—

I. Medak.
II. Indur.
III. Elgandal.
IV. Sarpur Tandur (*Amaldari*).

I.—*Zila* Medak.

64. The *Zila* of Medak lies between 17° 29′ and 18° 19′ north latitude, and between 77° 47′ and 78° 33′ east longitude, covering an area of 1,688 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Indur, on the south by the district of Atraf Balda in the Sarfkhas dominions, on the east by the district of Elgandal, and on the west by the district of Bidar. The greatest distance from east to west is 62 miles The area of Raiatwari land is 1,401 square miles and its total number of villages is 329. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 11,76,664, and the Police employed numbers 582 men.

The district is divided into five talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Medak	388	48,385
2 Tekmal	232	19,680
3 Kalabgur	266	53,005
4 Andol.....	241	34,279
5 Ramaiampeth	274	39,066
Total.....	1,401	1,94,415

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 1,36,721 acres. There are 95,568 and 4,33,255 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

II.—*Zila* of Indur.

65. The *Zila* of Indur lies between 18° 5′ and 19° 37′ north latitude and between 77° 30′ and 79° 3′ east longitude, occupying an area of 4,793 square miles, bounded on the north by the sub-district of Sarpur, on the south by the district of Medak, on the east by the district of Elgandal, on the west by the rivers Manjera and Godavery and the districts of Nander and Parbhani. The greatest distance from east to west is 90 miles and from north to south 70 miles. The Raiatwari land is 4,704 square miles, and its total number of villages is 786. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 19,64,135, and the Police employed including that of the sub-district of Sarpur numbers 1,235 men.

The district contains nine talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Indur	943	60,171
2 Bodhan		24,452
3 Armur	703	73,006
4 Nirmal	519	45,337
5 Ula	557	42,820
6 Illareddipeth	225	25,875
7 Bilauli	269	35,881
8 Adlur	313	35,623
9 Baswara	1,175	36,150
Total...	4,704	3,79,315

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 3,82,010 acres. There are 2,66,665 and 4,14,302 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

III.—*Zila* of Elgandal.

66. The *Zila* of Elgandal lies between 17° 42′ and 19° 20′ north latitude, and between 78° 20′ and 80° 19′ east longitude, covering an area of 7,480 square miles; bounded on the north by the sub-district of Sarpur; on the south by the districts of Khammam and Atraf Balda; on the east by the river Wardah and the district of Seroncha in the Central Provinces; on the west by the districts of Medak and Indur. The greatest distance from east to west is 109 miles, and from north to south 106 miles. The Raiatwari land is 7,480 square miles and its total number of villages is 1,069. Its gross rent-roll

is Rs. 24,29,120, and the Police employed in the district numbers 736 men.

The district is divided into eight talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Elgandal	899	99,368
2 Malangur	682	1,05,917
3 Pulas	1,531	1,24,959
4 Naspur	493	62,063
5 Gajvale	1,074	83,889
6 Chinnur	1,194	75,052
7 Mahadeopur	954	38,652
8 Hasanabad	653	1,18,020
Total.....	7,480	7,07,920

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 6,20,701 acres. There are 2,52,318 and 5,54,078 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

IV.—The *Amaldari* of Sarpur.

67. The sub-district of Sarpur lies between 18° 59′ and 20° 2′ north latitude, and between 77° 49′ and 79° 53′ east longitude, comprising an area of 5,022 square miles; bounded on the north by the rivers Painganga and Wardah, on the south by the districts of Elgandal and Indur, on the east by the river Wardah, on the west by the river Painganga. Its total number of villages is 807. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 2,33,167, its Police force being incorporated with that of Indur.

The sub-district contains three talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Sarpur	2,090	81,334
2 Edlabad	2,314	82,040
3 Rajura	618	21,541
Total.....	5,022	1,84,915

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 3,09,361 acres. There are 3,65,247 and 2,36,624 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

V.—EASTERN DIVISION.

Eastern Division.

68. The Eastern Division, having the town of Bhongir for its headquarters, lies between 15° 55′ and 18° 40′ north latitude, and between 77° 12′ and 81° 26′ east longitude. Its boundaries are on the north the Northern Division, on the south the river Kishtna, on the east the river Godavery and the Madras Presidency districts of Karnul, Gantur, and Masulipatam, on the west the district of Atraf Balda and the Southern Division. It includes an area of 20,407 square miles, of which 19,459 square miles is *Khalisa* proper; and the greatest distance from east to west is 252 miles and from north to south 157 miles. The Division consists of three districts, viz.:—

I. Khammam.
II. Nalgunda.
III. Nagar Karnul.

I.—The *Zila* of Khammam

69. The *Zila* of Khammam lies between 16° 40′ and 18° 40′ north latitude and between 78° 45′ and 81° 26′ east longitude, comprising an area of 9,779 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Elgandal, on the south by the river Kishtna and the Madras Presidency district of Gantur, on the east by the river Godavery and the Madras Presidency district of Masulipatam, on the west by the district of Elgandal and Nalgunda. But the abovementioned boundaries include the Parganah of Bandigaon of the British territory. The greatest distance in the district from east to west is 150 miles and from north to south 134 miles; and its total number of Raiatwari villages is 1,614. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 18,57,912, and the police employed numbers 887 men.

It contains nine talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Khammam	1,056	1,17,502
2 Madhra	1,293	72,313
3 Parkal	404	57,133
4 Kandikunda	1,197	56,545
5 Chirial	681	59,025
6 Palancha	2,081	43,588
7 Wardannapeth	837	63,234
8 Pakhal	1,782	38,786
9 Warangal	448	78,831
Total	9,779	5,86,957

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 4,98,534 acres. There are 6,67,739 and 6,06,746 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

II.—The *Zila* of Nalgunda.

70. The *Zila* of Nalgunda lies between 16° 21′ and 17° 47′ north latitude and between 78° 38′ and 79° 55′ east longitude, comprising an area of 4,131 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Khammam; on the south by the river Kishtna which separates it from the Madras Presidency districts of Karnul and Gantur; on the east by the districts of Nagar Karnul and the talukas of Sarfkhas domains; on the west by the districts Atraf Balda and Nagar Karnul. But these boundaries include the Parganahs of Rai Palli and Langgari belonging to the Madras Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 77 miles, and from north to south 86 miles, and its total number of Raiatwari villages is 701. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 11,32,916, and the Police employed numbers 660 men.

The district contains five talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Nalgunda	669	1,16,265
2 Daval Palli	813	66,559
3 Davarkunda	1,103	51,406
4 Suryapeth..... ...	638	98,474
5 Vaimalkunda.....	908	35,115
Total	4,131	3,67,819

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 5,12,880 acres. There are 2,89,458 and 4,61,966 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

III.—The *Zila* of Nagar Karnul.

71. The *Zila* of Nagar Karnul is situated between 15° 55′ and 17° 27′ north latitude and between 77° 15′ and 79° 22′ east longitude, including an area of 6,497 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Atraf Balda, on the south by the river Kishtna, which separates it from the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, on the east by the district of Nalgunda, on the west by the Southern Division. The greatest distance from east to west is 102 miles and from north to south 85 miles. The Raiatwari land is 5,549

square miles and its number of villages is 748. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 14,65,897, and the police employed numbers 916 men.

The district is divided into eight talukas and two Pattis, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Nagar Karnul.....	1,903	54,052
2 Koelkunda	448	32,216
3 Narainpeth including Patti Pargi	323	51,761
4 Maktal.....	358	46,364
5 Kalvakurti	573	28,552
6 Jarcharla, including Patti Amrabad ...	696	61,245
7 Davarkadra	273	33,436
8 Ibrahim Patan	975	21,964
Total.....	5,549	3,29,590

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 3,03,433 acres. There are 2,77,759 and 7,08,269 acres of cultisable waste and uncultivable respectively.

Areas of the Districts.

72. The areas in square miles of the above-mentioned districts include only those talukas which are called *Khalisa*, proper or Raiatwari. The number of villages and acres given for each district represents only the Raiatwari land, excluding *Makta* and *Peishkash*.

Tahsil Baghat.

73. Besides the above-described divisions and the districts included in them, there is a tahsil called Baghat. It is situated in the suburbs of the City of Hyderabad and for administrative purposes is included in the Sarfkhas district of Atraf Balda. It contains 17 villages, with an area of 16 square miles, included in Hyderabad suburbs, and a population of 12,460 souls. Of the entire area acres 2,063 are cultivated, including fallow of one year, 1,498 cultivable waste, and 5,139 uncultivable, including village sites, gardens, &c. The rent-roll of the tahsil is Rs. 1,94,242.

City.

74. The City of Hyderabad, which is contained within the walls, and is the capital of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, is situated between 17° 23′ north latitude, and 78° 33′ east longitude.

It has an area of 2½ square miles and a population of 1,23,675 souls. The strength of the Police stationed there called *Kotwali-Andarun-i-Balda* numbers 1,487 men.

Suburbs.

75. The portion of the City outside the fortifications is called the Suburbs. The area of the Suburbs, including the Residency Bazaars, Secunderabad and Railway Station, is 19½ square miles with a population of 2,31,287 souls. Its Police strength numbers 1,757 men excluding Residency Bazaars and Secunderabad.

Maktas and *Peishkash* Villages.

76. The description of the Divani territory gives the area, population, and number of villages of Raiatwari territory, that is, it excludes the number of *Makta* and *Peishkash* villages, also their population, which are given below. The rent-roll is for the whole *Khalisa* territory.

District.	No. of *Makta* Villages.	No. of *Peishkash* Villages.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5
Bidar	11	.....	.....	6,159
Nander	40	.....	.....	23,689
Elgandal	66	.....	.....	44,143
Indur	66	.....	.....	39,044
Medak	30	.....	.....	16,571
Sarpur Tandur	89	.....	.....	15,547
Birh	3	.....	.....	4,219
Khammam	32	.....	.....	8,155
Nagar Karnul	403	.....	948	1,23,876
Nalgunda	42	.....	.....	19,653
Gulbarga	39	.....	.....	12,234
Shorapur	62	.....	.....	31,493
Lingsugur	...	35	242	12,588
Raichur	48	217	707	94,641
TOTAL.....	931	252	1,897	4,52,012

Khalisa, *Makta*, and *Peishkash* Villages.

77. In the following statement the figures represent the totals of *Khalisa* proper, *Maktas* and *Peishkash*; the two latter have been included in the districts in which they are respectively situated. It also includes the City, Suburbs, and Secunderabad.

ABSTRACT OF CIVIL DIVISIONS.—Showing the Area, Population and Rent-roll of the Civil Divisions of the Divani Territory.

Divisions	Districts	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	No. of Talukas in each District.	No. of Towns and Villages in each District.	Rent-roll H. S. Rs.	Area in Acres.				Police Strength.
							Cultivated, including Fallows of one year.	Cultivable Waste.	Uncultivable.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
N.-Western.	Aurangabad	5,561	5,32,643	8	1,240	17,24,398	15,74,740	4,49,221	3,29,444	23,53,405	863
	Birh	3,895	4,10,549	6	769	11,36,006	15,23,703	92,633	4,30,508	20,46,244	538
	Parbhani	4,335	4,79,892	6	1,091	12,52,734	12,69,977	1,58,124	7,90,893	22,18,994	553
	Total	13,791	14,22,994	20	3,100	41,13,138	43,68,420	6,99,378	15,50,845	66,18,643	1,954
Western.	Bidar	2,631	3,26,226	5	648	8,82,034	4,09,633	26,509	88,495	5,24,637	590
	Nander	3,283	5,13,552	8	1,104	14,62,566	10,03,088	29,054	6,67,937	17,00,079	781
	Naldrug	1,118	1,46,389	3	206	3,95,673	3,89,095	6,667	34,209	4,29,971	480
	Total	7,332	9,86,167	16	1,958	27,40,273	18,01,816	62,230	7,90,641	26,54,687	1,860
Southern.	Gulbarga	3,122	2,16,663	6	425	8,18,207	3,64,855	1,15,560	1,29,462	6,09,877	674
	Shorapur	2,901	2,34,182	4	460	6,75,395	4,71,975	1,94,615	1,58,008	8,24,598	417
	Raichur	2,803	3,00,793	5	711	7,84,298	6,66,507	2,12,480	1,43,809	10,22,796	448
	Lingsugur	2,604	1,35,748	4	361	6,14,144	5,84,878	3,88,764	2,13,848	11,87,490	447
	Total	11,430	8,87,386	19	1,957	28,92,044	20,88,215	9,11,419	6,45,127	36,44,761	1,986
Northern.	Medak	1,401	2,10,986	5	359	11,76,664	1,36,721	95,568	4,33,255	6,65,544	582
	Indur	4,701	4,18,359	9	852	19,64,135	3,82,010	2,66,665	4,14,302	10,62 977	1,235
	Elgandal	7,480	7,54,063	8	1,135	24,29,120	6,20,701	2,52,318	5,54,078	14,27,097	736
	Sarpur Tandur	5,022	2,00,462	3	896	2,33,167	3,09,361	3,65,247	2,36,624	9,11,232	*
	Total	18,607	15,81,870	25	3,242	58,03,086	14,48,793	9,79,798	16,38,259	40,66,850	2,553
Eastern.	Khammam	9,779	5,95,112	9	1,646	18,57,912	4,98,534	6,67,739	6,06,746	17,73,019	887
	Nalgunda	4,131	3,87,472	5	743	11,32,916	5,12,880	2,89,458	4,61,966	12,64 304	600
	Nagar Karnul	6,497	4,53,466	8	1,151	14,65,897	3,03,433	2,77,739	7,08,269	12,89,461	916
	Total	20,407	14,36,050	22	3,540	44,56,725	13,14,847	12,34,956	17,76,981	43,26,784	2,463
	Baghat (in Atraf Balda)	...	12,460	1	17	1,94,242	2,063	1,498	5,139	8,790	...
	City	2½	1,23,675	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,487
	Suburbs	19½	2,31,287	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,757
	GRAND TOTAL	71,589	66,81,889	103	13,816	2,01,99,508	1,10,24,154	38,89,279	64,06,992	2,13,20,425	14,060

II.

SECTION FOURTH.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Assigned Districts.

78. The Assigned Districts of Berar comprise an area of 17,711* square miles and 26,72,673 population according to the Census Report for 1881. It is divided into 6 districts, 22 talukas and 5,585 towns and villages. It is intermediate in size between Switzerland and Greece,† and contains now about the same population as the smaller, and nearly double that which the larger country contained at the last Census :—

Province.		Population.	Area in Square Miles.
Switzerland	1870	26,69,147	15,233
Berar.....	1881	26,72,673	17,711
Greece	1871	14,57,894	19,941

Province of Berar.

79. The province of Berar, together with the Raichur Doab (East and West) and Naldrug districts with an area of 26,000 square miles, was assigned in 1263 Fasli corresponding to 1853 A.D., to the management in trust called *Talukdari Amani* of the British Resident for the time being in Hyderabad, for the payment of the Hyderabad Contingent, and that of Appa Desai's *Chauth*, and the allowances of Mahipat Ram's family, and of certain Mahratta pensioners, as well as for the payment of the interest on the debt due to the Honourable East India Company, amounting to about fifty lakhs of Rupees. The Assigned Districts of Berar, as also Raichur (East and West), and Naldrug, were assessed at an annual gross revenue of fifty lakhs of Hyderabad currency, which was made up from the following sources :—

1. Assigned from *Khalisa* Raiatwari Lands.....	Rs.	32,58,775
2. From Sarfkhas	,,	18,438
3. By the resumption of *Tankhah* Jagir *Mahals*	,,	7,97,116
4. By the confiscation of *Zat* Jagirs	,,	7,51,604
Total...	Rs.	48,25,933

* Out of this there are 5,011 square miles of Jagir and Inam lands.

† *Vide* the Report on the Census of Berar, by E. T. Kitts, p. 28.

The above items are given according to the records of the Daftar Divani for 1263 Fasli. For details of this see Appendix **D**.

All the Sarfkhas talukas in the Berar and Raichur Doab, and other villages in Lohara, Gunjoti, and Alund talukas, and certain personal Jagirs, with the Jagir talukas belonging to the Nawab Seraj-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and Shams-ul-Omra Bahadur's taluka of Afzalpur were left to the revenue management of officers appointed for that purpose by His Highness' Government.

Revenue of Assigned Districts.

80. According to the details of Parganahs and talukas inserted in the Schedule **A** of the treaty of the above assignment in 1853, the net yield of the territory thus assigned, exclusive of *Deh-Sadir*, *Rusums*, *Muktas*, *Yeomias*, *Inams*, and all other charitable allowances amounted to Rs. 47,73,433, as shown in the following abstract:—

	Rupees.
The district in Berar Paianghat, lying to the north of the range of hills which extends from Ajunta on the west, to Wun near the Wardha on the east.....	30,60,307
District in the Raichur Doab, bounded by the river Kishtna and Tungbhadra on the north, south and east, and the Honourable East India Company's frontier belonging to the Bombay Presidency in the west	11,51,342
Districts on His Highness' western frontier bordering on the Honourable East India Company's Bombay Collectorates of Ahmednagar and Sholapur	13,183
In lieu of the deficiency in the originally estimated value of the western districts bordering on the Sholapur and Ahmednagar Collectorates transferred to the British management; also in lieu of certain Sarfkhas villages in the valley of Berar, and the Jagir of Bhum belonging to Arjun Raja, certain Parganahs from Berar Balaghat were assigned	5,48,601
TOTAL ...Rs.	47,73,433

Soon after it was discovered that some mistakes had been made in estimating the value of some of the assigned Parganahs and villages in the Berar Balaghat, which were transferred in lieu of the supposed deficiency in the originally estimated value of the western districts, and in consequence of this certain Parganahs, *kusbahs*, (towns and villages in the Berar Balaghat) yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 3,13,183 were re-transferred to His Highness' immediate authority, about four months after the original assignment.

Restored Districts.

81. The provisions of the treaty of 1853, which required the submission of annual accounts of the Assigned Districts to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, were productive of much inconvenience and embarrassing discussions. Difficulties had also arisen regarding the levying of the 5 per cent. duty on goods under the commercial treaty of 1802 A.D. In order to remove these difficulties, and at the same time to mark the high esteem in which His Highness was held by Her Majesty the Queen, a new treaty was concluded on the 7th December 1860, by which the debt of fifty lakhs due to the East India Company was cancelled, and the districts of Dharaseon and the Raichur Doab consisting of 11,328 square miles out of the Assigned Districts were restored to His Highness. However at the same time several talukas belonging to His Highness' Sarfkhas, and His Excellency the Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk's Jagirs, situated in Berar, comprising an area of 3,014 square miles, and yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 8,77,005-15-6, were transferred to the Resident's management in trust, as it was called, to make up a gross revenue of Rs. 32,00,000 British currency, for the remaining Assigned Districts. In addition to these, some villages in the Parbhani district, yielding Rs. 1,42,391-6-0 annually, were also transferred to the Resident's management, thus making a total of Rs. 10,19,397-5-6 *per annum*.

The Revenue of the Restored Districts.

82. The revenue of the restored districts the Raichur Doab and Dharaseon amounted to 33,11,228 H. S. Rupees, and that of the newly assigned territory, as described above, amounted to Rs. 10,19,397; so, in fact, the districts yielding only Rs. 22,91,831 were restored.

The revenue of the restored districts for the year 1859-60 is as follows :—

	British Currency. Rs. a. p.
Raichur for 1859-60, corresponding with 1269 F.	12,22,180 13 10
Dharaseon 1859-60, corresponding with 1269 F...	8,18,848 6 6
Narsi and other 189 villages, from the East and West Berar	86,061 8 11
	21,27,090 13 3

This amount when converted into Halli Sicca Rupees at the rate of 128 H. S. Rs. to 100 British Currency amounted to—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
RAICHUR.		
Raichur, East	10,85,625 5 9	
Raichur, West, and Lingsugur	5,62,317 13 10	20,45,314 7 6
Koppal, now Jagir....	3,97,371 3 11	
DHARASEON.		
Naldrug district	5,08,496 10 11	
Dharaseon, &c., now Sarfkhas	6,50,354 4 11	11,58,850 15 10
Narsi, &c.....		1,07,063 7 1
	TOTAL.....	33,11,228 14 5

Col. Malleson quoted.

83. Colonel Malleson remarks regarding the Assigned Districts :

"It deserved to be recorded that so greatly did the revenue of the ceded districts rise under British Administration that at the end of two years they were found so much to exceed the requirements, that the Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, restored to the Nizam's territory, territories yielding three lakhs of Rupees. His successor, Lord Canning, subsequently, in 1860, restored all the districts that had been ceded, with the exception of Berar, the revenues of which were found to cover the entire cost of the contingent."*

* The Native States of India, by Colonel G. B. Malleson, C. S. I., p. 294, London, 1875.

Colonel Malleson however is in error on two points. The territory yielding three lakhs of Rupees was not restored after two years; it was restored in October of the same year in which it was assigned, or, correctly speaking, within three months of the assignment.

The restoration took place not on account of the revenues of the Assigned Districts being much increased, but owing to the mistakes committed by the Daftardars (Raja Rai Raian Bahadurs Amanatwunt), in furnishing the current amount of the revenues of the districts which were subsequently assigned. The Daftardars are always inaccurate in such matters, and no reliance can be placed upon their accounts. They generally quote the figures of the ancient standard of rent-roll called "*Kamil*," and very seldom give the actual revenues of the present time, which are termed "*Mahasil*." Besides, at that time every department of the State was mismanaged. The revenues were either farmed or made over to a Government agent on the Talukdari system. In each case the gross revenue or real state of affairs was never disclosed.

The faulty account of the annual revenue of the district proposed to be assigned was prepared in a great hurry and in confusion by the Daftardars, the Minister Nawab Seraj-ul-Mulk being at the point of death, the Resident importunate, and the accounts as usual not posted up for several years past. The *Madákhil and Makhárij* (the general accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the State) for the year of assignment, 1263 F. set down the annual gross revenue of the Assigned Districts at Rs. 48,25,933, when the Schedules **A** and **B** appended to the treaty of 1853 (Aitchison's "Treaties and Engagements," Vol. V., pp. 216-221), show the net amount as Rs. 47,73,433, whereas the demand and assignment was made for 50 lakhs gross receipts. Nothing short of that amount would have been accepted, nor would the difference between the gross and net amounts, as shown in the *Madákhil and Makhárij*, and Schedules **A** and **B** of the treaty, have been so insignificant. In fact territories yielding a larger amount than 50 lakhs were assigned, and soon afterwards, within three months of the assignment, a portion of the same yielding Rs. 3,13,183 was restored.

Colonel Meadows Taylor, who was placed in charge of the Assigned District of Dharaseon as Deputy Commissioner, gives an instance of the carelessness evinced by the Daftardars as regards their accounts. He writes, "If I had taken the province according to the estimates on order of transfer of the late Minister and the *Daftardars* of Hyderabad, I should have had a revenue of about *two and half lakhs*, and a few scattered portions of territory, and there would have remained within my boundary line large tracts of country not under my jurisdiction. This would have caused much confusion and vexatious embarrassments, and probably constant disputes would have arisen. Now, when I had got altogether in a kind of ring-fence, as it were, I found that I should have about *eleven and a half lakhs* of Hyderabad."* He continues, "I did not know what the revenue of the whole district might amount to, and the accounts received from Hyderabad, if not actually designed to mislead, were at all events most incorrect and incomprehensible, proving to be of no use whatever."†

Colonel Malleson was perhaps misinformed when he wrote that in 1860 all the districts were restored with the exception of Berar. In 1861, while the Raichur Doab and Dharaseon districts were restored, Pathrud and Murtizapur, Sarfkhas and Jagir talukas and other *Khalisa* villages, comprising more than 3,000 square miles, and yielding an annual revenue of 10,19,397 Rupees, were assigned for the first time.

The cause of the increase of revenue.

84. In the first two or three years of the British Administration, the revenues of Berar did not rise, owing to an expansion of cultivation, but mainly by resumptions of Jagirs and Inam lands and by a considerable reduction in abatements from the village assessments for village expenses and charitable allowances. Mr. A. C. (now Sir Alfred) Lyall, when Commissioner of West Berar, writes in the "Berar Gazetteer" regarding the British Administration in Berar: "The net land revenue cleared by the treasury for the first revenue year of British management exceeded the amount for previous year, because, although receipts were less, the outgoings to be set against them had been greatly reduced. The

* "The Story of my Life," by the late Col. Meadows Taylor, edited by his daughter, p. 292, A. D. 1878.

† *Ibid.* p. 298.

increase must also be attributed mainly to the collections from Jagir lands relinquished by the Jagirdars, and to the sequestration pending enquiry of many inam or rent-free holders." * He further says "Even in 1853, when the Nizam's Talukdars had in North Berar made over to us a squeezed orange, we began by attempting to collect the extraordinary rates to which the land revenue had been run up by predecessors, whence it may be guessed that the agriculturists did not at once discover the blessings of British rule." †

Berar.

85. The province of Berar, already assigned, including the Sarfkhas Talukas and Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk's Jagir comprised therein, and such additional districts adjoining thereto as sufficed to make up a gross revenue of (32) thirty two lakhs of Rupees of the British Government currency, was to be held, according to the Treaty of 1861, by the British Government, in trust for the payment of the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent, Appa Desai's *Chauth*, the allowances to Mahipat Ram's family, and certain *Salianadars* (pensioners). His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jáh agreed to forego all demands for an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Assigned Districts ; and the British Government agreed to pay to His Highness any surplus amount that may hereafter accrue after defraying all charges described above and all future expenses of administration, the amount of such expenses being entirely at the discretion of the British Government.

---

* Gazetteer for Haiderabad Assigned Districts, commonly called Berar, 1870, Edited by A. C. Lyall, Commissioner of West Berar, p. 257.

† *Ibid.* p. 97.

85. The following is a General Statement of the Area and Population of Berar :—

District.	Talukas	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Villages.	Number of Houses.		Total Population.	Total Males.	Total Females.
				Occupied.	Unoccupied.			
AMRAOTI	Amraoti	672	248	29,359	2,641	1,63,456	85,333	78,123
	Chandur	855	298	30,545	1,984	1,71,611	88,813	82,798
	Morsi	622	212	22,656	741	1,29,688	66,563	63,125
	Murtizapur	610	257	19,630	1,179	1,10,573	57,342	53,231
	Total...	2,759	1,015	1,02,190	6,545	5,75,328	2,98,051	2,77,277
AKOLA	Akola	739	285	23,632	2,353	1,39,421	72,560	66,861
	Akot.....	518	221	23,432	1,870	1,44,253	74,755	69,498
	Balapur	570	168	17,533	2,192	1,07,200	55,739	51,461
	Jalgaon	392	165	19,428	1,464	1,05,739	54,434	51,305
	Khamgaon	441	131	17,482	1,777	96,179	50,558	45,621
	Total...	2,660	970	1,01,507	9,656	5,92,792	3,08,046	2,84,746
ELLICHPUR	Ellichpur	469	213	27,069	2,217	1,48,041	76,514	71,527
	Daryapur	505	207	23,111	1,342	1,23,109	63,859	59,250
	Melghat	1,649	313	7,911	386	42,655	22,217	20,438
	Total...	2,623	733	58,091	3,945	3,13,805	1,62,590	1,51,215
BULDANA	Chikhli	1,009	273	22,056	1,504	1,40,011	71,595	68,416
	Malkapur	790	299	31,911	3,009	1,68,508	86,478	82,030
	Mehkar	1,005	315	20,275	895	1,31,244	67,170	64,074
	Total ..	2,804	887	74,242	5,408	4,39,763	2,25,243	2,14,520
WUN.....	Yeotmal	909	276	19,090	1,265	1,07,846	55,877	51,969
	Darwa	1,062	323	23,808	1,571	1,32,788	68,468	64,320
	Kalapur	1,079	275	14,737	936	78,814	40,194	38,620
	Wun.....	857	265	13,350	679	72,654	36,952	35,702
	Total..	3,907	1,139	71,585	4,451	3,92,102	2,01,491	1,90,611
BASIM	Basim	1,051	322	25,043	1,204	1,57,690	81,565	76,125
	Mangrul	634	208	13,268	836	76,142	39,426	36,716
	Pusad	1,273	311	20,101	1,311	1,25,051	64,080	60,971
	Total...	2,958	841	58,412	3,351	3,58,883	1,85,071	1,73,812
	GRAND TOTAL ..	17,711	5,585	4,66,027	33,356	26,72,673	13,80,492	12,92,181

Application for the restoration of Berar.

86. Since the assignment during H. H. the Navvab Nasir-ud-Dowlah's reign and during the whole period of H. H. the Navvab Afzal-ud-Dowlah Bahadur's reign both their Highnesses had been constantly asserting and pressing their claims to the restoration of the whole of the Assigned Districts.

His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung had a long cherished desire to receive back Berar. This subject continually occupied his mind since he filled the office of the Divan. And the solemn injunctions of his two last sovereigns had made it a duty of the most sacred obligation upon him to seek its accomplishment. The assignment, which was effected in the last hours of his uncle (Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk), had left a reproach on his family in the eyes both of the sovereign and people of the country. When Sir Salar Jung made an application for its restoration about the time that the surrender of Mysore by the British was under consideration and failed, His late Highness observed that the reproach on the Minister's family had not been removed. In September 1872, His Excellency the Prime Minister, after consultation with his colleague, Navvab Shams-ul-Omra, the Co-Regent, submitted for the approval and assent of the British Government that a "capital sum, sufficient to secure the payment of that force (the Hyderabad Contingent) as heretofore under the treaty of 1853, should be accepted from this State by the British Government and the Assigned Districts be restored to the Administration and the Government of the Nizam." The consent of the British Government was further requested to obtain from British subjects the loan requisite for carrying out this proposal, if Act 37, Geo. III., C. 152, S. 28, was considered to be still in force.

"This scheme" (of the restoration of Berar) observed Sir Salar Jung, "will not only furnish a proper security and be a deposit of treasure of His Highness the Nizam, but increase the credit of His Highness' Government, and will help this Government in constructing the long-contemplated Railway line connecting the State Railway with the Kumum and Sasty Coal Mines." "The restoration of the District," continued the Prime Minister, "will enable our Government to reduce the cost of management materially by the employment of many of our Government servants. The payment of this loan will be very easily made from the revenues of Berar,

as also by the profits of the proposed Railway, but more particularly by the sale of Coal. Other public works will also be assisted by the proceeds from these sources."—[*Vide* the Co-Regent's published letter to the Resident, dated 19th September 1872.]

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, after giving his most careful consideration to the proposal, regretted that he was unable to entertain it, because the provision of a territorial guarantee was one of the fundamental principles of both territories, and because, moreover, the Minister's proposal appeared to require the borrowing of a large sum of money from English and other capitalists, upon the security of the Nizam's revenue, a measure which His Excellency in Council considered to be likely to occasion serious complications in relation with the British Government and the Hyderabad State. The Secretary of State for India in his Despatch, dated 19th March 1874, coincided with the Government of India's decision, and observed that the Act in question had not been repealed by any subsequent Statute, and that the policy which it embodied would be vigilantly maintained by Her Majesty's Government.

87. This subject was again mooted in 1877. His Excellency the Viceroy gave verbal permission (on the 2nd January) to the Navvab Sir Salar Jung to apply for the restoration of Berar after the withdrawal of his previous applications.

The question mooted again.

The Secretary of State's reply to the Navvab's memorial of 7th February 1877 was dated 19th March 1878, and received here on the 27th May 1878. Lord Salisbury remarked in his reply to the Viceroy's covering letter, dated 11th June 1877, as follows:—

"It is manifest that the treaty does not convey any absolute cession of Berar. Lord Dalhousie appears to have desired such an arrangement, but the Nizam entertained insuperable objections to it, and no attempt was made to force it on him. If the cession had been absolute, the entire sovereignty would have passed to the British Crown. No transfer of sovereignty in fact took place, but the territory remained among the dominions of the Nizam, as it had been before the treaty was assigned. The Nizam retained unimpaired all the personal dignity which this sovereignty

had previously conferred upon him, and the net revenue of the Province, after all charges of Administration have been defrayed, has ever since been paid into his treasury. All that he parted with was the actual conduct of the Administration. So far the limited nature of the assignment is clearly borne out by the language of the treaties, and has always been scrupulously recognized in practice by Her Majesty's Government." His Lordship concluded by writing, "Your Excellency, in replying to his appeal on the part of the Ministers to the favour of the Crown, has noticed the inconvenience of discussing questions of this kind while the Nizam, on whose behalf they are professedly raised, is himself a minor. In this opinion I entirely concur."

His Excellency Navvab Sir Salar Jung on the part of his colleague Navvab Shams-ul-Omra and himself stated in writing on the 11th June 1878 that "we fully accept the decision of the Secretary of State, as conveyed in the above Despatch, and will take no steps whatever in the matter during the minority of His Highness."

GENERAL STATEMENT of AREA and POPULATION of Khalisa and Jagirs in H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions.

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.	AURANGABAD.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Aurangabad	777	168	83,446
			Ambar	969	216	1,05,525
			Baizapur	451	111	55,671
			Pattan	434	124	46,215
			Jalnapur	773	168	1,02,389
			Kanharh	933	164	47,552
			Gandapur	596	159	43,032
			Bhokardan	628	130	48,813
			Total	5,561	1,240	5,32,643
		Jagirs.	Dhavada	...	39	15,822
			Jafarabad	...	46	14,271
			Tambhurni	...	36	11,060
			Ghatnandur	...	30	10,287
			Ajunta	198	18	6,588
			Takli	...	17	5,996
			Dongargaon	...	25	5,285
			Seoli	...	30	8,652
			Miscellaneous Villages	...	247	81,258
			Total.....	198	488	1,59,219
		Sarfkhas.	Sillode	307	49	29,474
			Khuldabad or Roza.	94	32	7,962
			Total.....	401	81	37,436
			Total District.....	6,160	1,809	7,29,298

1 Divisions.	2 Districts.	3 Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	4 Talukas.	5 Area in Square Miles.	6 Number of Towns and Villages.	7 Total Population Both Sexes.
NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.	Bir.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Birh	706	155	84,336
			Ambajogai	966	123	80,632
			Patrur	623	171	88,473
			Kaij	441	102	54,078
			Geovrai	552	94	47,899
			Ashti	607	121	50,912
			Total	3,895	766	4,06,330
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	3	4,219
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	161	1,15,109
		Sarfkhas.	Patoda	593	80	35,302
			Total District	4,488	1,010	5,60,960
	Parbhani.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Parbhani	576	190	88,399
			Pathri	1,052	150	99,760
			Hadgaon	523	155	68,620
			Aunda	486	172	62,618
			Jantur	826	222	68,363
			Narsi	872	202	92,042
			Total	4,335	1,091	4,79,802
		Jagirs.	Sonepeth	...	8	8,575
			Partur	...	100	31,799
			Srishti	...	14	5,451
			Miscellaneous Villages	...	109	55,341
			Total	...	231	1,01,166
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	2	1,411
			Total District	4,335	1,324	5,82,379

Divisons.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
N.-W. DIVN.			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari.)	13,791	3,097	14,18,775
			Maktas	...	3	4,219
			Jagirs	198	880	3,75,494
			Sarfkhas	994	163	74,149
			Total Division	14,983	4,143	18,72,637
WESTERN DIVISION.	Bidar.	Khalisa proper (Raiatwari).	Bidar	279	48	28,062
			Udgir	848	148	88,390
			Algol	225	38	29,897
			Rajura	905	335	1,29,086
			Nilanga	374	68	44,632
			Total	2,631	637	3,20,067
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	11	6,159
		Jagirs.	Bhalki	128	53	29,726
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	263	1,40,433
			Total	128	316	1,70,159
		Sarfkhas.	Karamungi	217	61	26,111
			Aurad	174	56	24,406
			Hummabad	5	3	7,828
			Total	396	120	58,345

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WESTERN DIVISION.	BIDAR.	Paigah.	Chincholi	192	43	42,954
			Narainkhair	248	94	39,837
			Hasnabad	141	76	31,641
			Partappur	141	66	43,369
			Walandi	69	20	8,760
			Ekeli	26	14	11,041
			Chitgopa	243	83	60,977
			Total	1,060	396	2,38,579
			Total District	4,215	1,480	7,93,309
	NANDER.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Nander	444	196	84,788
			Daiglur	242	109	47,240
			Mudhole	323	96	49,817
			Kandhar	706	216	1,03,475
			Sarbar	317	85	39,027
			Basmatnagar	452	151	65,407
			Ardhapur	491	130	58,909
			Bhynsa	308	81	41,200
			Total	3,283	1,064	4,89,863
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	40	23,689
		Jagirs.	Madnur	...	27	11,541
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	185	1,01,164
			Total	...	212	1,12,705

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WESTERN DIVISION.	NANDER.	Sarfkhas.	Palam	624	179	65,079
			Kharka Bara Halli..	104	70	37,163
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	2	2,257
			Total.....	728	251	1,04,499
		Paigah.	Kundalwadi	71	11	11,019
			Kotgir	40	22	11,260
			Total.....	111	33	22,279
			Total District.....	4,122	1,600	7,53,035
	NANDER.	Khalisa Proper (Raatwari).	Naldrug.....	232	52	37,040
			Tuljapur	492	72	49,654
			Ousa	694	82	59,695
			Total.....	1,418	206	1,46,389
		Jagirs.	Bhum	287	43	19,015
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	49	26,595
			Total.....	287	92	45,610
		Sarfkhas.	Dharaseon, including Bemli.....	591	93	68,190
			Kalum	268	73	39,929
			Parenda	477	116	46,664
			Wasi	296	101	51,544
			Total.....	1,632	383	2,06,327

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	4	6	5	6	7
WESTERN DIVISION.	NALDRUG.	Paigah.	Lohara	153	125	63,282
			Gunjoti	263	75	39,604
			Alund	218	65	30,508
			Alur	...	20	7,087
			Total	634	285	1,40,481
			Total District	3,971	966	5,38,807
			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari)	7,332	1,907	9,56,319
			Maktas	...	51	29,848
			Jagirs	415	620	3,28,474
			Sarfkhas	2,756	754	3,69,171
			Paigah	1,805	714	4,01,339
			Total Division	12,308	4,046	20,85,151
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	GULBARGA.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Gulbarga	1,217	97	69,932
			Kurangal	263	22	26,832
			Seram	201	39	20,904
			Gurmatkal	449	90	29,587
			Mahagaon	628	84	32,907
			Chincholi	364	54	24,267
			Total	3,122	386	2,04,429
		Maktas	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	39	12,234

Division.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	GULBARGA.	Jagirs.	Kaliani	...	85	36,709
			Kosgi.....	...	18	20,231
			Taudur	...	62	13,953
			Pedvemal	...	45	12,712
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	147	71,560
			Total.....	...	357	1,55,165
		Sarfkhas.	Wodchan, &c.	...	18	4,973
		Paigah.	Mungulgi	Included in Chincholi.	10	3,622
			Ferozabad	Included in Gulbarga.	36	21,331
			Mashal	Do.	37	21,092
			Afzalpur	192	35	12,595
			Chitapur	...	31	16,791
			Nargunda	Included in Mahagaon.	18	6,112
			Ratkal	Do.	19	12,081
			Total.....	192	186	93,624
			Total District.....	3,314	986	4,70,425

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population, Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	SHORAPUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Shorapur	641	121	64,659
			Dehgaon	853	76	43,211
			Andola	750	102	43,499
			Shahpur	657	99	51,320
			Total.....	2,901	398	2,02,689
		Maktas.	Amarchinta	...	49	29,171
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	13	2,322
			Total.....	...	62	31,493
		Jagirs ...	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	177	53,420
			Total District.....	2,901	637	2,87,602
	RAICHUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Raichur	480	107	60,249
			Manvi	568	90	33,429
			Deodrug	526	122	50,131
			Alpur.....	203	42	21,451
			Yargira	319	85	40,892
			Total.....	2,096	446	2,06,152
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	48	12,033
		Peishkash ...	Gadwal	707	217	82,608
		Jagirs ...	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	53	14,316
			Total District.....	2,803	764	3,15,109

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	LINGSUGUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Lingsugur	479	94	32,816
			Gangavati	428	88	37,767
			Kushtgi	1,003	99	31,886
			Sindhnur	452	45	20,691
			Total...	2,362	326	1,23,160
		Peishkash ...	Gurgunta	242	35	12,588
		Jagirs.	Koppal	1,010	158	59,884
			Elburga		103	55,523
			Anagundi	...	17	4,044
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	289	75,000
			Total...	1,010	567	1,94,451
			Total District...	3,614	92[illegible]	3,30,199
		Total Division.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari)	10,481	1,556	7,36,430
			Maktas	...	149	55,760
			Peishkash	949	252	95,196
			Jagirs	1,010	1,154	4,17,352
			Sarfkhas	...	18	4,973
			Paigah...	192	186	93,624
			Total Division...	12,632	3,315	14,03,335
N. DIVN.	MEDAK.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Medak	388	66	48,385
			Tekmal	232	65	19,680
			Kalabgur	266	82	53,005
			Andol	241	59	34,279
			Ramaiampeth	274	57	39,066
			Total...	1,401	329	1,94,415

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION.	MEDAK.	Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	30	16,571
		Jagirs.	Dundigal	...	26	13,584
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	115	42,856
			Total...	...	141	56,440
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	3	4,600
		Paigah.	Hathnura	287	26	13,584
			Narsapur		27	8,320
			Total...	287	53	21,904
			Total District	1,688	556	2,93,930
	INDUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Indur.....	943	99	60,171
			Bodhan		46	24,452
			Armur	703	119	73,006
			Nirmal	519	111	45,337
			Ula	557	123	42,820
			Illareddipeth.....	225	64	25,875
			Bilauli	269	84	35,881
			Adlur.....	313	71	35,623
			Baswara	1,175	69	36,150
			Total...	4,704	786	3,79,315
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	66	39,044

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION.	INDUR.	Jagirs.	Gandhari	...	30	10,637
			Kowlas	...	25	10,148
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	203	1,11,423
			Total...	...	258	1,32,208
		Paigah.	Elgadup.....	89	54	12,231
			Total District...	4,793	1,164	5,62,798
	ELGANDAL.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Hasanabad	653	150	1,18,020
			Elgandal	899	150	99,368
			Malangur	682	132	1,05,917
			Pulas	1,531	212	1,24,959
			Naspur	493	86	62,063
			Gajvalo	1,074	104	83,889
			Chinnur.....	1,194	144	75,052
			Mahadeopur	954	91	38,652
			Total...	7,480	1,069	7,07,920
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	66	44,143
		Jagirs.	Pedda Palli	...	33	37,133
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	237	1,55,976
			Total...	...	270	1,93,109
		Sarf-khas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	24	16,000
			Total District...	7,480	1,429	9,61,172

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Amildari of Sarpur.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Sarpur	2,090	371	81,331
			Edlabad	2,314	337	82,040
			Rajura	618	99	21,541
			Total...	5,022	807	1,84,915
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	89	15,547
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	62	13,769
			Total District...	5,022	958	2,14,231
			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari)	18,607	2,991	14,66,565
			Maktas	...	251	1,15,305
			Jagirs	...	731	3,95,526
			Sarfkhas	...	27	20,600
			Paigah	376	107	34,135
			Total Division	18,983	4,107	20,32,131
EASTERN DIVISION.	Khammam.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Khammam	1,056	191	1,17,502
			Madhra	1,293	169	72,313
			Parkal	404	101	57,133
			Kandikunda	1,197	126	56,545
			Chirial	681	117	59,025
			Palancha	2,081	483	43,588
			Wardannapeth	837	115	63,234
			Pakhal	1,782	232	38,786
			Warangal	448	130	78,831
			Total	9,779	1,614	5,86,957

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EASTERN DIVISION.	KHAMMAM.	Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	32	8,155
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	195	73,107
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	8	7,527
			Total District	9,779	1,849	6,75,746
	NALGUNDA.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Nalgunda	669	183	1,16,265
			Daval Palli	813	137	66,559
			Davarkunda	1,103	142	51,406
			Suryapeth.....	638	169	98,474
			Vaimulkunda	908	70	35,115
			Total ...	4,131	701	3,67,819
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	42	19,653
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	201	1,03,232
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	3	3,486
			Total District	4,131	947	4,94,190

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EASTERN DIVISION.	Nagar Karnul.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Nagar Karnul	1,903	129	54,052
			Koelkunda	448	83	32,216
			Narainpeth, including Patti Pargi...	323	83	51,761
			Maktal	358	81	46,364
			Kalvakurti	573	68	28,552
			Jarcharla, including Patti Amrabad ...	696	195	61,245
			Davarkadara.....	273	55	33,436
			Ibrahim Pattan.....	975	54	21,964
			Total.....	5,549	748	3,29,590
		Maktas.	Wanparti	948	131	48,974
			Jatpol	...	98	27,382
			Gopalpeth	...	33	14,296
			Narkhoda	...	16	5,399
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	125	27,825
			Total.....	948	403	1,23,876
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous...	...	224	91,923
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	13	2,305
			Total District...	6,497	1,388	5,47,694
			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari)	19,459	3,063	12,84,366
			Maktas	948	477	1,51,684
			Jagirs	...	620	2,68,262
			Sarfkhas	...	24	13,318
			Total Division...	20,407	4,184	17,17,630

1	2	3	4	5	6	4
Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
HYDERABAD.	Atraf Balda.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Baghat	...	17	12,460
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	393	1,56,101
		Sarfkhas.	Yedlabad	602	111	61,278
			Shahabad	782	67	28,298
			Mandmul	328	62	32,736
			Medchal.....	474	96	46,617
			Patlur.....	1,177	121	42,258
			Total.....	3,363	457	2,11,187
			Total District...	3,363	867	3,79,748
	City.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	City	2·50	1	1,23,675
	Suburbs.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Suburbs.....	19·50	1	1,40,569
			Residency Bazaars			15,839
			Secunderabad ...			74,127
			Railway Stations.			752
			Total Suburbs.....	19·50	1	2,31,287
			Total Hyderabad City and Suburbs.	22	2	3,54,962

SUMMARY.

Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari)...	69,670	12,631	58,74,915
City and Suburbs	22	2	3,54,962
Maktas	948	931	3,56,816
Peishkash	949	252	95,196
Total Khalisa.....	71,589	13,816	66,81,889
Jagirs with known areas.....	1,623	272	1,15,213
Sarfkhas	7,113	1,443	6,93,398
Paigah Jagirs	2,373	1,007	5,29,098
Total.....	11,109	2,722	13,37,709
Other Jagirs, the areas of which are included in Khalisa	.....	4,126	18,25,996
Total Jagirs	11,109	6,848	31,63,705
Grand Total.....	82,698	20,664	98,45,594

CHAPTER II.

Changes in the Administration.

CHAPTER II.

Historical Sketch of the Changes introduced in the Form of Administration during the past 28 years, by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.

SECTION FIRST.

Previous Form of Administration.

The Old Form of Administration.

1. In former times the official business of the Government of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk was conducted in two offices known by the names of *Daftar-i-Mal* and *Daftar-i-Diwani*. Both these offices were under the supervision of *Daftardars*, whose duty consisted in keeping the State accounts and registers of grants of Jagirs, &c., whilst the administration was entirely in the hands of the Minister. A third office, called by the name of *Dar-ul-Insha* attended to the official correspondence of the Minister. There was also a kind of Postal Department, which, however, was not based on any system, nor did its operations extend beyond a few talukas of His Highness' Dominions.

The *Mufassil*.

2. In the *mufassil*, even in those talukas which were under the direct administration of the Government, there were no public offices of any kind. The talukdars, who received their appointments from the Government, employed clerks and other subordinate officers, as a matter of private convenience, to help them in collecting Government revenue; but no public records were kept as a matter of duty.

Metropolis.

3. In the metropolis there were three Courts of Justice—the *Dar-ul-Kaza* and the *Sadarat-ul-Aliya* and the *Kotwali*. The two first were charged with the administration of justice and the last was the Police Court. But the jurisdiction of these offices was confined to the metropolis; whilst no Courts of Justice existed in the *mufassil*.

During Raja Chandu Lal's tenure of the office of *Peishkar*, the *Adalat-i-Diwani* and the *Adalat-i-Foujdari* were established. Subsequently, under the administration of Raja Ram Bakhsh, a Court of Justice was created, presided over by four Moulavis; but the jurisdiction of the Court did not extend beyond the metropolis.

Adalat-i-Diwankhana.

4. During the first ministry of Seraj-ul-Mulk the *Adalat-i-Diwankhana* was established in the metropolis; and some Courts of Justice were also established in the *mufassil*, presided over by *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls*. But during the subsequent years, owing to the frequent changes of ministry, the *mufassil* Courts ceased to have more than only a nominal existence, and exercised no judicial functions. In fact, when the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk was again appointed Minister, he found that these *mufassil* Courts of Justice, created by him during his first tenure of office, had practically ceased to exist.

Police.

5. To the *mufassil* talukas the Police system of the metropolis was never extended, and it may be said that till comparatively recent years, the talukdars, appointed for collecting revenue, were the only Government officers charged with the administration of the country. Most of the present departments of State, Offices, and Courts of Justice are of recent origin, and were established after the accession of His late Highness Afzal-ud-Dowlah.

SECTION SECOND.

Reforms introduced by H. E. Sir Salar Jung.

Sub-Section I.

Reforms introduced from 1263 to 1273 Fasli.

Talukdars under the Old System.

6. When Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Sir Salar Jung was appointed Minister of the State, it had become only too apparent that the old system of administration was not calculated to bring prosperity to the country. The system followed under the previous administra-

tions consisted in appointing talukdars to each taluka with no other duties than collecting Government revenue. These officials, as a rule, lived in the metropolis, and did not consider themselves bound to proceed to the talukas with the administration of which they were charged. They therefore usually employed subordinates of their own choice, without making any reference to the Government, and these subordinates as a rule were incompetent men, who in no way held themselves directly responsible to the Government, either for their behaviour or their efficiency, as their appointment or dismissal depended upon the will of the talukdars to whom they were subordinate, and not on the pleasure of the Government. Under the old system, the country could not be said to have been under the direct administration of the Minister. The powers of the talukdars, or of the subordinates appointed by them, were in no way defined. The talukdars were allowed as charges for collection of Government revenue, two annas in the rupee, or in other words, one-eighth part of the revenue they collected. But the money thus allowed to them was not spent by them on the purposes for which it was intended. By making false representations to the Government, they obtained the services of sepoys in the army, and employed them in collecting revenue; thus appropriating nearly the whole of the money allowed to them for the expenses of collecting revenue. Some talukdars adopted a different course. They leased their talukas to other persons, and thus, whilst incurring no expense in collecting revenue, appropriated the entire collection charges allowed to them by Government. The results of a system so pernicious can easily be conceived. The country was in a deplorable state of misgovernment; and so long as the system flourished, the Minister felt himself powerless to remedy the evils which were its direct and necessary consequence. The rights of the people were ignored, the interests of the State were not understood; so that the subjects and the State suffered equally. Sweeping reforms were urgently needed; and the inauguration of a perfectly new system of administration, under which every officer charged with public duties should be immediately subordinate and responsible to the Minister, was considered an absolute necessity.

Reforms.

7. The reforms began with a gradual dismissal of such talukdars as have been described. Other talukdars were appointed with smaller

salaries and each was provided with a staff of subordinate officials who received their salaries and appointments direct from the Government to whom they considered themselves responsible for good behaviour and efficient discharge of duties. In adopting these measures, Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Salar Jung was greatly assisted by the experience he had gained previous to his appointment as Minister of the State. During the first ministry of Seraj-ul-Mulk, Navvab Salar Jung had, for about a year, administered the revenues of the talukas in Telingana in which Mr. Dighton, an English gentleman in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's service, had introduced an excellent system of collecting Government revenue. He had also found the system work very successfully during the period of four years that he held the administration of his uncle's private Jagirs. The system which thus recommended itself to the new Minister was afterwards continued by him in the talukas in Telingana, and extended generally throughout H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions. Upon his receiving the appointment of Minister of the State, he based his revenue reforms upon the system which he had already tried before. The system, though open to much improvement, was simple and capable of being introduced without much difficulty or delay. It limited the Government demand from the ryots, defined the powers of talukdars, taking away from them the discretion of leasing their talukas or getting them managed by other persons, made subordinate officials responsible to Government for good behaviour, and thus placed a check upon the enormities which had been committed with impunity under the old regime.

Munsifs and *Mir-Adls*.

8. The next administrative measure was the appointment of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* to exercise judicial powers in civil and criminal cases. These officers were gradually appointed in the Divani talukas of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, to decide civil suits and to receive complaints, to investigate criminal cases and punish criminals. In the year 1265 Fasli (A.D. 1855) twenty-three of these officers held appointments at an annual expenditure of 39,000 Rupees.

Creation of New Courts of Justice in the Metropolis.

9. In the metropolis, besides the Courts of Justice already mentioned, three more were created having separate jurisdictions. The

Adalat-i-Padshahi was established in 1263 Fasli (A.D. 1853); a separate Court was created in 1265 Fasli (A.D. 1855) to dispose of the disputes of Sikhs and other sepoys in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's army; whilst a third, presided over by Govind Rao, was established in 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) to dispose of civil suits arising within the limits of the *Ilaka Peishkari*.

Measures to suppress Crimes in the *Mufassil*.

10. Under the old system of administration, as has already been observed, no kind of Police force existed in the *mufassil*. The creation of a regular and effective Police was needed; but it was not found feasible to bring it into existence at once. Simpler measures were, however, adopted to suppress dacoity and other heinous crimes of a similar nature which were rife in the *mufassil* talukas. One or two hundred men of the Nizmat force were placed under each of the talukdars to exercise the functions of Police. The disturbances caused in the *mufassil* by Rohillas and outlaws, required stronger measures. Accordingly, a force, known by the name of *Jamiat Ziladari*, was formed and placed under a number of *Ziladars*, whose special duty was to prevent serious disturbances of the peace. This force was stationed in various parts of the country, and especially in those localities where disturbances were most common. In 1268 Fasli (A.D. 1858) a committee consisting of four Members and one President was appointed in the metropolis to supervise and direct the operations of the *Ziladari* force.

Munshi Khana established.

11. Under the new system of administration the official work of the Minister had greatly increased. The talukdars, who were now under the direct control and supervision of the Minister, frequently sent in reports and solicited instructions from the Government, and this circumstance greatly added to the duties of the *Dar-ul-Insha*. A separate office called *Munshi Khana* was therefore established to deal with the correspondence between the Minister and the talukdars, and to issue the orders passed by him. The duties of the *Dar-ul-Insha* were thus limited to correspondence with the British Government, communications between the Government and the Courts of Justice, keeping the *Sanads*, issuing orders to public servants, other than the talukdars in the *mufassil*, and passing miscellaneous orders of usual routine.

Government Treasury established in the Metropolis.

12. Under the former system there was no Government treasury either in the metropolis or the *mufassil*. During the administrations of Arastu Jah and Mir Alam a Government treasury existed; but, owing to the pecuniary embarrassments into which the State had fallen during the administration of Raja Chandu Lal, the Government treasury had ceased to exist and the State had no credit in the market. In the metropolis a public treasury was established in the year 1265 Fasli (A.D. 1855), but in the *mufassil* Hindu bankers continued to discharge the functions of Government treasuries, a system which, though full of inconvenience, was for a time tolerated even under the new administration.

Administration of Restored Districts.

13. In the year 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) the Raichur Doab and the talukas of Naldrug, &c., were restored by the British Government to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, after having remained under British administration for eight years. The excellent system of administration which had been adopted by the British Government was continued by the Government of His Highness; though the system differed from that on which the rest of his Dominions were administered. The administration of the restored territory was thus conducted separately. The talukdars of various grades and tahsildars exercised revenue, civil and criminal powers, as in the non-regulation provinces of the British Government, whilst a regular Police force was maintained. On the other hand, the administration of the rest of His Highness' Dominions was carried on by talukdars, *munsifs*, and *ziladars*, who exercised judicial and revenue powers, and also supervised the Police, which, however, was not on a regular footing. To prevent the confusion which might arise owing to this difference in the two systems of administration, two new offices were created for the restored districts. One, under the name of *Kachari Adalat-i-Mustarida*, exercised supervision over the revenue administration of the restored districts; and another, called *Sadar Adalat-i-Adalat-i-Mustarida*, heard appeals from the judicial decisions of the officers in the restored territory. Both these offices, in connection with the restored districts, were placed under the immediate control of the Minister, in the same manner as the department of *Munshi Khana* which dealt with the official

business connected with the talukdars in the rest of the territories of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk.

System of farming Taxes on Imports and Exports abolished.

14. In the year 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) the system of farming the taxes levied on imports and exports was abolished, and Government took the Customs Department under its own direct management. To conduct this business an office was established in the metropolis. Similarly, within the next two years, the system of farming the duties payable on salt from Machly Bunder and Kokan Bunder was discontinued, and the Customs Department took charge of the duties levied on salt.

Stamp Paper Office established.

15. In the year 1271 Fasli (A.D. 1861) a Stamp Paper Office was established in the metropolis and stamp duties were imposed on bonds and other legal instruments, and fees in stamps were also made payable on plaints, petitions, and other documents filed in Courts of Justice. The stamp duties, with the consent of the British Government, were extended also to the Assigned Districts of Berar.

Department for the Execution of Decrees, &c.

16. In the year 1272 Fasli (A.D. 1862) a department was established under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister to enforce decrees and orders of the metropolitan Courts of Justice, which were sent to this department for execution.

Judicial Secretariat.

17. In the year 1272 Fasli (A. D. 1862) a Secretariat under the Prime Minister was established to exercise supervision over the administration of justice in the entire Divani territory; while the Court, under the name of *Sadar Adalat Azla-i-Mustarida* which had been created in 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) to hear appeals from the decisions of talukdars in the restored districts and to decide references made by the *munsifs* of the rest of the Divani territory, was separated from the immediate control of the Minister, and received the name of *Sadar Adalati Azla-i-Mustarida-wa-Tashih-i-Talukat*.

Administrative Divisions of Divani Territory before formation of Districts.

18. The following tabular statements will show the administrative divisions of the Divani territory including the restored districts during this period, as well as the manner in which the administrative authority was divided:—

DIVANI TALUKAS.

Name of Taluka.	No. of Talukdars or Revenue Officers.	No. of Naibs or Assistants.
Warangal	1	7
Elgandal	1	6
Nalgunda	1	6
Nagar Karnul	1	7
Kalabgur	1	7
Haveli Nander	1	2
Mudhole	1	6
Khuldabad	1	13
Gulbarga	1	9
Khammam	1	4
Narsapur	1	1
Nirmal	1	6
Indur	1	2
Japal	1	1
Mohamnadabad (Bidar)	1	9
Narainpeth	1	12
Birh	1	2
Ambarh	1	4

Name of Taluka.	No. of Judicial Officers.
Aurangabad	1 *Mir-Adl.*
Bidar	1 do.
Bhongir	1 do.
Khalamnuri	1 *Munsif.*
Nagar Karnul	1 do.
Warangal	1 do.
Aramgir	1 do.
Gulbarga	1 do.
Khammam	1 do.
Elgandal	1 do.
Medak	1 do.

THE RESTORED DISTRICTS.

Name of District.	No. of Tahsils.	No. of Officers.
Raichur (the Eastern)	4	4 Tahsildars.
Lingsugur (the Western)	4	4 do.
Naldrug	9	9 do.

Sub-Section II.

Reforms introduced from 1274 to 1290 Fasli.

Administrative Reforms.

19. The abovementioned reforms, which had been introduced up to the year 1272 Fasli (A.D. 1862), met the exigencies of the time, and materially improved the administration. But the absence of a uniform system in the administration was a great drawback, and impeded the progress of official business. Moreover, with the exception of the restored districts, the system of administration in the *mufassil* had great room for improvement, and required a thorough re-organization. Between the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) and 1290 Fasli (A.D. 1880) definite measures were adopted to increase the efficiency of the administrative system by making it uniform throughout the entire Dominions of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk.

Establishment of the Board of Revenue.

20. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a Board of Revenue was established to supervise, direct and control affairs connected with the revenue administration of the entire Divani territory including the restored districts. The establishment of the Board of Revenue made it unnecessary to maintain either the *Munshi Khana* or the *Kachari Azla-i-Mustarida*—the separate office which had been established to supervise the revenue administration of the restored districts. Both these offices were therefore abolished.

Creation of Uniform Civil Divisions.

21. Amongst other duties which were assigned to the Board of Revenue, was the creation of uniform civil divisions of the Divani territory, calculated to facilitate the administration of the country. Up to this time, with the exception of the restored districts, the Divani territory was divided into talukas, but this division of administrative authority did not correspond with the territorial divisions of the country. Thus, whilst the number of talukas of the Divani territory was fixed and definite, the number of talukdars was indefinite and uncertain, and liable to increase or diminution every year. In the year 1268 Fasli (A.D. 1858) there were 61 talukdars, whilst later, in 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), the number was reduced to about 40, the number of talukas

remaining the same. Some talukdars held only a few villages under their management, whilst others held a number of talukas. There was great disparity between the extent of the jurisdiction of various talukdars, as no definite limit was assigned to the amount of revenue with the collection of which each talukdar was charged, and it varied between 9,00,000 and 2,000 Rupees. This disparity, which was the source of great inconvenience, could only be removed by introducing a proportionate and uniform division of the Divani territory, and making the duties of talukdars commensurate with the civil divisions.

Formation of Districts.

21. The restored districts were therefore amalgamated with the rest of the Divani territory; but owing to the geographical situation of the talukas of the Sarfkhas domains and the Paigah and other important Jagirs, which were interspersed among the talukas of the Divani territory, it was found impossible to make regular civil divisions of the territory into districts, so as to include only the Divani talukas. A middle course was therefore adopted, having for its principle the exclusion of such Jagir talukas as could be excluded without making the boundaries of the proposed districts irregular and awkward. Thus within the boundaries of the districts, some Sarfkhas and Jagir territory was also necessarily included. But, although these Jagir territories were to be geographically included within the limits of the Divani districts, their revenues were not to be collected by the officers of the Divani.

Classification of Districts.

22. Districts were classed into three grades with reference to the approximate amount of their annual revenue, as is shown in the following table :—

Grade of District.	Approximate Annual Revenue.
1st Grade	Rs. 12,00,000
2nd do.	,, 10,00,000
3rd do.	,, 8,00,000

Divisions of Divani Territory.

23. Keeping these principles in view, the Divani territory was divided into 14 districts, comprising 74 tahsils or talukas. The follow-

ing table will show the extent and proportion of the districts :—

Name of District.	No. of Talukas.	Amount of Revenue. H. S. Rs.	Deduct Sarfkhas. H. S. Rs.	Net Divani. H. S. Rs.
Aurangabad	7	11,05,645		
Parbhani	5	8,40,368		
Nander	5	8,40,465		
Indur	5	10,62,489		
Birh	5	9,50,131		
Bidar	5	7,78,589	* 1,39,561	
Medak	4	9,89,342		
Elgandal	5	7,30,637		
Naldrug	10	11,63,168	† 6,54,250	
Shorapur	5	12,07,072		
East Raichur	4	10,24,689		
West do.	4	9,67,042		
Khammam	5	9,30,461		
Nalgunda	5	9,55,926		
TOTAL	74	1,35,46,024	7,93,811	1,27,52,213

Division of Administrative authority.

24. The territorial divisions having been settled, the division of administrative authority was made accordingly. The offices of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls*, which were established for the administration of justice in the *mufassil* were abolished. A tahsildar was appointed to each taluka, having well defined judicial as well as executive powers. The tahsildars, therefore, decided civil suits and disposed of criminal cases, whilst their main function was the collection of Government revenue. A talukdar with two subordinate assistant talukdars was appointed to each district, having revenue, civil, and criminal powers, as well as the power of supervision over the tahsildars subordinate to him. An establishment or *amla* (clerks, &c.,) was placed under each of these officers for the proper conduct of official business.

Government Treasuries established in the *Mufassil*.

25. The old system of dealing with *Sahukars*, private bankers, was abolished, and the Government established treasuries in each taluka and each district. The treasuries at the talukas

* Karamungi 1,39,561 *Sarfkhas*.

† Dharaseon, Kalum, Parenda, and Patoda, Sarfkhas talukas yielding an amount of 6,54,250 Rupees, are included in this.

were placed under the supervision of tahsildars, whilst district talukdars were placed in charge of district treasuries.

Classes, Grades, and Salaries of *Mufassil* Officers.

26. Talukdars were of three classes, and each class was divided into three grades, whilst tahsildars were divided into three grades. The following tabular statement shows the salaries attached to these various grades of officers :—

Designation of Officer.	Class.	Grade.	Monthly Salary.
			Rs.
Talukdar.....	1st	1st	1,000
Do.	,,	2nd	800
Do.	,,	3rd	600
Do.	2nd	1st	450
Do.	,,	2nd	400
Do.	,,	3rd	350
Do.	3rd	1st	300
Do.	,,	2nd	250
Do.	,,	3rd	200
Tahsildar	.....	1st	150
Do.	.....	2nd	125
Do.	.....	3rd	100

Cost of Establishments of Subordinate Officials.

27. The following tabular statements will show the cost of the establishments of subordinate officials under talukdars in each district :—

SUBORDINATE OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE FIRST GRADE.

Designation of Officer in charge of District.	Department to which Subordinate Officials belong.	Monthly cost of the Establishment of Clerks, &c. H. S. Rs.
Talukdar, 1st Class.....	Revenue.....	722
	Judicial	285
	Treasury.....	245
	Peons	314
	Miscellaneous	50
	Prison.....	231
Talukdar, 2nd do.	.....	155
Do. 3rd do.	.....	105
	TOTAL...Rs.	2,107

Subordinate Official Establishment in each District of the Second Grade.

Designation of Officer in Charge of District.	Department to which Subordinate Officials belong.	Monthly cost of the Establishment of Clerks, &c.
		Rs.
Talukdar, 1st Class	Revenue	572
	Judicial	225
	Treasury	182
	Peons	312
	Prison	221
	Miscellaneous ...	45
Do. 2nd do.	.....	145
Do. 3rd do.	.....	107
	Total...Rs.	1,809

Subordinate Official Establishment in each District of the Third Grade.

Designation of Officer in Charge of District.	Department to which Subordinate Officials belong.	Monthly cost of the Establishment of Clerk, &c.
		Rs.
Talukdar, 1st Class	Revenue	521
	Judicial	225
	Treasury	167
	Peons	312
	Prison	211
	Miscellaneous ...	40
Do. 2nd Class	.....	145
	Total...Rs.	1,621

Tahsildars' Subordinates.

28. The following statement will show the cost of the establishment of subordinate officials under tahsildars in each taluka :—

Talukas in 1st Grade Districts				Rs.	385
Do.	2nd	do.	do.	,,	364
Do.	3rd	do.	do.	,,	338

Two more Districts and a Sub-district formed.

29. Subsequently two more districts and one sub-district were created—the district of Nagar Karnul in the Eastern Division, in 1287 A.H., and the district of Gulbarga in the Southern Division in 1289 A.H., and Sarpur Tandur in the Northern Division in 1287 A.H.; 36 new *Khalisa* tahsils or talukas were also formed; and two more grades were created in the office of tahsildars.

Two more sub-divisions of Ibrahim Pattan and Amrabad were created in 1289 and 1291 A.H. The Ibrahim Pattan taluka was formerly held by Arab Eshwunt Rao as Jagir and was made a sub-division on resumption; and the Amrabad sub-division was detached from the district of Nalgunda. Both these sub-divisions were broken up in 1293 A.H., Ibrahim Pattan having been amalgamated with the Nagar Karnul district and Amrabad as a Patti was put under the same district. Another Patti by the name of Pargi was lately made, and added in the same district.

The land revenue and other receipts in 1290 Fasli, as contrasted with that in 1275 Fasli, are as follows :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Talukas.	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Abkari.*	Deishpatti and Miscellaneous.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North-Western	Aurangabad ...	8	17,24,398	4,868	85,271	7,793	18,22,339
	Birh	7	12,33,265	1,315	17,562	13,129	12,65,271
	Parbhani	6	12,52,734	16,535	48,064	14,416	13,31,749
	Total...	21	42,10,397	22,718	1,50,897	35,338	44,19,350
Western	Bidar	5	8,82,034	1,300	29,698	9,200	9,22,232
	Nander	8	14,62,596	5,356	77,175	17,837	†15,62,934
	Naldrug	7	10,20,877	453	9,066	10,507	‡10,40,903
	Total...	20	33,65,477	7,109	1,15,939	37,544	35,26,069
Southern... ...	Raichur	5	7,84,298	1,403	93,213	12,162	8,91,076
	Lingsugur	4	6,14,144	1,366	40,080	10,816	6,66,406
	Shorapur	4	6,75,395	2,641	50,574	10,503	7,39,113
	Gulbarga	6	8,18,207	2,214	82,994	8,520	9,11,935
	Total...	19	28,92,044	7,624	2,66,861	42,001	32,08,530

* Excluding City Abkari amounting to Rs. 7,39,371.

† This includes the items for Patoda taluka of Sarfkhas, for which see page 83, footnote.

‡ This includes Dharasoon, Kalum, Wasi, and Parenda Sarfkhas talukas; vide page 83, footnote.

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Talukas.	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Abkari.*	Deishpatti and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern.....	Indor	9	19,64,135	11,142	2,35,031	26,494	22,36,802
	Medak	5	11,76,664	4,248	2,27,941	13,065	14,21,918
	Elgandal	7	24,29,120	5,805	2,48,004	28,190	27,11,119
	Sarpur Tandur ...	3	2,33,167	7,104	47,778	4,541	2,92,590
	Total...	24	58,03,086	28,299	7,58,754	72,290	66,62,429
Eastern.....	Khammam	9	18,57,912	22,406	2,03,401	19,685	21,03,404
	Nalgunda	5	11,32,916	5,734	1,61,061	13,019	13,12,730
	Nagar Karnul ...	8	14,05,897	8,428	2,81,734	15,703	17,71,762
	Total...	22	44,56,725	36,568	6,46,196	48,407	51,87,896
	Atraf Balda	1	1,94,242	.....	.....	.....	1,94,242
	Forest Department	...	.....	92,633	.....	.....	92,633
	Grand Total...	107	2,09,21,971	1,94,951	19,38,647	2,35,580	2,32,91,149†

Reorganisation of the Police.

30. Along with the establishment of the new system of Revenue, Civil and Criminal Administration, the Police was also reorganised. The Police was separated from the Revenue authorities, and a Police force was placed on a regular and systematic footing. An Inspector of Police was appointed to every two talukas; but where the number of talukas in a district happened to be an odd number, an additional Inspector was appointed to the largest taluka. A Superintendent of Police was

Superintendents and Inspectors of Police.

* Excluding City Abkari, amounting to Rs. 7,39,371.

† The following figures show the amount of Sarfkhas revenue included in the statement:—

District.	No. of Talukas.	Gross Land Revenue.	District Forest.	Abkari.	Deishpatti & Miscellaneous.	Total.
Patoda *Zila* Birh	1	97,259	30	471	965	98,725
Dharaseon, &c., *Zila* Naldrug	4	6,25,204	302	3,839	6,290	6,35,635
Total	5	7,22,463	332	4,310	7,255	7,34,360

appointed to every district, having the power of supervising its entire Police administration and the conduct of the Inspectors of talukas who were subordinate to him. Every district was provided with a sufficient number of Constables and Sowars constituting the Police force of the district. The Police was also charged with the duty of keeping guard upon the Government Treasury in the district and the talukas and other public offices, as well as the district prisons.

Subordinate Establishments of Police.

31. Every Superintendent and Inspector of Police was provided with a separate subordinate establishment of clerks, &c., for his office, and a Code of Rules was framed to define the powers and duties of the newly-created Police.

Grades and Classes of Superintendents and Inspectors of Police.

32. The Superintendents were divided into three grades; and the Inspectors into two classes, each class having three grades. The following table will show the salaries of each grade :—

Name of Office.	Class.	Grade.	Salary. H. S. Rs.
Superintendent	.....	1st	200
Do.	.....	2nd	170
Do.	.....	3rd	140
Inspector	1st	1st	110
Do.	.....	2nd	100
Do.	.....	3rd	90
Do.	2nd	1st	80
Do.	.....	2nd	70
Do.	.....	3rd	60

Cost of Police Office Establishments.

33. The expenses of subordinate clerks, &c., in the Police Offices of each taluka were according to the following scale in 1276 Fasli

(A.D. 1866), when the Police force was first organised in the *mufassil*:—

Grade of District.	No. of Talukas.	Monthly Expense of each Taluka in Salaries of Police Office Establishment. H. S. Rs.
1st	6	270
2nd	5	265
3rd	4	185

Superintendents of Police.

34. Subsequently, when the Police was taken out of the control of talukdars, and Superintendents of Police were separately appointed, the expenses of Police Office establishments increased considerably.

Medical and Educational Officers.

35. Medical and Educational Officers were also appointed in each district, and prisons were established.

Prison, Medicine Education.

36. The following table will show the monthly expense of the subordinate establishments of each of the abovementioned departments in the districts:—

Grade of District.	Departments.		
	Prisons. H. S. Rs.	Medical. H. S. Rs.	Educational. H. S. Rs.
1st	231	85	60
2nd	221	65	35
3rd	211	55	30

Reforms at the Head-quarters.

37. The reforms introduced in the *mufassil* administration have been explained. But equally radical reforms were effected at the head-quarters. In consequence of the administrative authority being concentrated in the Minister, the work of administration had hitherto been greatly impeded. Under the new system the administrative powers were decentralised and divided among subordinate departments. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), as has already been mentioned, the Prime Minister appointed a Board of Revenue to

supervise, direct and control the administration of the revenues of the entire Divani territory. The Board consisted of a President and four Members, and the opinion of the majority decided all questions. In order to consult the feelings of the Jagirdars and other nobles who might object to the innovation of receiving orders from persons who were not connected with the nobility, the orders of the Board were issued under the signature of Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur. And upon his being appointed to take charge of the Revenue administration under the Prime Minister, the orders of the Board of Revenue were signed by Motamid-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.

Powers of Board of Revenue.

38. The Board of Revenue was thus charged with the exercise of full authority with regard to the following matters :—

1. Agriculture.
2. Commerce.
3. Customs, &c.
4. Excise, (Abkari).
5. Stamp Paper.
6. Release of cultivators from liability to pay Government revenue, not exceeding 200 Rupees, which may have been in arrears for five years.
7. Collection of Road Cess and Municipal Cess.
8. Supervision of the *Mufassil* Police and the Municipal Officers of the Metropolis.
9. Construction and Repair of Roads and *Sarais*, (inns).
10. Repairs of Tanks, so long as the annual cost of such repairs did not exceed 3,000 Rupees per district.

Rules framed by Board of Revenue.

39. The Board of Revenue made a rule under which every talukdar was bound to send up the following Official Papers :—

1. Accounts of Increase and Expenditure.
2. Statement showing the Number, &c., of Defaulters of Government Revenue, who may be under arrest.
3. Monthly Statements of the Cash Balance in the District Treasury.

4. The Accounts of Revenue and Excise.
5. Accounts of Municipal and Road Cess.
6. Quarterly Statements of Rates at which corn and other staple commodities were sold.
7. Half-yearly Statements of Rain-fall, Crops, and Produce, &c.
8. Report on the Police Administration.
9. Annual Report on the official conduct and efficiency of Government Officers, as well as on the Revenue Administration of the district.

Duties of the Board of Revenue.

40. The Board of Revenue in its turn was bound to submit quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly, reports to the Government on all the matters above enumerated.

Cost of the Board of Revenue.

41. The Board of Revenue cost the Government an annual sum of Rs. 70,380 in salaries of Officers of the Board; whilst the entire land revenue of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions at that time amounted to Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Stamp Paper Office.

42. The Stamp Paper Office, which since 1271 Fasli (A.D. 1861) was under the *Munshi Khana*, was also placed under the control and supervision of the Board of Revenue in 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), but five years later, on account of the increase of official business, the Stamp Paper Office was separated from the Board of Revenue, and was constituted a separate department under the control and supervision of a Superintendent of Stamps, who had an assistant and an establishment of clerks under him.

Transit Duties.

43. Under the former system of administration, *rahdari* or transit duties were collected irregularly, and at various places within the boundaries of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions. In the years 1271 and 1272 Fasli (A.D. 1861 and 1862), as has already been mentioned, the system of farming Customs duties were abolished, and in 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), further reforms were introduced in the Customs Department. Custom-houses were established on the frontier of His Highness' Dominions, and at important military

stations. Customs duties were thus collected only at these places, and traffic in the interior was made perfectly free.

Conservancy of Forests.

44. In 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) a department was established for the conservancy and management of forests, and a Superintendent was appointed to take charge of the department.

Districts distributed into divisions.

45. The country having been divided into districts, it was found necessary for the better administration of the country, to create divisions, allotting a number of districts to each division. Accordingly, in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), the distribution of districts into divisions was effected, as is shown in the following table :—

District of Aurangabad Do. of Birh Do. of Parbhani	North-Western Division.
Do. of Bidar Do. of Nander Do. of Naldrug	Western Division.
Do. of Nalgunda Do. of Khammam	Eastern Division.
Do. of Shorapur Do. of East Raichur Do. of West do.	Southern Division.
Do. of Medak Do. of Indur Do. of Elgandal	Northern Division.

Sadar Talukdars, their Powers and Duties.

46. A Sadar talukdar was to be appointed to each division, having revenue, civil and criminal authority, and powers of supervision over all the districts in his division. The talukdars of the districts were therefore to be subordinate to him, and the Court of the Sadar talukdar was also to be the "Court of Appeal" from the decisions of subordinate district talukdars. The Sadar talukdars were moreover empowered to pass final orders in matters connected with Revenue, Abkari and Stamp, when such matters did not exceed Rs. 100 in value. They could also release cultivators

from the payment of Government revenue, not exceeding Rs. 500, which had been in arrears for more than five years. Sadar talukdars also sanctioned estimates of expenditure of local funds for purposes of public utility ; and were empowered to spend Rs. 500 *per annum*, from Government revenue, in the construction and repairs of public buildings.

Criminal Power of Sadar Talukdars.

47. Besides hearing appeals from talukdars, the Sadar talukdars tried criminal cases which were beyond the powers of talukdars, and had the power of sentencing criminals to ten years' imprisonment, and of imposing fines to the extent of Rs. 4,000.

Their annual tour of inspection.

48. The Sadar talukdars were required to live in the central stations of the divisions, and to inspect the districts in the division by going on an inspecting tour for four months in the year.

Judicial Assistants and their Grades.

49. In 1279 Fasli (A. D. 1869) Judicial Assistants were appointed to help Sadar talukdars and talukdars in the discharge of their judicial duties. The Judicial Assistants were graded as under :—

JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS TO SADAR TALUKDARS.

First grade .....Rupees 300 monthly salary.
Second do. ..... do. 250 do. do.

JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS TO TALUKDARS.

First grade..... Rupees 200 monthly salary.
Second do. ..... do. 150 do. do.

Duties of Judicial Assistants.

50. The duties assigned to these officers consisted in the preparation of records of cases and written opinions, which were submitted to their superior officers for approval. This method was to be resorted to, only when the talukdar or Sadar talukdar had pressure of other official business and could not find time to hear cases himself. In all cases, however, the final judgment and decision rested with the talukdars and Sadar talukdars in cases of their respective jurisdiction.

Naib Sadar Muhtamims of Police and their Duties.

51. Upon the creation of divisions, five *Naib Sadar Muhtamims* of Kotwali, or Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, were also appointed to each of the five divisions. These officers

were subordinate to the *Sadar Muhtamim Kotwali*, or Inspector-General of Police who lived at the metropolis. The Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were required to live in their respective divisions, and supervise the Police administration of districts and talukas under them.

Divisional Superintending Engineers of P. W. D.

52. In the year 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875), when the Public Works Department was reorganised, *Sadar Muhtamims* or Divisional Engineers were appointed to each division, to supervise the operations of the Public Works Department in their respective divisions.

Inspectors of Public Instruction.

53. In the Department of Public Instruction, *Muhtamims Talimat*, or Inspectors of Education were appointed to each division, to exercise supervision over the operations of the Educational Department in the division.

SADAR-UL-MIHAMS OR DEPARTMENTAL MINISTERS.

Revenue Department.

Abolition of the Board of Revenue; Establishment of the Central Revenue Department.

54. Many of the duties, which had hitherto been performed by the Board of Revenue, were assigned to the Sadar talukdars. The official business of the Board of Revenue was therefore greatly diminished. The Prime Minister consequently appointed three of the members of the Board of Revenue to be the first Sadar talukdars of the newly created divisions, and in the place of the Board of Revenue a *Sadar Mahakma-i-Maljuzari* or Central Revenue Department was established under the control of two officers, one of whom was styled *Muhtamim* and the other *Rukn*. These officers were also charged with the duty of supervising matters connected with agriculture, irrigation, granting of Government leases, the issue of stamp paper and village police.

Central Revenue Department abolished.

55. The Central Revenue Department existed for two years, but it was abolished in 1278 Fasli (A.D. 1868), when further changes and reforms were introduced. These consisted in the creation of *Sadar-ul-Mihams* or Ministers of Departments, under a

Notification issued by the Prime Minister on the 6th Rajjab 1286 A.H. (A.D. 1869).* Accordingly, Nawab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur was appointed *Sadar-ul-Miham Malguzari* or Minister of Revenue. He was provided with a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and the requisite establishment of clerks and other subordinate officers.

Revenue Minister.

56. The following branches of administration were placed under the charge of the Minister of Revenue :—

Extent of Revenue Minister's Administration.

1. Agriculture and Commerce.
2. Stamp Paper (so far as it related to revenue).
3. Customs Department.
4. Forest do.
5. Abkari do.

57. The other matters of administration, which were formerly controlled by the Board of Revenue, were placed in charge of other *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, as will be shown hereafter.

Board of Revenue superseded by *Sadar-ul-Mihams*.

58. The Minister of Revenue was entrusted with larger powers than those which were vested in the Board of Revenue. He was empowered to decide finally all matters within his jurisdiction not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value, to release cultivators from payment of Government revenue (not exceeding Rs. 2,000) which had been in arrears for more than three years, to sanction estimates for the construction of public works and repairs of tanks, &c., as well as to make grants of waste lands to persons who might apply for them on condition of paying Government revenue.

Powers of the Revenue Minister.

59. In the year 1281 Fasli (A.D. 1871) mines and quarries were also placed under the charge of the Superintendent of Forests, whose office had already been created in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867). Rules were framed for charging duty on persons working the mines and quarries. The mineral wealth of the country was thus brought to the notice of traders and merchants who had hitherto not paid attention to the employment of capital

Mines and Quarries.

* *Vide* Appendix at the end of the Chapter.

in this direction. The mines and quarries to which the action of the Government especially related were—iron-ore, red-stone, black stone, *seeloo* stone, granite, green-stone, flints, mica, soap-stone, white chalk, blue chalk, *gopichandan*, ochre, diamonds, and other precious stones, Shahabad lime-stone, &c. &c.

Inam Commission established.

60. Formerly there was a small establishment connected with Inam in each district and division. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) a Central Office was established at Hyderabad, presided over by a Commissioner of Inam, with Assistants in the districts. Subsequently, however, the services of these Assistants were dispensed with, only a small establishment being retained in the districts, with a Central Office at Hyderabad.

Revenue Survey Department organised.

61. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) the Survey and Settlement Department was organised and placed under the charge of a Commissioner. Operations were commenced on a small scale in the Pattan taluka, which was taken in hand by way of experiment. The experiment having succeeded, and operations consequently extended so as to embrace the entire district of Aurangabad, a Superintendent of Revenue Survey was appointed, and entrusted with the general superintendence of four or five establishments, each of which was placed under the immediate supervision of an Assistant Superintendent. This Superintendent was further assisted by a Deputy, who was entrusted with the supervision of the Accounts, Stores, Printing, and Mapping branches. In the year 1287 Fasli operations were extended to one more district, viz., Naldrug, for which a second Superintendent was appointed. Four establishments were started in this district, each of which was under the direct charge of an Assistant. The Commissioner of Revenue Survey having subsequently been appointed to the office of Revenue Secretary to Government, and continued to be in charge of this department as well, a Deputy was appointed to assist him in the general supervision of the Department.

Boundary-dispute Settlement Department established.

62. In 1289 Fasli (A.D. 1879) a department was formed for the settlement of boundary disputes, and a Settlement Officer was appointed with about seven Assistants under him.

Establishment of Gazetteer Office.

63. In 1288 Fasli (A.D. 1878) a Gazetteer Office was established only as a temporary measure, with a Compiler in Hyderabad and Assistants in the districts for the purpose of collecting information and statistics and for the purpose of compiling the Gazetteer, and he was placed under the charge of the Revenue Minister.

Formation of the Irrigation Branch.

64. In 1288 Fasli (A.D. 1878) an Irrigation Department was formed for the purpose of carrying out minor irrigation works or repairs to wells, tanks and channels, and the Revenue *Sadar-ul-Miham* was placed in charge of the department in addition to his other duties. The *Sadar-ul-Miham* had an Assistant Secretary (in addition to a Secretary and Assistant for the conduct of his revenue business) for carrying on correspondence with the talukdars, who were entrusted with the supervision of irrigation works in their respective districts. The talukdars were in their turn assisted by Municipal Inspectors, who were supplied with a suitable establishment. The works were executed by tahsildars, who had two *Karkuns* (Vernacular Clerks) under them for the purpose.

Census Office established.

65. A Census having been undertaken in 1290 Fasli (A.D. 1880), at the request of the British Government a Census Office was established in Hyderabad as a temporary measure, presided over by a Commissioner and two Assistants. Most persons of this establishment were selected from the existing staff of Government servants, without any enhancement to their salaries.

Judicial Department.

Reforms in the Department of Justice.

66. Similar changes were introduced in the Department of Justice. The *Sadar Adalati-Azla-i-Mustaida*, which had been established to hear appeals from judicial officers in the restored districts, and to decide judicial references made by talukdars from the rest of the Divani territory, was converted into a Court of Appeal, having jurisdiction over the entire Divani territory, and received the name of *Mahakma-i-Sadar Murafa*.

Mahakma-i-Sadar Murafa.

Mahakma-i Murafa-i-Azla.

67. In the year 1282 Fasli (A.D. 1872) further changes were made. A Court of Appeal under the name of *Mahakma-i-Murafa-i-Azla* was established, consisting of one President and four Members. This Court, which may be described as an "Appellate Court of Judicature," heard civil and criminal appeals from all the metropolitan Courts as well as from the Courts in the *mufassil*. The *Mahakma-i-Murafa-i-Azla* was also empowered, subject to the sanction of the Prime Minister, to frame rules of procedure, &c., for the proper conduct of business in all the Courts of Justice.

Minister of Justice, his Duties and Powers.

68. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of *Sadar-ul-Miham Adalat* was established, having the power of supervision over the administration of justice in the entire Divani territories. Navvab Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur was appointed the first Minister of Justice, and was provided with a Secretary and the necessary establishment of clerks, &c., for the conduct of business. The Minister of Justice had under his direction and control all the Courts of Justice, whether civil or criminal, in the metropolis as well as in the *mufassil*. He was also charged with the supervision of the issue of stamp paper, so far as it was used in the Courts of Justice. The power of executive supervision, which formerly belonged to the Sadar Court of Appeal, was transferred to the Minister of Justice; but the Sadar Court continued to possess the judicial powers which had been conferred on it. In very exceptional cases, the Minister of Justice had the power of sending for records of cases, and if it were found that failure of justice had taken place on account of error of judgment or procedure, the Minister of Justice, by sanction of the Prime Minister, had the power to order a re-trial of the case. The Minister of Justice also obtained orders from the Prime Minister connected with the administration of justice.

Police.

Inspector-General of Police

69. As has already been observed, the Department of Police had been placed under the control and supervision of the Board of Revenue. Upon the abolition of the Board of Revenue in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), a separate office of *Sadar Muhtamim Kotwali* or Inspector-

General of Police was established. But later on in 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869), when a departmental reorganisation was effected, the office of *Sadar-ul-Miham Kotwali* or Minister of Police was created, having control over the entire Police administration, whether in the metropolis or the *mufassil*.

Minister of Police.

70. Navvab Shamshir Jung Bahadur was appointed to the new office of Minister of Police. Like the other Ministers, he was provided with a Secretary and the necessary establishment of clerks and other subordinate officials. The office of Inspector-General of Police remained as before, though made subject to the authority of the Minister of Police; a year later, however, it was found unnecessary, and was accordingly abolished.

Shamshir Jung, Minister of Police.

Miscellaneous Department.

71. The abolition of the Board of Revenue in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) made it necessary to create a separate Department of Public Works. Accordingly, in the same year, a *Sadar Muhtamim* of Public Works or Chief Engineer was appointed, having the power of supervision and control over all the public works, whether in the metropolis or the *mufassil*. A separate Central Office of Public Works was established in the metropolis, and placed under charge of the Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer of P. W. D.

72. In the year 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of *Sadar-ul-Miham Mutafarrikat* or Minister of Miscellaneous Departments was also created to supervise and control the following departments:—

Minister of Miscellaneous Department.

1. Public Works, &c.
2. Public Instruction.
3. Medical.
4. Municipality.
5. Village Roads.

73. Navvab Shahab Jung Bahadur was appointed to the new office of Minister of Miscellaneous Departments, having under him three Secretaries and an establishment of subordinate officers. The office of Chief Engineer was however

Shahab Jung, Miscellaneous Minister.

maintained, though made subordinate to the Minister of Miscellaneous Departments.

Medical Department.

74. A Medical College was established in 1262 Fasli (A.D. 1852), under the administration of Seraj-ul-Mulk, for training medical officers who were stationed in various talukas. But the College and the Medical Service were not placed on a systematic footing. In 1276 Fasli (A.D. 1866) a Medical Department was created under the control of an officer, who at the same time occupied the position of Principal of the Medical College at Hyderabad, the metropolis. A Medical Service was established on a regular system, and medical officers were appointed to every district.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARIATS.

Revenue Department and Finance.

75. The organisation of departments having been described, the arrangements, which were made to provide Secretaries to the Prime Minister at the head of the entire system of administration, remain to be mentioned.

Revenue Secretary.

In 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a Secretary of Revenue was appointed under the Prime Minister. The Secretary issued the orders of the Prime Minister connected with matters of revenue, and attended to correspondence with the Board of Revenue, the Accountant-General, and the Auditor-General. The Revenue Secretary also took charge of the functions hitherto performed with respect to the administration of the restored districts by the *Kachari Azla-i-Mustarida*, which was therefore abolished. The usual orders of the Government were issued under the signature of Navvab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur; but the following matters were under the direct control of the Prime Minister:—

Matters under the direct control of the Prime Minister.

1. The planning of schemes of reform connected with Revenue, Police, Stamp Paper, and Taxes.
2. Appointment and transfer of talukdars and other officers.
3. Decision of boundary disputes, and making grants of leases, and fixing the amount of revenue payable by each village.
4. Ascertainment of Inam or rent-free lands, *Yeomia* and *Saliana* allowances, *Deh-Sadir*, Jagirs, and other grants.

5. Sanctioning the estimates of proposed Public Works.
6. Increase of expenditure.
7. Official correspondence with the Amirs.

76. In the discharge of these duties the Prime Minister was assisted by Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur. Upon the appointment of the latter, in 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869), to the office of Minister of Revenue, the Departments of *Mansab* (gratuitous stipends), Public Instruction, Medical Service, Public Works, Municipalities and Police, were placed under the charge of their respective Ministers, as has been already described.

The Revenue Minister as Assistant of the Divan.

77. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a general office for keeping the accounts of the entire territories of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk was established at the metropolis. An Accountant-General was placed in charge of the office, and was provided with an Assistant and an adequate establishment of subordinate officers. The Accountant-General was empowered to correspond directly with the talukdars in matters connected with his department. He was also directed to frame simple forms of tabular statements of account, and to introduce them, subject to the Prime Minister's sanction in his department, and to direct the talukdars in the *mufassil* to discontinue the old method of writing accounts and to adopt the system which prevailed in the restored districts. The new system was calculated to bring uniformity in the statements of accounts of all the territory. The talukdars were directed to send up to the Accountant-General's office the following official papers :—

Accountant-General, his Powers.

Periodical Accounts to be forwarded to the Accountant-General.

1. Monthly statements of income and expenditure, together with vouchers and a report of cash balance in the district treasury.
2. Estimate of income and expenditure during the quarter following.
3. Quarterly tabular statements of the collection of revenue, &c.
4. Annual tabular statement of income and expenditure during the year preceding, together with abstract of *Jamabandi* instalments.

5. Tabular statements of irrecoverable arrears of land revenue.

6. Statement of annual leases given to cultivators.

Accountant-General's Duties.

78. At the end of every year the Accountant-General was required to submit, as soon as practicable, tabular statements showing the State accounts of income and expenditure during the past year, and the estimated income and expenditure in the year following. These statements showed the amount of debts due by the State, the amount of debts paid off, and the surplus and deficit, if any. With these statements the Accountant-General was required to send up a report expressing his opinion upon the various points connected with his department and suggesting economical measures. In 1287 Fasli the general Budget system was introduced.

Daftar-i-Tankih, Auditor of Accounts

79. In the year 1274 Fasli a *Daftar-i-Tankih* was established, and placed under the charge of an Auditor, who was provided with an adequate establishment of subordinate officials. The duty of this office consisted in auditing accounts and all pay-bills before money due under them was paid from the Government Treasury.

Treasury Office in the Metropolis.

80. In the metropolis a separate office was also established for the State Treasury, which had hitherto been in connection with the *Munshi Khana*.

Postmaster-General's Office.

81. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1369), when the Postal Department was reorganised, the office of Postmaster-General was established in the metropolis, to supervise, direct and control the postal arrangements in the entire Divani territory.

Political Department.

Daftar-i-Mulki, or Political Office.

82. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a separate office called *Daftar-i-Mulki* was established, to take charge of all correspondence and transactions with the British Government, and to issue orders to the talukdars relating thereto. The *Daftar-i-Mulki* also issued orders of the Government connected with the following matters:—

1. Disturbances of the peace.
2. Highway robberies and dacoities.

3. Conspiracies against the State or the British Government.
4. Robberies of mails.
5. Orders connected with the passing of troops of the British Government or the State.
6. Orders relating to grants of Jagirs and *Sunuds* for services rendered to the State.
7. Issuing of orders relating to *Tankhahdars* and *Yeomiadars* received from the Revenue Department.

Police.

Secretary to Prime Minister, Police Department.

83. Upon the reorganisation of the Police force in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), the Inspector-General of Police was also charged with the duties of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Department of Police.

The Police Secretary to the Prime Minister.

84. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Police Department was separated from that of the Inspector-General of Police, and was joined to the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Department of Justice.

Judicial and Legal Department.

Department for framing Rules and Regulations.

85. The appointment of the Judicial Secretary to the Prime Minister has been noticed in para. 17. In the year 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) a department was created for framing rules and regulations for the practice of Courts of Justice, and a *Nazim* was appointed to take charge of the department.

Legal Secretary appointed.

86. In 1287 Fasli (A.D. 1877), the Judge of the Suburban Court of Judicature was made Legal Secretary to Government in addition to the office he already held, for the purpose of advising Government in legal matters, and of framing rules and regulations for the Judicial Department.

Public Works Department.

District P. W. D. Offices.

87. In the year 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) improvements were introduced into the Public Works Department by establishing offices of the

department in the districts also. On account of the increase of work an office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Public Works Department was likewise created, and the duties of the new Secretariat were attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

Secretary to Prime Minister in P. W. D.

88. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869), a workshop as a department of manufacture and supply attached to the P. W. Department was established, and a sum of H. S. Rupees 395 per month was sanctioned for the establishment charges. It was at first intended that the workshop should be placed in charge of the District Engineer of Hyderabad in addition to his other duties, but this arrangement seems never to have been carried out. In the middle of 1281 Fasli (A.D 1871), the services of an experienced Mechanical Engineer were secured as Engineer-in-charge of the workshop, who, when he came out, found that the establishment consisted of two carpenters and a clerk in charge. Subsequently machinery was ordered out from England, and in 1283 F. a foreman and skilled labourers were engaged. The P. W. Store Department was also founded in 1279 (A.D. 1869), with a small establishment to supply instruments and stationery to the P. W. Department, and placed under the immediate supervision of the Secretary to Government in the P. W. Department. In 1282 Fasli the Engineer-in-charge of the workshop was placed in charge of the Store Department in addition to his other duties. In 1285 Fasli the designation of the P. W. Store Department was changed to that of General Stores Department, and issues, which were up to this time confined to the P. W. Department, began to be made on indents to all departments of the State.

Origin of Workshop.

Store Department established.

89. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) a Geological Survey Department was started and a Superintendent was temporarily appointed with an Assistant to help him. After a few months' trial it was considered undesirable to organise a survey on an extensive scale, and consequently the post of Superintendent was abolished in the same year, the Survey Department being limited to only the Assistant Superintendent for the examination of such specimens and localities as were especially brought to the notice of Government.

Geological Survey started.

Students of Geology.

90. In 1876 His Highness' Government sent two students from Hyderabad to England to study geology and mining at the Royal School of Mines, London. They both returned to Hyderabad in 1289 Fasli (A.D. 1879), having obtained the diploma of Associate of the Royal School of Mines, and one of them the Murchison Medal for geology. As it has not been possible hitherto to establish a Geological Department on a proper footing, their services are at present being utilized in the Revenue Department. But a regular geological survey of the whole of His Highness' Dominions is under contemplation by Government, when the services of these gentlemen will be relegated to their proper sphere.

Coal-fields.

91. Information having been received from Mr. Blanford, of the Geological Survey of the Government of India, regarding the existence of coal in His Highness' Dominions, an exploring party was formed in 1280 Fasli (A.D. 1870), in order to examine the country by borings. In the next year, this establishment was placed under the charge of a Superintendent and an Assistant, and in 1283 Fasli (A.D. 1873) a coal viewer was appointed to assist him. In 1285 F. the establishment was reduced under the general re-organisation scheme, and a portion of the staff was left to start operations whenever it was necessary, while the remainder was engaged in various miscellaneous works, the Superintendent having been attached to the Public Works Department and the Assistant transferred to the Geological Survey.

Chanda Railway Survey.

92. In the year 1280 Fasli (A.D. 1870), a scheme for the construction of a line of Railway between Chanda and Hyderabad was submitted to Government and sanctioned. The preliminary survey of the line was first given over to two or more contractors successively, but, after the failure of the contractors, it was thought advisable to organise a permanent establishment to carry out the work departmentally, and consequently, in 1281 Fasli (A.D. 1871), the services of a Surveyor and Assistants were secured for the purpose. In the next year a Superintending and an Executive Engineer were appointed. The Survey operations having been completed, the post of the Superintending Engineer was abolished,

and the establishment was engaged in the survey of roads and the preparation of irrigation projects and other miscellaneous work.

Military Department.

Military Secretary, Regular Troops.

93. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), an office was created for the proper conduct of business connected with the regular forces of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, and a Secretary and Assistant were appointed to take charge of the office. The Secretary attended to all matters connected with expenses, enlistment, appointment, transfer, &c., and issued general orders passed by the Prime Minister in the Military Department.

Military Secretary to Prime Minister, Irregular Troops.

94. There existed no separate office for business connected with the irregular troops. Petitions and rolls of enlistment were presented to the Prime Minister by *Kalamdan-Bardars*, who received them from the Military *Sarishtadars*. An officer, however, existed, who was charged with keeping the roll of establishment and investigating some other matters connected with the irregular army. A Military Secretary was appointed in 1286 Fasli (A.D. 1876), and in the following year the Daftar of Mansabdars was also placed under the Military Secretary.

Daftar-i-Nazm Jamiat or Military Control Office.

95. In the year 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) the *Daftar-i-Nazm Jamiat* was established to supervise, control and direct the enlistment and discharge of sepoys, as well as to exercise due vigilance to ensure the proper application of the money paid to Jamadars as salaries of the sepoys under them.

Mansab Pay Office.

96. A separate office has existed since 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) for distributing the Mansabs of Mansabdars, and performing other duties connected with them. It was at first placed under the control of the Revenue Secretary to Government, and, in 1287 Fasli, was joined to the office of Military Secretary to Government, Irregular Troops.

Persian Private Secretary.

Private Secretary to Prime Minister.

97. In 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) the office of a Persian Private Secretary to the Prime Minister was established, and, in 1286 Fasli (A.D. 1876), the Private Secretary's office also

undertook duties connected with the Miscellaneous Department, which were till then discharged by the Revenue Secretary.

Government Press.

98. A Government Press for printing the Government Gazette, Rules, Circulars, and other orders of Government, has existed since 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), under the control of the Revenue Secretary. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) the Government Press was placed under the *Daftar-i-Mulki*, but towards the end of 1286 Fasli (A.D. 1876), it was placed under the supervision of the Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Miscellaneous Department.

Miscellaneous Departments.

Secretary to Prime Minister in the Miscellaneous Department.

99. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Miscellaneous Department was created to transact official business connected with the Educational and Medical Departments and the Municipalities, which had been previously placed under the *Sadar-ul-Miham Mutafarrikat*. The duties of the new office were added to the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Revenue Department, and afterwards (in 1286 Fasli) to the office of the Persian Private Secretary.

Railway.

Railway Secretary to Prime Minister.

100. In the year 1281 Fasli (A.D. 1871), when the work of constructing a Railway (between Shahabad in the Gulbarga district and Hyderabad) was started, a separate Secretary was appointed to keep accounts of the money received on account of Railway shares, and to pay the interest to the shareholders, as well as to answer their enquiries respecting shares and other matters connected with the Railway. The Railway Secretary's post was, however, abolished in 1288 Fasli, and the office was amalgamated with that of the Central Treasury.

Sarfkhas Secretary.

Sarfkhas Secretary.

101. In 1279 Fasli, when his late Highness Afzal-ud-Dowlah Bahadur's Sarfkhas talukas (privy purse estates) were transferred to the Divani management, an office under a Secretary was established for the purpose of carrying out the business connected with the Sarfkhas estate.

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

[Referred to at page 95.]

Whereas it is the desire of the Government that the official business of every department of State should be conducted with due promptitude and efficiency, and that irregularities may not in future take place, the Government has appointed four *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, each of whom has been placed at the head and in charge of a department. It shall be the duty of every *Sadar-ul-Miham* to supervise and control his own department in a manner calculated to enhance the welfare and happiness of the people, and to reflect credit upon the State.

Accordingly four *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, each in charge of a department, have been appointed as follows :—

For the supervision of justice and other matters connected therewith.	Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.
For the control of matters connected with revenue.	Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.
For the control of matters connected with police.	Shamshir Jung Bahadur.
For the control of miscellaneous matters.	Mir Yavur Ali, son of the late Sazavar Jung.

The abovenamed *Sadar-ul-Mihams* shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices, on Wednesday, the 21st day of the current month.

In order to inform the public in what manner official business shall in future be conducted, and how applications shall be disposed of, the following paragraphs are published : —

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Adalat* shall have the power of supervision over all the Civil and Criminal Courts of Justice, and all Judicial *Majilis* (whether within the metropolis or in the *mufassil* Divani or Sarfkhas territories) as well as Stamp.

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Malguzari* shall have the power of supervision of all matters connected with the administration of Land Revenue, Customs, and Abkari duties, as well as all other matters connected with Revenue.

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Kotwali* shall have the power of supervision and control of the Police force, whether within the metropolis or the *mufassil* territories of the Divani and the Sarfkhas domains.

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Mutafarrikat* shall have the power of supervision and control of the Public Works, Educational, and Medical Departments, as well as all matters connected with the Municipalities of Hyderabad or Divani and Sarfkhas territories. He shall also regulate the collection of road cess.

All officers are hereby directed to communicate in future with their respective departments, and correspondence with the Government shall in future be forwarded through these departments.

Non-official persons also, having any business with the Government, shall apply to the various departments to which the business belongs.

The arrangements abovementioned having been made, it is the desire of the Government that official business should in future be conducted with facility and expedition. In order to secure this result it is necessary that persons having business with the Government, should know the proper channels through which applications should be made. The following rules are therefore promulgated for public information:—

I. Persons, having to prosecute any matters in Government office, shall submit their applications or petitions to such subordinate officers of the four departments abovementioned as are empowered to entertain such applications or petitions. If any officer, to whom an application is made, is not empowered to entertain the same, he shall return the application after having

recorded on it the fact of his not possessing the power to entertain it. Orders passed by subordinate officers shall be appealable to their superior officers, and finally to the Prime Minister.

II. No application shall be entertained by a superior officer, unless it is in the nature of appeal from the order of a subordinate officer to whom the application has already been submitted. When an appeal is thus made, it shall be necessary to file, with the petition of appeal, a copy of the application made to the subordinate officer, together with the order passed by him thereon.

III. In order to avoid difficulties in the conduct of departmental business and inconvenience to the public, all Government officers are directed to furnish copies of orders to persons desirous of appealing therefrom, without charging any fees.

IV. It is necessary, as far as possible, that applications should be made in person; but in cases where the applicants cannot present themselves without loss of time, applications may be received from agents, but in no case shall anonymous applications be paid attention to.

V. When order has once been passed by the Prime Minister on any application, no further application shall be made to him with regard to the same matter, unless some fresh and important matter makes reconsideration necessary.

VI. No application shall be made to the Prime Minister with regard to any matter which belongs to any of the subordinate departments, or with regard to which Courts of Justice have the power of passing final order.

The Government is convinced that, as the abovementioned *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, belonging to the influential nobility of this country, have willingly undertaken these responsibilities for the public good, they will discharge the duties with due energy, zeal, and perseverance calculated to reflect credit upon them; and that the subjects of this State, as well as other persons having business in this country, shall have full facilities for prosecuting their affairs through the channels hereby prescribed.

S. M.

(Initials of Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk).

Dated 6th Rajjab, 1286 *Hijra*.

CHAPTER III.

Form of Administration in 1290 F.

CHAPTER III.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION IN 1290 F.

Introductory.

1. It would not have been out of place here if I could have been able to give a sketch of the former administrations, under the several Prime Ministers, Mushir-ul-Mulk Azam-ul-Omra Arastu Jáh, Mir Alam, Munir-ul-Mulk Amir-ul-Omra, Maharaja Chandu Lal, Raja Ram Bakhsh, and Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk, but any adequate treatment of the subject would carry me beyond the scope of the present work. I therefore postpone it to some future opportunity or leave it to better and abler hands. Suffice it here to say that before the present administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, G. C. S. I., D. C. L., LL. D., there was no regular or systematic form of Government, nor were there any separate departments for administration. Everything was in the hands of the Divan or the Minister without any system, organisation, constitution or regular form of administration. It was altogether a new idea, an element foreign to the old conservative mind of Hyderabad, to have any thing like an organised system of Government.

Reforms during the present administration.

2. It is only under the present regime that we hear of the several departments being organised, and reforms carried out in the system of administration. Even in the first decade of the administration of Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, these reforms and reorganisations, which I am shortly to review, had not been fully developed, owing to many obstacles in the various phases of the State. Leaving aside all the minor reforms from the beginning of the present administration, *i.e.*, from 1263 Fasli, although they paved the way for the more important and complete reorganisation which dates its origin in the administrative branch from 1274 F., when a board of administration or *Majlis Intizam-i-Malguzari* was established. In the executive branch it dates from

1275 Fasli, when the whole Divani territory was divided into districts for the purpose of revenue and judicial administration, called *Zilabandi*, after the model of the restored districts of Raichur and Naldrug, which were retransferred from the British administration on behalf of the Nizam-ul-Mulk to the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government in 1271 Fasli.

Constitution of Government.

3. The Government was carried on by the Prime Minister, Divan, or Regent, in consultation with the Co-Regent, advised by the British Resident in important matters, and assisted by a Peishkar or Deputy Minister and 4 (or 5) Departmental Ministers or Heads of Departments. The administration is divided into 14 departments, namely :—

1. Judicial.
2. Revenue.
3. Police.
4. Public Works.
5. Education.
6. Medical.
7. Municipalities.
8. Military.
9. Finance.
10. Post.
11. Railway (State) and Telegraph.
12. Sarfkhas or His Highness' privy purse estate.
13. Political.
14. Legal.

The four Departmental Ministers.

4. The first seven of the above 14 departments are under the control of separate Ministers (*Sadar-ul-Mihams*) who communicate directly with the Prime Minister or *Madar-ul-Miham* through the Secretaries to the Government. The four *Sadar-ul-Mihams* are :—

(1) Navvab Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur having the charge of Judicial and Jail administration.

(2) Navvab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur having the Revenue Department in all its branches under his charge.

(3) Navvab Shamshir Jung Bahadur in charge of the Police Department.

(4) Navvab Shahab Jung Bahadur who has charge of the Public Works, Municipal, Educational and Medical Departments.

5. There is a *Semi Sadar-ul-Miham*, who acts as such without any official designation. I mean Navvab Ashja-ud-Dowlah Munir

Jung Bahadur in charge of the Irregular Military (*Jamadari*) Control Office (*Nazm-i-Jamiat*).

The Peishkar.

The Peishkar or the Deputy Minister, Raja Rajaian Raja Narender Bahadur, has also a share in the administration of the Irregular Troops, and discharges certain duties connected therewith. All other departments of the Government are under the immediate control of the Regent or Prime Minister, the Nawab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, who is the centre of all executive authority.

Government Secretariats.

6. The Secretariat Departments under the Prime Minister are:—

1. Judicial and Police, one Secretary.
2. Revenue, one Secretary and one Assistant.
3. Public Works, one Secretary and three Assistants.
4. Military Irregular or *Jamadari*, one Secretary and one Assistant.
5. Military Reformed Troops, one Secretary and one Assistant.
6. Miscellaneous, one Secretary and one Assistant.
7. English Office, in which the Military Secretary and Assistant act as Private Secretary and Assistant.
8. Sarfkhas, one Secretary and one Assistant.
9. Political Office, one Mir Munshi.
10. Legal, one Secretary who also acts as the Civil Judge of the Suburban Court.

Besides these, the Finance or Account and Audit Department, Central Treasury, Mint, and Post Office are also under the direct charge of the Prime Minister (*Madar-ul-Miham*).

Sanctioning of Departmental Budget resting with the Prime Minister.

7. The Prime Minister has in his hands the patronage of the Civil, Military, and Public Works services. The power of the purse in respect to the public expenditure, with the exception of a few emergencies, as the appointment of some temporary writers, and the fixed contingency charges, is centred in the Government, by whom grants are made under the annual budget system on detailed estimates for each department.

Civil Administrative Staff.

8. The following is the list of Administrative Offices at headquarters during the year 1290 Fasli:—

The Regency	2 Co-Regents.
Ministry	1 Prime Minister, one of the Regents. 1 Peishkar. 4 Departmental Ministers.
Government Secretariat	8 Secretaries and 7 Assistants.
Political Office	1 Mir Munshi.
Departmental Ministers' Secretariats	6 Secretaries, and 5 Assistants.
Irregular Military Control Office	1 *Nazim* (or Controller of Military Accounts.)
Judicial	5 High Court Judges and 1 Registrar. 1 Civil Judge and 3 Assistants. 1 Magistrate and 3 Assistants. 1 *Kazi* or Judge of the *Dar-ul-Kaza.* 1 Judge of Arabs Court. 4 Judges of Insolvency Court. 1 European Civil Judge for Suburbs, who is also legal Secretary to Government.
Customs	1 Collector and 3 Assistants.
Stamps	1 Superintendent and 2 Assistants.
Police	1 Kotwal or the Police Commissioner for the City. 1 Chief Superintendent, and 1 Assistant and two Superintendents for the Suburbs.
Forests	1 Conservator of Forests.
Mint	1 Superintendent of Mint.
Education	1 Director of Public Instruction. 7 Principals, Professors, &c., &c.
Account and Finance	1 Accountant General, and 4 Assistants. 1 Treasury Officer and Secretary in Railway Department.
Jail	1 Superintendent of Central Jail.

Survey and Settlement ...	1 Commissioner, 1 Assistant, and 1 Superintendent of Boundary Disputes.
Inam Enquiry	1 Commissioner and 1 Assistant.
Public Works	1 Superintending Engineer. 1 Executive Engineer, 2 Assistants, and 3 Supervisors. 1 Mechanical Engineer (attached to Workshops).
Medical	7 Physicians. 1 Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum.
Municipal.....	1 Commissioner and 3 Assistants. 1 Superintendent of Conservancy.
Abkari	1 Talukdar or Collector for City and Suburbs. 1 Superintendent for Secunderabad.
Gazetteer Office	1 Compiler and 2 Assistants.
Census Office	1 Census Commissioner and 2 Assistants.
Postal Department	1 Post Master General and 1 Assistant. 1 Post Master (City).

District Administrative Staff.

9. The centre of the Executive Administration in the Divani districts is the *Avval* or first talukdar, in whom are lodged all the revenue, criminal, and civil powers. The Superintendent of Police, called *Muhtamim Kotwali*, is the right hand of the *Avval* talukdar. The ordinary Jails, while placed in the hands of his Judicial Assistant, called *Madadgar Adalat*, are under the general control of the talukdar as a Magistrate. A similar arrangement is carried out in the Department of Education, which I will describe in another chapter. The Department of Public Works, while placed under the immediate charge of the Executive Engineer, is under the talukdar's general control.

Their Duties.

10. The first talukdar is the executive chief and administrator of the district committed to his charge and is supreme over everything and every one, even in the civil and criminal administration of the district. As District Magistrate he is also the head of the Department

of Criminal Justice, in which he is charged with the summary trial of all minor and serious crimes. In the former he passes his judgment, and in the latter he sends up his file of proceedings for confirmation of the sentence to the Divisional or Sadar talukdar. He has similar power in civil suits, the value or subject-matter of which exceeds Rs. 2,000. He, however, generally distributes and superintends the judicial work instead of performing a large share of it himself.

Other District, Tahsil and Village Officers.

11. The first talukdar is assisted by second and third talukdars (*Duüm* and *Siüm*) having executive and judicial powers, and the Judicial Assistant (*Madadgar Adalat Zila*) who has judicial authority only. The *Mahtamim Kotwali Zila* or District Superintendent of Police, who is head of the Police in the district, confines his attention to Police administration and other kindred subjects. The tahsildars or taluka or sub-divisional officers combine revenue with their judicial functions and exercise in their own jurisdiction the delegated powers of the district officers, except in matters of Police duty, over which they have only judicial and no executive control. These compose the lowest official stratum in the district, except the village officers, Patels and Patwaris, upon whom the Executive Government can depend, and who are the agents of the superior executive officers in all departments.

Sadar Talukdars or Divisional Commissioners.

12. Above the *Zila* talukdars are the Sadar talukdars or Divisional Commissioners. Their duties are principally those of supervision over the executive branch, especially in the Revenue Department. They exercise control over the talukdar's proceedings. They have two assistants, each in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. As divisional judicial officers they hear appeals from the decisions of the first, second, and third talukdars in revenue summary cases, civil suits, and criminal cases. They also decide criminal cases referred to by the District Magistrates as a Court of Sessions, but without a fresh trial and without jury or assessors. In revenue matters the Sadar talukdars are in their turn subject to the orders of the Revenue Minister or *Sadar-ul-Moham Malguzari*; in the administration of Justice and Jail Department they are subject to the Judicial Minister, *Sadar-ul-Moham Adalat*, but in criminal and civil cases the appeal against

their decisions lies to the High Court or *Majlis Aliya Adalat*. In other executive matters they are directly under Government.

Other Officers of Miscellaneous Branches of Revenue at the Head-quarters.

13. The revenue of Hyderabad proper or the Divani Districts is derived from the following principal sources:—The Land Revenue, the Abkari or Excise on Spirits and Intoxicating Drugs, Forest, Stamps, and Customs. Of these, the Land Revenue, Abkari and Stamps, are partly managed by the district talukdars and their establishments. The Customs of the frontier and the town-duty and the Abkari of the City of Hyderabad and Government forests are under special departments. These special departments are under the *Talukdar Abkari* (Abkari Collector), *Muhtamim Chubina* (Conservator of Forests), and *Talukdar Karorgiri wa Sayer Sarhaddat* (Customs Collector). The district talukdars are controlled by the Sadar talukdars, who, as well as Collectors of Customs, Abkari, and the Conservator of Forests, are under the Revenue Minister (*Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Malguzari*).

The Survey and Settlement Department is nominally under the Revenue *Sadar-ul-Miham*, and has a staff of Commissioner, Superintendents of Survey, Deputy Superintendents, Assistants, and Sub-Assistants.

The *Inam* Department is managed by one *Muhtamim*, who is under the Revenue Minister, but it is under contemplation to add two more officers, and the Department is to be transformed into a *Majlis* or Board of *Inam* Commission.

Judicial Organisation.

14. The judicial organisation of the Hyderabad Government is as follows:—

(1) High Court Judges or *Arkan Majlis Aliya Adalat* ...	6
(2) Divisional Judicial Assistants or *Madadgaran Sadar Adalat Asmat*	5
(3) District Judicial Assistants or *Madadgaran Adalat Azla*	17
(4) City Civil Judge with Assistants or *Nazim Adalat Divani Balda* and his *Naibs*	4
(5) City Magistrate or *Nazim Adalat Faujdari Balda* with Assistants.....	4

(6) Suburban Court Judge 1
(7) Judge of *Kazi's* Court or *Nazim Dar-ul-Kaza* 1
(8) Judge of the Arab Court or *Nazim Kazaya-i-Arub.* 1

The functions of the High Court Judges and the several judicial Assistants are exclusively judicial, and include both criminal and civil jurisdiction.

The others have either civil or criminal jurisdiction as appears from their designations.

Executive and Judicial Staff in the *Mufassil.*

15. The following are the Executive and Judicial Offices in the *mufassil* of Hyderabad territories:—

In Divisions.

Each division is administered by a Sadar talukdar with two assistants in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. A Divisional Police Officer, an Executive Engineer, and a Medical Officer is attached to the Sadar talukdar's headquarters, as well as an Educational Inspector.

In Districts.

In every district at headquarters there is a first talukdar, one or two second talukdars, and a third talukdar, a Judicial Assistant, a District Superintendent of Police, an Assistant Engineer and a Municipal Inspector; a Public Treasury, a Jail, a School, and a Post Office.

In the interior of Districts.

In the interior of each district there are several tahsildars, each over a tahsil or taluka, and Police Officers.

Almost every village has a complete staff of village officers, viz., one Patwari, two Patels, Revenue and Police, a *Setsindhi*, a *Talári*, a *Neri* (in Telingana), and a *Dheir.*

Special Organisation of the Metropolis.

16. Hyderabad, the Capital of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, has a special organisation of its own. Civil suits above a certain amount, as well as criminal cases of the Sessions trials, are tried under the original jurisdiction of the *Majlis Aliya Adalat* or High Court of Judicature. There is a *Kazi's* Court, which confines itself to matrimonial suits and has only a local jurisdiction, besides a Civil Court called *Adalat Diwani Khord* with a *Nazim*

and three assistants and a City Magistrate's Court called *Faujdari Khord* with a Magistrate and three deputies. A separate establishment of Police for the *Andarun-i-Balda* (interior of the City) is under the orders of a Kotwal, Commissioner of Police, which is a highly responsible post. The Police for the City Suburbs or *Berun-i-Balda* is under charge of a Chief Superintendent of Police. In revenue matters the City with its Suburbs forms part of no district. The customs or town-duty levied on the products of the country, and the frontier duty upon the imports not paid at the frontier, are under the Customs Collector. Mint, Stamp and Post Offices are under the charge of their respective heads. The affairs of the Municipality and registration of sale deeds are managed by the Municipal Department under the Miscellaneous Minister. But it is under contemplation to appoint a Municipal Board and a Municipal Commissioner shortly for the City. The central treasury in the City is immediately under the Minister. The opium shop in the City are under the City Kotwal. No liquor shops are allowed in the City. The Abkari Department for the Suburbs, Residency Bazaar and Secunderabad is under the Abkari Collector.

Civil Administration.

17. In regard to the administration of Civil Justice the Hyderabad *Majlis Aliya Adalat* or High Court exercises an appellate, a legal and equitable jurisdiction. It has also original jurisdiction within the City (*Andarun* and *Berun*) limits in civil suits over a certain amount of the suit. Below the High Court are Divisional Commissioners and their assistants, the District Officers or first talukdars, their assistants, second and third talukdars and tahsildars in the *mufassil;* and all the City Civil, Criminal, Insolvency and *Dar-ul-Kaza* Courts, except the Suburban Court.

The jurisdiction of a first talukdar or his Judicial Assistant extends to all original suits cognizable by a Civil Court.

The jurisdiction of a second talukdar extends to all suits in which the amount of or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed 2,000 Rupees.

The third talukdar has jurisdiction above Rs. 300, not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

The tahsildar tries all civil suits up to Rupees 300.

Appeal from the tahsildar's decisions lies to the first talukdar or his Judicial Assistant. The appeal from the third, second and first talukdars, including his Judicial Assistant, lies to the Divisional Court.

Appeal from the decisions of *Sadar Adalats* or Divisional Courts and against the City Civil Court and *Dar-ul-Kaza* lies to the High Court.

There is no appeal against the orders of the High Court.

The appeal from the orders of the Suburban Court lies direct to the Government.

The decisions of the several courts in cases of cash transactions are final to a certain extent. They are as follows:—

First talukdars	Rs.	300
Sadar talukdars.....	,,	1,000
City Civil Court	,,	300

Criminal Administration.

18. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Divisional Courts, the District Courts of the first, second and third talukdars, and tahsildars, and in the City by the City Magistrate. The Customs Officers, First talukdar, his Judicial Assistant, *Muhtamim* of a custom house, and *Amin* (Inspector) are entrusted with criminal powers for certain offences relating to the breach of Customs rules and smuggling of the duty.

In the City.

The High Court in its original side tries by a single judge all original cases separately specified. They are committed to it directly by the Police. Such cases are not tried first by the City Magistrate. On its appellate side the High Court, by a bench of two or more judges, disposes of appeals from the convictions of the City Magistrate and the Divisional Courts. It has no power to revise, upon reference from the Divisional Courts or Magistrate, the decision of inferior courts, when in error upon point of law or procedure. This duty is in the jurisdiction of the Judicial Minister, the *Sadarul-Miham-i-Adalat*. But it confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by the Divisional Courts.

19. The District and Divisional Courts are presided over by a single judge, who is either the first talukdar or Sadar talukdar or their Judicial Assistants, both of equal powers. There are no juries or assessors in the Sessions Courts. The powers of the Magistrates are as follow :—

In the District.

Tahsildars	Six months' imprisonment, 150 Rupees fine and twelve stripes.
Third Talukdars.....	One year's imprisonment, 300 Rupees fine and fifteen stripes.
Second Talukdars	Two years' imprisonment, 500 Rupees fine and fifteen stripes.
First Talukdars	Four years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rupees fine and 39 stripes.
Sadar Talukdars.....	Ten years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rupees fine and 39 stripes.
High Court, Original Side.	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine and 39 stripes.
High Court, as Court of Reference.....	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine and 39 stripes.
City Magistrate	Three years' imprisonment, 500 Rupees fine and 39 stripes.
Assistant City Magistrate.	One year's imprisonment, 300 Rupees fine and fifteen stripes.
Amins of Customs	One month's imprisonment and 5 Rupees fine.
Muhtamims of Customs...	Three months' imprisonment and 10 Rupees fine.
Talukdar of Customs.....	Four years' imprisonment and 1,000 Rupees fine.

20. Appeals from the tahsildar's decisions in criminal cases lie to the first talukdar or his Judicial Assistant. The appeals from the third, second, and first talukdars lie to the Divisional Courts. Appeals against the decisions of the Divisional Courts, City Magistrate's Court, and talukdar of Customs Court lie to the High Court. Appeals against the decisions of the Customs *Amin* lie to the

Appeals.

Muhtamim, and that against the decisions of the latter to the Customs Collector.

Jails.

21. The Jail Department is administered by the Judicial Minister. The District Judicial Assistants to the first talukdars are in charge of the district Jails. They have a *Darogha* under them in each district. There are 16 district jails. In the City there are five jails, four for the City and one as a central jail, under a Superintendent.

Police.

22. The Police consists of two distinct forces, the general and the village Police. The former is divided into several grades. The members of this force, beginning as *Javans* or constables on a monthly pay of Rs. 7 or 8, have the opportunity of rising by steadiness and smartness to the rank of *Dafadar* or *Jamadar*, head constable, chief constable, and in a few cases of an *Amin* or Inspector. The last-mentioned class of officers receive a monthly salary varying from 60 to 100 Rupees. It has not been the policy or wish of the Government to give the general Police a military character, or to subject them to military discipline or training. For this reason a portion only of the entire force is furnished with arms, to whom the duty of guarding Jails and escorting prisoners and treasure is allotted. Even from them but a slight knowledge of drill and elementary acquaintance with the use of their weapons are required. The more purely Police functions are discharged equally by members, both of the armed and of the unarmed branches of the force. The total strength of the general Police of all grades at the close of 1289 F. amounted to 14,055, of whom 3,250 are employed in the metropolis, and 10,805 in the districts. The strength of the Police in different districts is determined by a consideration of the nature of the country, the character of the people, and the proximity of the important Jagirs. This amount excludes the Sarfkhas Police force. The mounted Police force numbers 458, which is included in the above figure. The whole Police force have lately undergone reduction in numbers on the ground of economy.

Administration of Police.

23. The Divani territory being divided into five divisions, the administration of Police in each division, subject to the general control exercised

by Government through the Police Minister, is vested in the *Sadar Muhtamims* or Divisional Superintendents of Police. In each district the executive management of the Police is chiefly under the control and direction of the *Muhtamim* or District Superintendent of Police, though the Magistrate of the district has also a voice upon some points. The Superintendent of Police is invested with magisterial powers, but his jurisdiction is limited to departmental offences. Similar powers are conferred upon the Divisional Superintendents. The Superintendents also exercise magisterial powers in the preservation of peace, the prevention of crime, and the conduct of proceedings preliminary to trials. The Police sub-division (taluka) of a district is the same as the sub-division for revenue purposes (taluka or tahsil). The officer in charge of the sub-division is styled *Amin*. Though holding a position subordinate to the tahsildar, in his judicial capacity, the *Amin* is, so far as the executive management of the Police force stationed in the sub-division is concerned, directly subordinate to the *Muhtamim Kotwali* or the Superintendent of Police.

The Police *Jawk*.

24. The general Police force allotted to each sub-division is divided into a number of outposts, each party (*jawk*) being placed under the control of a *Dafadar* or *Jamadar*. The members of each *jawk* or Police guard move about from village to village within the limits of their charge, and thus a regular system of patrol is maintained throughout each Divani district of His Highness' Dominions.

Village Police.

25. The village Police are subject to the control and direction of the revenue authorities of their respective talukas and districts. The special duty of the village Police is to prevent crime and public nuisances and to detect and arrest offenders within the village limits. In each village there is a Police Patel responsible for the performance of the police duties of the village. There is one *Setsindhi* for every fifty houses in each village. He is the village watchman and is subordinate to the Police Patel. There are generally two Patels in a village; one of whom has the charge of revenue and the other of the Police administration. The village Police, being the servants of the village community, used to receive certain perquisites from the members of the village in the

shape of corn at each harvest. These have however been commuted for cash payments provided from the village service fund. They are also paid by Government in cash. The village watchman is the eyes and ears of the State in all criminal matters. To him the district Police look for information, and without his aid few offences would be traced out, and justice but seldom be vindicated. The Police Patel is bound to furnish the Magistrate of the district with any returns or information called for, to keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime, and all matters connected with the village, the police, and the health and general condition of the community in his village. The village Police were paid through the revenue officers, but it has been lately proposed to pay them through their own officers.

Revenue Administration.

26. The revenue administration of the Divani districts is carried on under the supervision of the Government by the Revenue Minister (*Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Malguzari*), and the following officers under him:—Five Commissioners or Sadar talukdars, 16 first talukdars of the districts and 1 *Amaldar* of a sub-district, 21 second talukdars, 17 third talukdars, and 105 tahsildars and Naib tahsildars. On an average a district contains about 6 talukas, each of which contains at an average 131 Government villages.

Village Officers.

27. Each village has its regular complement of officers, who are usually *Watandars* or hereditary village officers. The officers, on whose services Government is mainly dependent, consist of the Patels, who are generally two in each village, one for revenue and the other for police purposes; the Patwari who is the clerk and accountant; the *Talári* who is the village peon for collection purposes; a *Setsindhi* for every 50 houses in the village as a watchman; and a *Neri* in the Telingana villages, who has the charge of irrigational works; and a *Dheir*, a man of low caste employed as a watchman, messenger and *Begari* in the village establishment. These village officers are paid by Government and the village community. The Patels and Patwaris get their remunerations for revenue realized at a certain fixed scale and besides are paid at the rate of 2 pies each out of one anna from the village service fund. Each *Talári* and *Setsindhi* gets 24 Rupees, and a *Neri* 36 Rupees *per annum* from

the Government. The *Talári* also shares 2 pies per anna of the village service fund. The *Dheir* gets 4 pies out of the one anna cess of the service fund. Every occupant of fields is given a separate receipt book, called *Chaupri*, or *Paoti*, in which the total amount of his holding is entered, and the Patwari is bound under heavy penalties to record in it the sums he has paid.

Jamabandi.

28. The annual *Jamabandi* is made out each year, irrespective of the crops standing or removed. As there are a good many unoccupied lands, especially in the Telingana, the *Jamabandi* system, where the regular revenue survey and settlement are not carried out, is not, as far as Government interests are concerned, a very satisfactory business. It is made out by deducting the lands given up this year from the *Jamabandi* of the last year, and adding thereto lands taken up. This makes the gross rent-roll. But it is divided into annual remissions, owing to the vicissitudes of the season and the net demand. As there is no proper check to the amount of annual remissions, the fields for which remission is made cannot be pointed out at the spot. This *Jamabandi* system brings the *Nazims*, or the first, second and third talukdars in annual contact with each or most of the villages in their charge, and enables them to judge of the village wants and requirements.

Taluka or Tahsil.

29. Over each taluka or tahsil there is an officer termed tahsildar, whose salary varies from Rs. 80 *per mensem* to Rs. 175. The tahsildar is responsible for the treasury business of his tahsil. He has to see that the instalments are punctually paid by the several villages, and that the village accounts are duly kept, and that the occupants get their payments duly receipted, that the boundary marks are kept in proper repair, and, in fact, that the village officers do their work properly. The system is entirely one of check and percentage examination. A certain number of villages is apportioned to the several members of the tahsildar's establishment, and placed under their supervision; it is his business to see by personal examination that they do their work.

Other Branches of Revenue Department.

30. Besides superintending the realization of the land revenue, the duties of administering the excise (Abkari), supervising the stamp revenue,

district forest revenue, road cess and village service fund devolve in each district upon the Collector as executive head of the district.

Inam.

31. The Inam Enquiry Department is under the charge of one Inam Commissioner and two Assistants. The Inam Department is under the Revenue Minister. In the districts it is administered by the first talukdars, who are directly under the Inam Commissioner in this branch of the Revenue Department.

Customs.

32. The Customs Department is administered by a Custom Collector under the Revenue Minister. There are two assistants under him and a third one who looks after the city custom-house.

There are 7 Custom-houses at the frontiers and railway stations, and 7 in the various cantonments. The number of *Petas* is 21, of *Chaukis* 234, and of *Nakas* 1,562. Besides there are two Custom-houses in the City and Suburbs and 21 Bazaars.

The Staff for collection consists of:—

One Second Talukdar for the City.
Two *Muhtamims*.
Twenty-three *Amins*.
Four hundred and ten *Karkuns* on *Chaukis*.
Six hundred and ten *Navisindas*.

The Staff for supervision is composed of:—

One First Talukdar.
Two Assistants.
Seven *Muhtamims*.
Two Jamadars.
One *Amin*.
Twelve *Sadar Daroghas*.
One hundred and five *Daroghas*.

Survey and Settlement.

33. There are two Ex-Officio Settlement Commissioners, their substantive appointments being Secretary to Government and Revenue Commissioner, one Assistant Settlement Commissioner, two Survey and Settlement Superintendents, two Deputy Superintendents, thirteen Assistants and thirteen Sub-Assistants to the Survey and Settlement Superintendents.

The Demarcation Department for the purpose of disposing of boundary disputes between Jagir and *Khalisa* villages where there are no Survey operations is composed of one Superintendent of Demarcation, seven Assistants and two Sub-Assistants.

Forest.

34. The Forest Department is divided into two branches. One is administered by the district officers in the Revenue Department and have no separate agency for it. The other is administered by a Conservator of Forest under the Revenue Minister. There is a Superintendent of Railway Forest under the Conservator and 6 *Daroghas* and the same number of Deputy *Daroghas*.

Stamps.

35. The Stamp Office for the purpose of impressing judicial and non-judicial stamps for His Highness' Government, some Jagirdars, the Residency Court, Berar, and Postage Stamps for His Highness' Government, is administered by a Superintendent of Stamps provided with two Assistants.

Abkari.

36. The Abkari Department of the districts is administered by the district officers, except for the City, Suburbs and Secunderabad, which is under a talukdar or Abkari Collector directly under the Revenue Minister. The Collector has an Abkari Superintendent under him for Secunderabad and Bolarum.

Irrigation.

37. The Irrigation Department under the revenue authorities, apart from the irrigation branch of the Public Works Department, is administered by the divisional and district officers under the Revenue Minister. There are two Divisional Assistants and four District Assistants for the Telingana country. There is a separate Assistant Secretary for the irrigation works attached to the office of the Revenue Minister.

Education.

38. The Control of the Educational Department, excluding the Medical and Engineering College, is vested in a *Nazim Talimat* or Director of Public Instruction under the Miscellaneous Minister. There are five Inspectors of Schools under the *Nazim*, one for each division. There is one college in the Hyderabad City and twelve

other schools. The number of schools in the districts is 149, making a total of 162 for the whole Divani territory. Out of the above 162 institutions, there is one college; 3 English, 19 Telgu, 35 Mahratti and 105 Persian schools. The Educational Staff consists of:—

2 Principals.
2 Professors.
140 Masters.
50 Assistant Masters.
21 Teachers.

Medical.

39. The Civil Medical Department is under the charge of the Miscellaneous Minister acting under the orders of the Government. The Department consists of the Residency Surgeon, who is the administrative head of the Department, an Inspector of Dispensaries, called *Nazim Davakhanajat*, 40 Hakims, 30 Dressers and 30 Vaccinators.

The number of Medical Institutions is as follow:—

1 Medical School.
1 Medical Store.
27 Taluka Dispensaries.
16 District Dispensaries.
7 City Dispensaries including a Lunatic Asylum.

Public Works Department.

40. The Department of Public Works is administered by the Government through the Miscellaneous Minister, and the Superintending Engineer acts also as the Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister in the Public Works Department.

The Executive Staff of the Public Works Department proper consists of:—

1 Superintending Engineer.
7 Executive Engineers.
10 Assistant Engineers.
18 Supervisors.

Departments allied to P. W. D.

41. There are four other departments allied with the Public Works Department, but administered directly by the Government. They are as follows:—

Chanda Railway Survey.
Coal-field and Geological.
Workshop and Stores.
Engineering College.

The following is the strength of the establishment under each of the allied departments :—

Chanda Railway Survey.

1 Superintending Engineer. (*Vacant.*)
3 Assistant Engineers.
2 Assistants on Probation.
3 Supervisors.

Geological and Coal-fields.

1 Coal Viewer. (*Vacant.*)
1 Geologist. (*Vacant.*)
1 Borer.

Workshop and Stores.

1 Mechanical Engineer.

Engineering College.

1 Principal.
1 Vice-Principal.
1 Head Master.
1 Assistant Master.

Extra Duties of Engineers.

42. The services of the Engineers are also utilized in addition to their legitimate duties. Questions of various kinds connected with Meteorology, Trigonometrical Survey, identification of Bench marks, &c., come up for enquiry before His Highness' Government or are addressed to it by the British Government. Work is thus found for officers who happen to be unemployed for the time in their own special department. The Coal-fields, Geological and Chanda Railway Survey Establishments are deputed to other kinds of works, when there is no work in progress in connection with these Departments.

Municipality.

43. The Municipal Department is administered by the Miscellaneous Minister under the Government. Although the Department has an

establishment of its own, it is considered a part of the Public Works Department. The Superintending Engineer acts also as Superintendent for Municipalities.

There is a Municipal Commissioner for the City and its Suburbs, with an Assistant, two Municipal Engineers, 12 Sanitary Inspectors, 11 Amins and 8 Assistant Amins. There is also a Registrar for the deeds and a *Nazul* Superintendent attached to the City Municipal Department.

In the districts there are 16 Municipal Committees and the same number of Municipal Inspectors.

Post Office.

44. The Postal Department is directly under the Government. There is one Post-Master General for the Divani territory assisted by 4 Assistants. There is one Post Office in the City, 16 in the districts at headquarters, and 97 in talukas. Besides this there are 58 village Post Offices.

The following Statements, marked A, B, C, D and E, show, in a tabular form, the various departments, their strength, powers, duties, grades and salaries at the end of 1290 F.:—

STATEMENTS.

A.

Administration and Public Departments.

Government Secretariats and Public Departments.

Department	Post	No.	Pay.	Al.
Judicial and Police.	Secretary.	1	1,200	
	Assistant Secretary.	1	500	
Revenue.	Secretary.	1	1,200	
	Assistant.	1	700	
Public Works Department.	Secretary.	1	1,200	200
	Assistants. Irrigation Branch.	1	700	200
	Assistants. General Branch.	1	700	200
	Assistants. Financial Branch, and Examiner of P. Works Accounts.	1	700	
Military (Reformed Troops).	Secretary.	1	1,221	
	Assistant.	1	600	
Military (other Troops) and Mansab Allowances. Irregular Troops and Mansab.	Secretary.	1	1,200	
	Assistant.	1	400	
	Nazim Nazm Jamiat or Pay Master.	1	500	
	Mansab Pay Master or Muhtamim Taksim Mansab.	1	363·8·0	
Political Office.	Mir Munshi.	1	900	
English Office.	Private Secretary.	1	600 (moiety.)	
	Assistant.	1	200 (moiety.)	
Miscellaneous.	Miscellaneous and Persian Private Secretary.	1	900	
Sarfkhas.	Secretary.	1	600 (moiety.)	
	Assistant.	1	400	
Account and Mint Dept.	Accountant General.	1	1,000	
	Central Treasury Officer.	1	1,000	
	Superintendent of Mint.	1	600	
Post Office.	Post-Master General.	1	1,000	
Govt Printing Press.	Superintendent.	1	300	

Ministerial or Head Departments				
Judicial.	Judicial Minister.		No.	1
			Pay.	Draws no salary.
	Secretary.		No.	1
			Pay.	1,000
	Assistant.		No.	1
			Pay.	500
Revenue.	Revenue Minister.		No.	1
			Pay.	Draws no salary.
	Secretary.		No	1
			Pay.	1,200
			Al.	272
	Assistant Secretary.	First Assistant.	No.	1
			Pay.	800
		Second Assistant.	No.	1
			Pay.	250
		Asst. Irrigation, Department.	No.	1
			Pay.	400
Police.	Police Minister.		No.	1
			Pay.	..
			Al.	22,727 annually
	Secretary.		No.	1
			Pay.	900
	Assistant.		No.	1
			Pay.	400
Miscellaneous.	Miscellaneous Minister.		No.	1
			Pay.	...
			Al.	22,727 annually.
	Department Public Works & Municipalities.	Secretary and Superintending Engineer.	No.	1
			Pay.	1,000
			Al.	200
		Assistant Secretary.	No.	1
			Pay.	700
			Al.	200
	Educational.	Secretary and Director of Public Instruction.	No.	1
			Pay.	500
	Medical & Miscellaneous.	Secretary.	No.	1
			Pay.	363·8

Post Office.			
Number of Post Offices.		In City.	1
		In Districts.	16
		In Tálukas.	97
		Village Post Offices.	58
Post-Master General.			1
Inspectors.			4
Grades and Salaries.		Post-Master Genl.	1,000
	Inspectors.	First Grade.	200
		Second Grade.	175
		Third Grade.	150
		Fourth Grade.	125
	Post-Masters.	First Grade.	75
		Second Grade.	50
	Sub-Post-Masters.	First Grade.	20
		Second Grade.	15

B.

JUDICIAL

(*Diwani*

Under the Charge of Nawab Bashir-ud-Dowlah

(EXCEPT SUBURBAN

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND MAGISTRATES.			POWERS OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS.			NUMBER
In Districts.	In City.		Ordinary Criminal Courts.		Customs Department Criminal Courts.	In Dis-
Tahsildars' Courts.		103	4 Days' imp. 3 Rupees fine.	Police Patels.	Amins of Customs Department.	103
Third Talukdars' Courts.		19	6 Months' imp. 150 Rupees fine.	Tahsildars.	Multamins of Customs Department.	19
Second Talukdars' Courts		22	1 Years' imp. 300 Rupees fine.	Third Talukdars.		22
First Talukdars and Judicial Assistants' Courts.		17	2 Years' imp. 500 Rupees fine.	Second Talukdars.	Second Talukdar of Customs.	
Sadr Adalat or Divisional Courts.		5	4 Yrs'. imp. 1,000 Rs. fine. Hearing Appeals.	First Talukdars and Judicial Assistants.	First Talukdar of Customs	
Total.		166	10 Yrs'. imp. 4,000 Rs. fine. Hearing Appeals.	Sadr, Talukdars and Judicial Assistants.		
	City Magistrate's Court.	1	3 Years' imp. 500 Rs. fine.	City Magistrate, Hyderabad.		
	High Court, Original Side and Appellate.	1	1 Years' imp. 300 Rs. fine.	Assistant City Magistrates.		
	Total.	2	14 Years and for life.	Original side. High Court.		
	Grand Total.	168	Appeals, references.	Appellate side.		
	No. of Magistrates (excluding Police Patels.)	198	1 Months' imp. 5 Rupees fine.			
			3 Months' imp. 10 Rupees fine.			
			2 Years' imp. 500 Rupees fine.			
			4 Yrs'. imp. 1,000 Rs. fine. Hearing Appeals.			

GRADES AND

MAGISTRATES AND JUDGES EXERCISING

Judicial Assistants in Districts.		Judicial Assistants in Divisions	City Magistrate's Court.					City Civil	
					Deputy Magistrates.			Deputy	
First grade.	Second grade.		Magistrate or Nazim Faujdari.	Asst. Magistrate.	First grade.	Second grade.	Judicial Asst. to Talukdar of Customs.	Suburban Civil Court Judge.	Civil Judge or Nazim Diwani	First grade.	Second grade.
200	150	First grade.	500	250	200	150	350	2,400	500	300	200
		—									
		Second grade.									

DEPARTMENT.

Districts.)

Bahadur, Judicial Minister.

COURT).

OF CIVIL COURTS AND JUDGES.											POWERS OF THE CIVIL COURTS.														NUMBER OF JAILS.			JAIL OFFICERS.		
tricts.			In the City.								In Districts.					In the City														
First Talukdars' and Judicial Assistants' Courts.	Sadr Adalats or Divisional Courts.	Total.	Suburban Court of Judicature.	City Civil Court.	Kazi's Court.	Arab Court.	Insolvency Court.	High Court.	Total.	Total Number of Courts.	Total Number of Judges.	Tahsildars.	Third Talukdars.	Second Talukdars.	First Talukdars and Judicial Assistants.	Sadr or Divisional Courts.	Suburban Court of Judicature.	Naibs	City Civil Court. Nazim.	Arab Court.	Kazi's Court.	Insolvency Court.	High Court. Original side.	High Court. Appellate side.	In Districts.	In City.	Total.	Officers.	Guards, &c.	Total.
17	5	166	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	172	206	Up to Rs. 300	Up to Rs. 1,000	Up to Rs. 2,000	Above Rs. 2,000 and Appeals.	Hear Appeals.	Up to 2,000 Rs. Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.	Up to Rs. 1,000.	Up to Rs. 2,000	Arab disputes.	Inheritance and Matrimonial Suits.	Insolvency cases.	Above Rs. 2,000.	Appeals.	17	5	22	146	1,228	1,375

SALARIES.

ONLY JUDICIAL POWERS.								Jails.			
Court.			Majlis Tasfiya-i-Sahvan or Insolvency Court.		High Court.			Districts.	City.		
Judges											
Third grade.	Arab Court Judge.	Kazi.	Mir Majlis	Arkan or Members.	Mir Majlis or Chief Judge.	Rukuns or Judges.	Mufti or Law Officer.	Daroghas.	Mustamins.	Assistant.	Daroghas.
150	500	500	Draws no Salary.	Deputed from other Departments and receive their former salaries.	1,200	600	500	35	300	100	50

C.

Statement of the Form of Administration of Revenue Department.

(Divani Districts.)

Navvab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, Revenue Minister.

Land Revenue												Abkari	Survey and Settlement.						Demarcation Department.			Inam Commission.		Irrigation Dept.		Forests.			Stamps.		Customs Department.																	
Territorial Divisions.				Number of Officers, &c.																											Number of Custom-Houses.			Number of Sub-divisions.				Staff for Collection.					Staff for Supervision.					
Number of Divisions.	Number of Districts, including a Sub-district.	Number of Talukas.	Number of Villages.	Number of Sadar Talukdars.	Assist. Sadar Talukdars.	Number of First Talukdars including Amaldar.	Number of Second Talukdars.	Number of Third Talukdars	Number of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.	Number of Patels, Revenue and Police.	Number of Patwaris.	Other Village Servants.	Talukdar for City Suburbs and Secunderabad	Settlement Commissioners.	Asst. Settlement Commissioner.	Survey and Settlement Supdts.	Deputy Superintendents.	Assist. do.	Sub-Asst. do.	Demarcation Officer.	Assistants.	Sub-Assistants.	Commissioner.	Assistants.	Divisional Assist. Engineers.	District Assistants.	Conservator of Forests.	Supdt. of Railway Forests.	Daroghas.	Naib Daroghas.	Superintendent of Stamps.	Assistant.	Custom-houses on the Frontier.	Custom-houses in Military Cantonments.	Custom-houses in the City.	Number of Petas.	Number of Chaukis.	Number of Nakas.	Number of Bazaars in City.	Second Talukdar (for City).	Muhtamims.	Amins.	Karkuns on Chaukis.	Navisindas.	First Talukdar.	Assistants.	Muhtamims.	Jamadars.	Amins.	Sadar Daroghas.	Daroghas and Karkuns.
5	17	103 & 2 Pattis.	13,816	5	5	17	21	17	105	20,900	8,603	41,342	1	2	1	2	2	35	23	1	7	2	1	2	2	4	1	1	6	6	1	1	7	7	2	21	234	1,562	31	1	2	23	410	629	1	2	6	2	1	12	105

GRADES AND SALARIES.

Land Revenue.

Sadar Talukdars.	Asst. Sadar Talukdars.	First Talukdars.	Second Talukdars.	Third Talukdars and Amaldar.	Talisildars.	Nazir Talisildar.	Abkari Talukdar.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner	Survey Settlement Supdt.	Deputy Survey Settlement Supdt.	Assistant Survey and Settlement Supdts.	Sub-Assistants.
First Grade.	First Grade.	First Grade.	First Grade.	First Grade.	First Grade.								
Second Grade.	Second Grade.	Second Grade.	Second Grade.	Second Grade.	Second Grade.								
	Third Grade.	Third grade.	Third Grade.	Third Grade.	Third Grade.								
					Fourth Grade.								
					Fifth Grade.								
1,200	1,000	500	400	600	175	50	600		500	600	150	400	
					150							99	
					125							300	
					100							90	
					80							325	
					50							90	
					600							300	
												90	
												275	
												90	
												250	
												90	
												200	
												90	
												175	
												45	
												150	
												45	
												120	
												45	
												100	
												15	
												75	
												15	

[REVENUE DEPARTMENT—continued.]

GRADES AND SALARIES.

Department	Office	Grade / Particulars	Rs.
Demarcation Department.	Demarcation Officer.	Salary.	400
		Fixed Allowance.	150
	Assistants 1st Grade.	Salary.	150
		Fixed Allowance.	90
	Assistants 2nd Grade.	Salary.	100
		Fixed Allowance.	50
	Sub-Assistants 1st Grade.	Salary.	100
		Fixed Allowance.	20
	Sub-Assistants 2nd Grade.	Salary.	80
		Fixed Allowance.	20
Inam Commission.	Inam Commissioner.		1,000
	Assists.	First Grade.	350
		Second Grade.	300
Irrigation Dept.	Divisional Assists. First Grade.	Pay.	400
		Allowance.	150
	Divisional Assists. Second Grade.	Pay.	200
		Allowance.	75
	District Assists. First Grade.	Pay.	150
		Allowance.	45
	District Assists. Second Grade.	Pay.	130
		Allowance.	45
Forests.	Conservator of Forests.		600
	Deputy do.		257
	Darogahs.	1st Grade.	70
		2nd Grade.	60
		3rd Grade.	50
	Naibs.	1st Grade.	45
		2nd Grade.	40
		3rd Grade.	35
Stamps.	Superintendent of Stamps.		600
	Assistant.		300
Customs Department.	First Talukdar.		1,000
	Second Talukdar.		[illegible]
	Assistants.	First Grade.	300
		Second Grade.	250
	Muhtamims.	First Grade.	300
		Second Grade.	250
		Third Grade.	200
	Sadar Daroghas.	First Grade.	125
		Second Grade.	100
	Amins.	First Grade.	75
		Second Grade.	50
		Third Grade.	25
	Jamadars.	First Grade.	120
		Second Grade.	40
	Daroghas.	First Grade.	40
		Second Grade.	30

D.

Police Administration for the Year 1290 Fasli.

(Divani Districts.)

Under the charge of Nawab Shamshir Jung Bahadur, Police Minister.

District and City Police Force.

In Districts.								In City.									
Sadar Muhtamims.	District Superintendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sadar Jamadars.	Jamadars.	Dafadars.	Constables.	Mounted Police.	Kotwal.	Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.	Assistants.	Superintendents.	Inspectors	Jamadars.	Dafadars.	Constables	Mounted Police.
5	16	127	6	659	608	8,583	49	1	1	2	3	40	139	218	2,456	19

Total Force.					
Officers.	Constables, &c.	Mounted Police.	Total.	Proportion as to Area.	Proportion as to Population.
194	12,769	458	13,121	5 miles	606

Distribution of the Police Force.

On Prison Guards.	On Treasury Guards.	On Towns and Villages.	In the Course of Drill.	Escorts.	Number of Police Patels.
590	498	7,914	1,654	2,113	11,017

Grades and Salaries.

	Sadr Muhtamims.				District Superintendents. 1st Grade.		2nd Grade.		3rd Grade.	
City Kotwal.	Pay.	Tentage Allowance.	Horse Allowance.	Assistant Sadar Muhtamim's Pay.	Pay.	Horse Allowance.	Pay.	Horse Allowance.	Pay.	Horse Allowance.
1,000	375	100	75	175	200	25	170	25	140	25

Amins or Inspectors. 1st Grade.		2nd Grade.		3rd Grade.		4th Grade.		5th Grade.		Naib Amins.		Sadr Jamadars.		Jamadars		
Pay.	Horse Allowance.	Pay.	Horse Allowance.	Pay.	Horse Allowance.	Pay.	Horse Allowance.	Pay.	Horse Allowance.	Pay.	Pony Allowance.	Pay.	Pony Allowance.	Pay.	Pony Allowance.	Dafadars.
100	20	90	20	80	20	70	20	60	20	35	15	25	7-8	15	7-8	11

Constables.		Mounted Police.		
1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	Jamadars.	Dafadars.	Sowars.
8	7	10	35	32

E.

Department Public Works, Chanda Railway Survey, Coal Fields, Geological, Municipalities, Education, and Medical in the charge of Nawab Shahab Jung Bahadur, Miscellaneous Minister.

(Except Chanda Railway Survey, Coal Fields and Geological, and Workshop.)

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS AND ITS ALLIED DEPARTMENTS.

EXECUTIVE STAFF.

				Chanda Railway Survey.					Coal Fields and Geological.			Workshop and Stores.
Superintending Engineer.	Executive Engineer.	Assistant Engineers.	Supervisors.	Supdg. Engineer.	Ex. Engineer.	Asst. Engineers.	Assts. on Probation.	Supervisors.	Coal Viewer.	Geologist.	Borer.	Engineer in Charge.
1	7	10	18	1 (*Vacant.*)	1	3	2	3	1 (*Vacant.*)	1 (*Vacant.*)	1	1

GRADES AND SALARIES.

Supdg. Engineers.				Executive Engineers.						Assistant Engineers.							
1st Grade.		2nd Grade.		1st Grade.		2nd Grade.		3rd Grade.		1st Grade.		2nd Grade.		3rd Grade.		Probationary.	
Pay.	Allowance.	Pay.	Allowance.	Pay.	Allowance.	Pay.	Allowance.	Pay.	Allowance.	Pay.	Allowance.	Pay.	Allowance.	Pay.	Allowance.	Pay.	Allowance.
1,000	250	800	200	700	200	600	150	500	150	400	100	300	100	250	75	200	75

Supervisors.						Coal Fields and Geological.			Workshop and Stores.	ENGINEERING COLLEGE.					
1st Grade.		2nd Grade.		3rd Grade.					Engr. in charge.	Principal.		Vice-Principal.		Head Master	Asst.
Pay.	Allowance.	Pay.	Allowance.	Pay	Allowance	Coal Viewer.	Geologist.	Borer.	Pay	Salary.	Allowance.	Salary.	Allowance.	Salary.	Salary
150	50	100	50	50	50	650	500	150	700	...	100	...	100	600	200

The services of the Engineers are also utilised otherwise besides their legitimate duties. Questions of various kinds connected with Meteorology, Archæology, Trigonometrical Survey Maps, and identification of Trigonometrical Survey Bench Marks, &c., come up for enquiry before H. H.'s Government or are addressed to it by the British Government. Work is thus found for officers who happen to be unemployed for the time in their own special Department. The Coal Fields, Geological and Chanda Railway Survey Establishments are deputed to other kinds of works when there is no work in progress in connection with these Departments.

Department	Division	Group	Sub-group	Item	Number / Salary
Municipal Department.	Municipal Staff.			Superintendent for Municipalities.	1
Municipal Department.	Municipal Staff.	In Districts.		Municipal Committees.	16
Municipal Department.	Municipal Staff.	In Districts.		Municipal Inspectors.	16
Municipal Department.	Municipal Staff.	In the City and Suburbs.		Municipal Commissioner.	1
Municipal Department.	Municipal Staff.	In the City and Suburbs.		Assistant Commissioner.	1
Municipal Department.	Municipal Staff.	In the City and Suburbs.		Registrar for Title-deeds.	1
Municipal Department.	Municipal Staff.	In the City and Suburbs.		Municipal Engineers.	2
Municipal Department.	Municipal Staff.	In the City and Suburbs.		Sanitary Inspectors.	12
Municipal Department.	Municipal Staff.	In the City and Suburbs.		Nazul Superintendent.	1
Municipal Department.	Municipal Staff.	In the City and Suburbs.		Amins.	11
Municipal Department.	Municipal Staff.	In the City and Suburbs.		Asst. Amins.	8
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.			Superintendent for Municipalities.	Draws no salary as Supdt.
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.	Districts.	Municipal Inspectors.	First Grade.	200
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.	Districts.	Municipal Inspectors.	Second Grade.	175
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.	Districts.	Municipal Inspectors.	Third Grade.	150
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.	City.		Municipal Commissioner.	Draws no salary as Comr.
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.	City.		Assistant.	272-8-0
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.	City.		Registrar for Title-deeds.	90-12-0
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.	City.		Municipal Engineer.	275
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.	City.		Supdt. for Nazul.	120
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.	City.	Amins.	First Grade.	77-4-0
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.	City.	Amins.	Second Grade.	59
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.	City.	Amins.	Third Grade.	54-12-0
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.	City.		Asst. Amins.	36-8-0
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.	Suburbs.		Municipal Engineer.	275
Municipal Department.	Grades and Salaries.	Suburbs.		Amins.	63-8-0
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Number of Schools.		In Districts.	149
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Number of Schools.		In the City.	13
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Number of Schools.		Total.	162
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Description of Schools.		Persian.	105
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Description of Schools.		Mahratti.	34
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Description of Schools.		English Schools and College.	4
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Description of Schools.		Telgu.	19
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Instruction.		Principal.	2
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Instruction.		Professors.	2
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Instruction.		Masters.	140
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Instruction.		Asst. Masters.	50
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Instruction.		Teachers.	21
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Instruction.		Asst. Teachers.	5
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Inspection.		Director of Public Instruction.	500
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Inspection.	Divisional Inspectors.	First Grade.	150
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Inspection.	Divisional Inspectors.	Second Grade.	110
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Inspection.	Divisional Inspectors.	Third Grade.	100

[MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—*continued*.]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.									
		Number of Dispensaries.				Classification of Dispensaries.			
Medical School.	Medical Store.	In Talukas.	In Districts.	In the City.	Total	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
1	1	27	16	7	50	16	25	9	50

MEDICAL STAFF.											
			No. of Hakims.			No. of Dressers.			No. of Vaccinators.		
Superintendent of Medical School.	Superintendent of Medical Store.	Inspector of Dispensaries.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.
1	1	1	11	2	27	4	13	...	4	4	22

GRADES AND SALARIES.																						
				Medical Store.				Hakims.							Dressers.			Vaccinators.		
				Supdt.				1st Class		2nd Class		3rd Class.								
Superintendent of Medical School.	Assistant.	Teacher of Anatomy.	Demonstrator of Anatomy.	Pay.	Allowance.	Assistant.	Inspector of Hospitals.	Pay.	Allowance.	Pay.	Allowance.	Pay.	Allowance.	Probationers.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Draws no salary.	700	450	300	...	100	120	275	150	25	100	25	75	25	50	50	30	25	25	20	15

45. In the foregoing paragraphs has been shown the organisation of the different departments of the State as existed in the year 1290 Fasli. There are however under contemplation certain important reforms, which, according to the present proposal of the Government, are to be carried into effect in the next year.

Reforms contemplated in 1291 Fasli.

It has been proposed "to transfer the power, hitherto exercised by the *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, to a Board of Revenue, a High Court and Committees, and to delegate to them certain powers of administration, appointment and promotion." The offices of the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* are to be amalgamated with those of the *Madar-ul-Miham*, and the posts of the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries and other establishments abolished. The *Sadar-ul-Mihams* shall in future be styled *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* and shall have the following departments in their charge :—

I. Departments in charge of the Judicial *Mo-in-ul-Miham*.
   1. Civil Courts.
   2. Criminal Courts.
   3. Jail.

II. Departments in charge of the Revenue and Financial *Mo-in-ul-Miham*.
   1. Land Revenue.
   2. Abkari.
   3. Customs.
   4. Survey and Settlement.
   5. Forests.
   6. Inam.
   7. *Watandari* Successions.
   8. Stamp Department.
   9. Petty works and repairs in connection with Irrigation.
   10. Accounts Department.
   11. Treasury.
   12. Preparation of the Financial Statement.
   13. The Mint.
   14. Postal Department.
   15. Compilation of the General Administration Report.

III. Departments in charge of the Police *Mo-in-ul-Miham*.
   1. Police (general).
   2. Village Police.

IV. Departments in charge of the Miscellaneous *Mo-in-ul-Miham*.

1. Medical Department.
2. Educational.
3. Municipalities.
4. Public Works.
5. Engineering College.
6. Geology.
7. Coal Fields.
8. Workshops and Stores.
9. Gazetteer.
10. Translation Department.
11. Government Printing Press.

Creation of the Supreme Court.

46. It has also been proposed to appoint a Supreme Court composed of the Minister or his Assistant as President or Vice-President and a few educated nobles and officers of high standing as members, to hear appeals from the decisions of the High Court. The legal Secretary will be the permanent Vice-President of the Committee and will in the first instance receive the appeals and issue final orders with the sanction of the Committee. The powers of the High Court are to be recast and extended to the selection, appointment and promotion of officers of a certain standing.

Appointment of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* in Talukas.

47. *Munsifs*, *Sadar Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* are to be appointed in talukas, districts and divisions, respectively, to decide civil cases under the jurisdiction of the *Majlis Aliya* or High Court, and the talsildars, talukdars and Sadar talukdars will have no jurisdiction in civil cases in those talukas, districts and divisions in which this arrangement shall come into force.

Police Reforms.

48. In the Police Department an Inspector General will be appointed and the office of Divisional Superintendent of Police is to be abolished. He will have under his control the District Police and District Jails, will have no authority over the City or Suburban Police (to be amalgamated) and the City Jails.

Reforms in the Miscellaneous Department.

49. The Secretary to the Miscellaneous *Sadar-ul-Miham* will be designated Assistant Secretary to the Minister in the Department of

Public Works and will exercise control over that Department. Three separate officers are always to be on tour of inspection in districts to supervise and to report on the working of the Department and to remedy the defects that they may find in it. The offices of the Assistant Secretary to the Minister, Public Works Department, and the Assistant Secretary to the *Sadar-ul-Miham*, Public Works Department, will be abolished. The Residency Surgeon will, as usual, have the control of the Medical Department and will correspond with Government through the Miscellaneous Secretary. The Education Secretariat to the Miscellaneous *Sadar-ul-Miham* is to be abolished, but the directorate is to remain intact under the Miscellaneous Secretary until the appointment of an Education Committee or a Director of Public Instruction. For the City Municipal management a Municipal Committee and the Municipal Inspector will be appointed and the District Municipalties will have their own Committees under the control of the Sadar talukdars. The allotment of allowances to mosques and other religious buildings will be under the control of the Municipal Committees.

Details of the Proposed Reorganisation.

50. The details of the proposed reorganisation and administrative changes is embodied in the draft notification hereto appended.

DRAFT OF THE NOTIFICATION CONCERNING THE PROPOSED RE-ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT.

A natural anxiety to secure the best interests of the country has invariably led Government to adopt measures calculated to enhance the prosperity and well-being of the ryots, and the population generally, to improve the quality and quantity of local manufactures, and to give a healthy impetus to trade. The various reforms which have been introduced into the working of the different departments, from time to time, have all tended towards the attainment of these objects. A comparison of the past administration of the State with its present condition will at once exhibit the *great* advances that have been made in this direction and the systematic methods (though still admitting of reforms) which have been introduced of transacting public business. In 1281 A. H. a Board of Revenue *Majlis-i-Malguzari* was established to look into the administration of revenue and to systematize the working of the Stamp, Abkari, Customs and Police Departments. It was found that great confusion was caused by the want of a systematic division of the territories into talukas, districts and divisions. The subject was at once taken into hand, and the result was the introduction of the *Zilabandi* system, *i.e.*, the division of land into talukas, districts, and divisions, with well-defined boundaries. This work was finished about 1282 Hijri, and districts bearing a close resemblance to each other in points of usage, customs, language, &c., were classed as a division. In the abolition of the Revenue Board in 1284 A.H. the opportunity was taken to select from its members officers for the post of Sadar talukdar, one being placed in charge of each division. Similarly, in the Judicial and Criminal Departments, reforms and improvements have from time to time been introduced. Formerly judicial officers were styled *Mir-Adls* and decided judicial and criminal cases. At the head of them was an office called *Tashih-i-Talukat*, whose

confirmation in important cases was necessary to give effect to the decision of *Mir-Adls* and *Munsifs*. But when in 1278 A.H. certain districts were restored to the Nizam's Government, a separate Judicial Department called *Sadar Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mustarida* was created. Subsequently, in 1280 A.H., the two departments were amalgamated under the designation of *Sadar Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mustaridawa Tashih-i-Talukat*. Its office was to hear appeals from the decisions of taluka and District Judicial Officers, and hence, in 1281 A.H., its name was changed to be *Majlis Murafa-i-Sani*, and subsequently, in 1282, to *Sadar Murafa-wa-Ehtamam-i-Adalatha-i-Talukat*. After the introduction of the *Zilabandi* system, and the appointment of tahsildars, talukdars, and Sadar talukdars, the judicial and criminal work were also made over to them and the name of the head office changed to *Murafa-i-Azla*. A Judicial Board was also established to hear appeals from the decisions of any Court and the *Murafa-i-Azla* was absorbed into it. Great improvements have also been made in the administration of the Police Department. A regular Police force did not exist, its duties were entrusted to village *Chaukidars*, *Javans* of *Sibandi* and *Nizamat*. But when, in 1282 A.H., the *Zilabandi* system was introduced, a Police force, with necessary number of constables at all *Chaukies* and *Thanas*, tahsils and departments, were organized by the Revenue Board then sitting. Up to the end of the year 1283 A.H., the Department, as it then existed, was administered by the Board. In 1284 A.H., however, a *Sadar Muhtamim* was placed at the head of the Department responsible only to the Minister. The Public Works, Municipal, Educational and Medical Departments were formerly also placed in charge of the Revenue Board. In 1284 A.H. the Public Works Department was formed into a separate charge and entrusted to an officer called *Sadar Muhtamim* or Superintending Engineer. The Municipal, Educational and Medical Departments, however, continued under the administration of the Revenue Board. The reorganisation and the formation of a new department requiring a strict supervision overburdened the Minister's office and necessitated the appointment of a few select nobles of the State possessing abilities to discharge the heavy duties entrusted to them, and the confidence of the people to carry on the higher administrative functions of the various departments. In 1296 A.H., this proposal was carried into

effect and four *Sadar-ul-Mihams* with Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, and a complement of ministerial officers, were appointed to look after the Judicial, the Revenue, the Police and the Miscellaneous Departments, the last comprising the Public Works, Municipal, Educational and Medical Departments. Government has always been anxious to scrupulously maintain all Inam lands, and other gifts, held by virtue of lawful gift-deeds and *Sunuds*. It came, however, to the notice of Government that many people were in unlawful possession of Government land, and could produce no title-deeds in proof of the legitimate grant of their so-called Inams to them, and that this had entailed heavy pecuniary loss on Government. It was, therefore, resolved to organize a separate department under the designation of *Mahakma-i-Daryaft-i-Inam* whose duty it would be to ascertain if the occupiers of Inam lands had come to be possessed of them by fair and legitimate means, and on being satisfied that such was the case, to allow them to retain possession of them. In the event of there being reason to believe that any Inam holder had become possessed of his Inam by fraudulent and unfair means, they were to oust him after careful and searching enquiry. This rule was, however, not to be strictly enforced in the case of parties that had been in possession of their lands for a considerable length of time. The Department was organized in the year 1292 Hijri, and as there was much pressure of work, and cases of long standing were in arrears, two additional members were appointed to conduct the work of the Department about the end of the last year. The soundness of this measure has lately been amply proved by the fact that a large number of cases of long standing have been disposed of since the appointment of these new members. With the view of reforming the revenue administration of the country another department had to be created. On the abolition of the system of farming the revenue to private individuals, the administration of land Revenue had been organised by the Raiatwari system. Payment of the Government demand in cash instead of in kind had been introduced, and the division of land into different classes for purpose of assessment roughly effected. The accurate area of the different holdings and the real productive capacity of land being, however, unknown, it was impossible to fix a moderate and equitable assessment. On the one side the ryots complained from

year to year of high and inequitable assessment, while on the other side the Revenue Collectors complained of misappropriation on the part of the Patels and Patwaris. It was, therefore, the unanimous opinion of the Revenue Officers that, to remove the aforesaid defects in the administration, a Revenue Survey and Settlement Department should be organized. In the year 1294 A.H. (1877 A.D.) this Department was accordingly created. The result of this measure is that complaints of unequal assessment have ceased and that the revenue is collected with greater ease and at less cost to the State.

In the Telingana districts, where tanks are very numerous, there were many petty irrigation works, which it was not possible for the Public Works Department to supervise. A separate arrangement was therefore made in this part of the country, by which certain amount was annually placed at the disposal of the divisional and district authorities for the maintenance and repair of the smaller works. These administrative reforms have entailed much additional work upon all offices and have greatly increased the number of references to the *Sadar-ul-Miham* and the Minister. In this way the experience of the last few years has shown that much of the time of the chief officers of the administration has been sacrificed to matters of minor importance which ought to have been devoted to other and higher duties. It is not matter for surprise that there was in consequence an increase in the quantity of work to be performed by the different departments. Subordinate departments and offices being then in their infancy, had not been in the beginning granted adequate powers,and subordinate officers had therefore to obtain the sanction of the *Sadar-ul-Miham* even in petty matters. The consequence was that a considerable portion of the *Sadar-ul-Miham's* time was wasted on correspondence of a trifling nature, which necessarily entailed unnecessary delay in the working of the different departments, and did not allow the *Sadar-ul-Miham* and *Madar-ul-Miham* sufficient time for the consideration of important measures of reform. The *Sadar-ul-Miham's* offices being separate and distinct from that of the *Madar-ul-Miham*, unnecessary correspondence occasionally took place on trifling matters, and occupied considerable time. In order to remove these defects, it is considered desirable to revise and enhance the powers hitherto enjoyed by the subordinate offices

and to transfer the powers heretofore exercised by the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* to a Board of Revenue, a high court and committees, and to delegate to them certain powers of administration, appointment and promotion. It is also desirable that the offices of the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* be amalgamated with those of the *Madar-ul-Miham* and that the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* be in future styled *Mo-in-ul-Mihams*, or assistant Ministers, to render assistance to the Prime Minister in the discharge of his heavy administrative duties. The extent to which the *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* are to exercise control in the different departments in their charge is to be determined by the Minister in consultation with them. Part of the work of the *Madar-ul Miham's* office is to be disposed of by *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* at their own discretion and on their own responsibility, while the remainder is to be submitted to the *Madar-ul-Miham* with any remarks or recommendations that the *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* may have to make or offer, and this arrangement will, it is expected, allow sufficient time for the consideration of administrative changes and reforms. It is, therefore, notified for public information that the following changes have been made in the existing system of administration :—

1*st*—That the offices of the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* are amalgamated with those of *Madar-ul-Mihams* and the posts of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries and other establishments connected with them are hereby abolished. The *Sadar-ul-Mihams* shall in future, by virture of their offices, be styled *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* and shall have the following departments in their charge :—

I.—Departments in charge of the Judicial *Mo-in-ul-Miham*—

1. Civil Courts.
2. Criminal Courts.
3. Jails.

II.—Departments in charge of the Revenue and Financial *Mo-in-ul-Miham*—

1. Land Revenue.
2. Abkari.
3. Customs.
4. Survey and Settlement.
5. Forests.

6. Inam.
7. *Watandari* Successions.
8. Stamp Department.
9. Petty works and repairs in connection with Irrigation.
10. Accounts Department.
11. Treasury.
12. Preparation of the Financial Statement.
13. The Mint.
14. Postal Department.
15. Compilation of the General Administration Report.

III.—Departments in charge of the Police *Mo-in-ul-Miham*—

1. Police.
2. Village Police.

IV.—Departments in charge of the Miscellaneous *Mo-in-ul-Miham*—

1. Medical Department.
2. Educational.
3. Municipalities.
4. Public Works.
5. Engineering College.
6. Geology.
7. Coal Fields.
8. Workshops and Stores.
9. Gazetteer.
10. Translation Department.
11. Government Printing Press.

2*nd*.—A Legal Secretary and adviser to the Minister has been appointed to revise and reform laws, rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers of the Judicial, Police and Jail Departments and to pronounce on general legal questions.

3*rd*.—The preparation of statements showing the condition of the country, the supervision of the working of Mint, Post-office, Stamps, Account and General Office, Treasury, Revenue Survey and Settlement, and the preparation of the Budget and the General Administration Report, will be carried on by the Minister's Revenue Office.

4th.—To look after the revenue affairs, a Revenue Board has been appointed with powers superior to all the other revenue officers. The general administration of revenue, the supervision of the working of all revenue offices and the appointments, transfers and selection of officers of a certain class have been entrusted to it. The Board will have no power to interfere with the office of the Commissioner of Revenue Survey and Settlements and the Stamp Office. Both of these will be under the direct supervision of the Minister's Revenue Office.

5th.—To put a stop to the interference of the offices of the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* and *Madar-ul-Mihams* in the working of the Judicial Department, it has been proposed to appoint a Supreme Council to hear appeals from the decisions of the High Court. The Supreme Council will be composed of the Minister or his Assistant as President or Vice-President, as the occasion may require, a few educated nobles of the State and officers of high standing as members. The Legal Secretary will be the permanent Vice-President of the Committee, and will, as in the first instance, receive the appeals and issue final orders with the sanction of the Committee.

6th.—The powers of the *Majlis-i-Aliya* (High Court) have been recast and greater latitude has been allowed to them in the selection, appointment and promotion of officers of a certain standing.

7th.—*Munsifs*, *Sadar Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* have been appointed in talukas, districts and divisions, respectively, to decide civil cases. They have been placed under the *Majlis-i-Aliya*. The tahsildars, talukdars and Sadar talukdars of those talukas, districts and divisions, in which this arrangement is brought into force, shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases.

8th.—The Judicial office of the Minister will exercise the same powers in the Judicial, Police and Jail Departments, which it has done heretofore, except that all legal questions from the subordinate officers will be referred to the Legal Secretary as laid down in para. 7.

9th.—The Hyderabad as well as the District Municipal Committees, the Gazetteer Office, the Mosques, and other such places of worship, the Translation Department, the Government Press, the Medical and the Educational Departments will be

placed in charge of the Miscellaneous Secretary who will exercise the powers of the Director of Public Instructions until the appointment of the Education Committee or the Director of Public Instruction.

10*th*.—The removal of the Police *Sadar-ul-Miham* to be the Police Assistant to the Minister has necessitated the appointment of an Inspector-General of District Police. The District Jails will also be placed in his charge. The office of Divisional Inspectors of Police will be abolished, they being no longer necessary. The Inspector-General will have no authority over the City or Suburban Police (to be amalgamated) and the City Jails.

11*th*.—The Controlling Officers of the Criminal Courts will exercise greater powers than heretofore in the control and criminal branch of the Police Department. But the internal administration and discipline of the Police force will entirely rest with the Inspector-General.

12*th*.—The abolition of the office of the Miscellaneous *Sadar-ul-Miham*, the Secretary to the *Sadar-ul-Miham*, will be designated Assistant Secretary to the Minister in the Department of Public Works and, as heretofore, will exercise control over the Public Works Department. Three officers have been appointed to be always on inspection tour in districts to supervise and to report on the working of the Department and to remedy the defects that they may find in it. The offices of the Assistant Secretary to the Minister, Public Works Department, and the Assistant Secretary to the *Sadar-ul-Miham*, Public Works Department, have been abolished. The Residency Surgeon will be the controlling officer of the Medical Department and Medical Stores, and will correspond with the Minister through the Miscellaneous Secretary. The abolition of the office of the Miscellaneous Minister has rendered the Education Secretariat unnecessary, but the directorate will remain just as it is, and, as mentioned above, will be under the Miscellaneous Secretary until the appointment of an Education Committee or a Director of Public Instruction. For the City Municipal management, a Municipal Committee and Municipal Inspector have been appointed. District Municipalities will have their own committees under the control of the Sadar talukdar. The allotment of allowances to Mosques and other religious buildings will be controlled by the Municipal Committee.

13*th*.—The changes proposed in the various departments, offices and Municipalities mentioned in this Notification will come into force from to-day's date so far as they are ready. For other departments the reorganisation scheme will be acted upon as soon as possible.

14*th*.—Although in the Notification, dated 10th Rabi-ul-Avval 1299 A.H., principles have been laid down with reference to the appointment and promotion of Government officers and servants according to seniority and merit; under the new organisation steps have been taken to place these principles on the soundest possible foundation. As regards appointments and promotions in the various office establishments, that is left entirely to the opinion of the heads of the offices themselves; but as regards officers, their promotion from one grade to another is made dependent on their territory, provided their superior officer certifies to their ability and good behaviour. When, however, the highest grade in any particular class of appointment has been reached by an officer, his further promotion will not merely rest on seniority, but will have to be supported by special claims on the score of distinguished services or exceptional qualifications. With reference to appointments of officers, those in the lower grades, such as tahsildars and others of similar rank, will be nominated in the first instance by the district and divisional Officers and their nomination will have to be sanctioned and confirmed by the Board of Revenue and Government respectively. As regards higher officers, such as second and third class talukdars and others of the similar official *status*, their nomination will be made by the Board of Revenue and sanctioned by the Government Officers; higher than those last mentioned will be entirely selected and appointed by the Government.

15*th*.—A character and service book will be kept in office for subordinate officials, and a civil list for all officers with particulars respecting the service, &c., will be published periodically.

16*th*.—The Government has always considered it a point of extreme importance that the inhabitants of this State should receive education and training of a high order, and it has made strenuous efforts at every time to bring about this result. It has always earnestly desired that the rising generation generally and the sons of the

nobility and gentry in particular should be so trained and brought up as to be able to take an active part in the Government of the country. In order that this object may be attained.—*First*, that those young men who have already received a liberal education should now receive an official training in the various branches of the administration by being attached to some British Province were they would be afforded ample opportunities of gaining a knowledge of their duties; and, *Secondly*, that those young men, whose education is either incomplete or defective, should be either sent to some suitable college in British territory or educated up to the necessary standard at Hyderabad. To supervise the education of these young men and everything connected with their training a committee composed of respectable gentlemen and Government officers of high rank and position will be appointed, and it will receive every kind of encouragement and support at the hands of the Government. What rights these young men so educated will be entitled to will be hereafter published.

APPENDICES A, B, C, D.

[Referred to at Paras. 25, 28, 29 and 79 respectively of Chapter I.]

Appendix

Detail of Tankhah Jagirs resumed

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1263	1	Parganah Kanakgiri, &c.	Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadur.....
,,	2	Town Kathi Koppal, &c.....	Arjun Bahadur .....
,,	3	Parganah Dehanda, &c.	Dilavar Navaz Jung .....
,,	4	Village Juarkali, Parganah Mandura.	Sarvarkhan, brother of Rafik Yavar-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.....
,,	5	Parganah Haveli Naldrug, &c...	Do. Do. .....
,,	6	Do. Kothal, &c.....	Syed Jafir, son of Syed Mir.....
,,	7	Do. Deodrug, &c.	Mohammad Budhan Khan Bahadur .....
,,	8	*Chauth* of village Dhirandgi, Parganah Dariapur.	Munir-ul-Lah, son of Mohammad Navaz Khan...
,,	9	Village Suri and Raisuga, Parganah Nilanga.	Bahadur Hussain .....
,,	10	Do. Deokapur, Parganah Sindhkhair.	Gholam Hussain Khan Bahadur .....
,,	11	*Chauth* of village Belgam, Parganah Haveli Parenda.	Mohammad Murshad-ul-Lah .....
,,	12	Village Arni, &c., Parganah Dhoki.	Bahbud Ali Khan.....
,,	13	Do. Sakhureddi, &c., Parganah Raichur.	Mir Khurshid Ali Khan..
,,	14	*Chauth* of village Ekdhal, Parganah Hora.	Mohammad Hussain Pirzada .....
,,	15	Village Azizpur, &c., Parganah Devalghat.	Mohammad Sultan Khan Bahadur.....

A.

referred to in Para. 25, Chapter I.

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,08,375 14 9	.....	.....	2,08,375 14 9	
96,644 0 6	.....	.....	96,644 0 6	
3,13,439 4 9	.....	.....	3,13,439 4 9	
1,572 0 0	.....	.....	1,572 0 0	
46,176 10 0	.....	.....	46,176 10 0	
13,922 5 3	.....	.....	13,922 5 3	
8,426 0 0	.....	.....	8,426 0 0	
2,071 0 0	.....	.....	2,071 0 0	
2,382 10 3	.....	.....	2,382 10 3	
2,345 1 0	.....	.....	2,345 1 0	
2,001 9 0	.....	.....	2,001 9 0	
4,365 11 6	.....	.....	4,365 11 6	
3,063 2 0	.....	.....	3,063 2 0	
155 0 0	.....	.....	155 0 0	
4,057 12 0	.....	.....	4,057 12 0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1263	16	Village Pangri, Parganah Syedpur.	Syed Ali and Alam Ali...
,,	17	Parganah Dhamuri	Jugal Kishor Tappawala.
,,	18	Do. Sapur, &c., Parganah Devalghat.	Murtaza Ali Khan .....
,,	19	Do. Markhair, Parganah Pipalgaon.	Ashraf-ul-Lah Khan.....
,,	20	Do. Gojwara, Parganah Wasi	Mir Zulfikar Ali Khan...
,,	21	Do. Amhwara, Parganah Mandura.	Sa-id-ud-Dowlah Bahadur
,,	22	Do. Loni, &c., Parganah Haveli Mahkar.	Mir Jafir Ali Khan and Shuja-ut Ali Khan ...
,,	23	Do. Daval Palli, Parganah Haveli Feroznagar.	Jamal-ud-Din .....
,,	24	Do. Ubadkhaira, &c., Parganah Ghatkali.	Zamir-ul-Hassan .....
,,	25	*Mokassa* of village Nalni, &c., Parganah Hola.	Jan Rao.....
,,	26	Half of Village Bailkhaira, Parganah Argaon.	Amrat Rao Vitthal .....
,,	27	Village Kurphal, &c., Parganah Haveli Raichur.	Kishun Lal, son of Rai Badri Lal.....
,,	28	Do. Kachha, &c., Parganah Ratikoram.	Raja Rai Raian Bahadur.
,,	29	Do. Bandala, Parganah Bandala.	Shams-ud-Din .....
,,	30	Do. Deokarni, Parganah Pardi.	Wasdave Rao .....
,,	31	Do. Chandanj, Parganah Parbhani.	Gholam Yasin Khan Bahadur .....
		Total of 1263 Fasli...	.....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
934 0 0	.....	.....	934 0 0	
21,026 0 0	.....	.....	21,026 0 0	
2,468 8 0	.....	.....	2,468 8 0	
5,844 0 0	.....	.....	5,844 0 0	
1,768 3 0	.....	.....	1,768 3 0	
1,552 10 9	.....	.....	1,552 10 9	
913 14 0	.....	.....	913 14 0	
1,417 6 0	.....	.....	1,417 6 0	
7,017 7 6	.....	.....	7,017 7 6	
2,702 12 0	.....	.....	2,702 12 0	
4,800 0 0	.....	.....	4,800 0 0	
2,700 0 0	.....	.....	2,700 0 0	
16,839 13 9	.....	.....	16,839 13 9	
7,019 9 0	.....	.....	7,019 9 0	
4,000 0 0	.....	.....	4,000 0 0	
705 11 0	.....	.....	705 11 0	
7,90,708 0 0	.....	.....	7,90,708 0 0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1264	1	Village Tamampeth, Parganah Rajgopalpeth.	Narain Parasad .....
,,	2	Parganah Polas Davikunda ...	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur. .....
,,	3	Village Jalbargi, &c., Parganah Indur.	Mohammad Yusuf Khan
,,	4	Parganah Narsapur, &c., in Ibrahimpur.	Do. do. ...
,,	5	Do. Marikunda, &c.	Do. do. ...
,,	6	Village Sevaram Palli, &c., Parganah Haveli, Hyderabad.	Gholam Mohammad ...
,,	7	Do. Saongi, &c., Parganah Gulbarga,	Darab Jung Bahadur ...
,,	8	Do. Pargal, Parganah Gulbarga.	Narsiah .....
,,	9	Do. Nihkala, &c., Taluka Afzalpur.	Shaikh Gholam Hussain
,,	10	Do. Kuru Umarga, Parganah Kandhar.	Kesho Rao... .....
,,	11	Do. Patlur Palampeth	Bhao Rao Deishpandia .
,,	12	Do. Fatehpur, Parganah Kandhar.	Do. do. ...
,,	13	Parganah Haveli Pathri	Hassain Khan Mandozai.
,,	14	Bagh Pargal, Parganah Kohir..	Lachma Rao .....
,,	15	Village Musapeth, Parganah Atlur.	Rai Kishun Rao .....
,,	16	Parganah Pattancharu, &c.....	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
,,	17	Village Kohir, &c	Do. do. ...
,,	18	Do. Seota, &c., *Subah* Aurangabad.	Ghous Mohammad Khan Mandozai. .....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	710 9 6	.....	710 9 6	Restored.
27,335 4 0	.....	.....	27,335 4 0	
6,497 8 6	.....	.....	6,497 8 6	Restored.
47,352 8 0	.....	.....	47,352 8 0	Rs. 25,602 worth Restored.
26,066 0 3	.....	.....	26,066 0 3	
2,591 14 9	.....	.....	2,591 14 9	
.....	7,110 0 6	.....	7,110 0 6	Restored.
3,170 2 0	.....	.....	3,170 2 0	
1,563 13 0	.....	.....	1,563 13 0	Restored.
.....	1,133 12 0	.....	1,133 12 0	
.....	.....	966 9 0	966 9 0	
.....	270 8 0	.....	270 8 0	
1,47,137 2 6	.....	.....	1,47,137 2 6	
.....	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	
.....	1,838 4 0	.....	1,838 4 0	Restored.
46,249 13 0	.....	.....	46,249 13 0	
30,188 15 3	.....	.....	30,188 15 3	
45,748 12 3	.....	.....	45,748 12 3	Restored.

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1264	19	Village Sawalwara, &c., *Subah Khujasta Buniad*, Aurangabad.	Ghous Mohammad Khan Mandozai .....
,,	20	Parganah Warwal	Jan-Baz Jung Bahadur..
,,	21	Village Wanam Palli	Rai Kishun Rao .....
,,	22	Do. Nandkhaira.....	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
,,	23	Taluka Buchannapeth	Do. do. ...
,,	24	*Rusum* Kahdana of Parganah Pattancharu.	Do. do. ...
,,	25	Forest revenue of village Arli...	Onkareshvar .....
		Total of 1264 Fasli.....	.....
1265	1	Village Yalkal, Parganah Kandrug.	Vinayek Rao, son of Raja Yeshwunt Rao .....
,,	2	Do. Kot Tiruth, Parganah Nander.	Ram Rao .....
,,	3	Do. Balipur, &c., Parganah Davarkunda.	Amrat Rao Parekar.....
,,	4	Parganah Patlur	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
,,	5	Bagh Sultanshahi	Do. do. ...
,,	6	Village Dhanur, Parganah Rachkunda.	Davi Das .....
,,	7	Do. Rai Palli, Parganah Kandhar.	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
,,	8	Do. Hargupur, Parganah Karamungi.	Do. do. ...
		Total of 1265 Fasli.....	.....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,667 8 6	.....	.....	2,667 8 6	
1,41,590 14 0	.....	.....	1,41,590 14 0	
.....	1,148 6 0	.....	1,148 6 0	Restored.
1,518 0 0	.....	.....	1,518 0 0	
3,171 0 0	.....	.....	3,171 0 0	Restored.
4,650 5 6	.....	.....	4,650 5 6	
.....	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	
5,57,499 9 6	13,486 8 0	966 9 0	5,51,952 10 6	
.....	1,009 12 0	.....	1,009 12 0	
.....	249 8 0	.....	249 8 0	
.....	775 14 9	.....	775 14 9	
52,718 0 6	.....	.....	52,718 0 6	
3,004 5 9	.....	.....	3,004 5 9	
.....	981 5 0	.....	981 5 0	
1,073 9 0	.....	.....	1,073 9 0	
6,084 3 9	.....	.....	6,084 3 9	
62,880 3 0	3,016 9 7	.....	65,896 10 9	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1266	1	Parganah Amarchinta.....	Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadur .....
,,	2	Village Bhulokpur, Parganah Hussain Sagar.	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
,,	3	Do. Ras Palli, Parganah Kurangal.	Mir Fida Ali .....
,,	4	Do. Wenkni Palli	Abbas Khan.....
,,	5	Do. Narka Palli, &c., Parganah Rajgopalpeth.	Farukh Yab Jung Bahadur.....
,,	6	Do. Abdulnagal Palli, Parganah Pattancharu.	Hyder Ali .....
,,	7	Do. Fatehjungpur, &c., Parganah Nander.	Dargah Shah Makka Auliya .....
,,	8	*Mokassa* of village Syedkhair, Parganah Ambar.	Do. do.
,,	9	Mazra Tuljarampur	Kamal-ud-Din .....
,,	10	Village Deru Palli	Agha Muhsin .....
,,	11	Do. Chanchangudaa, Parganah Chirial.	Basit Ali Khan .....
,,	12	Do. Kundapur	Mama Dilaram.....
		Total of 1266 Fasli.....	.....
1267	1	Parganah Kalabgur, &c	Purushottam Das .....
,,	2	Village Bahram Palli and Gungapur, Parganah Auncha.	Mohammad Yasin .....
,,	3	Peth Maromar, &c.	Mohammad Bichchal Khan Risaldar .....
,,	4	Village Komat Sangareddipeth, Parganah Salu Palli.	Mansab Yab Jung Bahadur .....
,,	5	Deishmukhni of Parganah Hayatnagar.	For pay of Police .....
		Total of 1267 Fasli	.....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
56,701 0 0	.....	.....	56,701 0 0	
1,350 10 6	.....	.....	1,350 10 6	
.....	462 9 0	.....	462 9 0	
.....	960 3 6	.....	960 3 6	
.....	4,003 3 9	.....	4,003 3 9	Restored.
.....	1,193 11 6	.....	1,193 11 6	
.....	.....	87 8 0	87 8 0	Restored.
.....	.....	528 2 9	528 2 9	
.....	.....	91 0 0	91 0 0	Restored.
.....	1,554 0 0	.....	1,554 0 0	
.....	1,187 0 0	.....	1,187 0 0	
.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	
58,051 10 6	9,360 11 9	718 10 9	68,131 1 0	
3,57,552 14 6	.....	.....	3,57,552 14 6	
5,052 0 0	.....	.....	5,052 0 0	Restored.
39,430 12 9	.....	.....	39,430 12 9	
.....	1,016 4 0	.....	1,016 4 0	
1,015 6 0	.....	.....	1,015 6 0	
4,03,051 1 3	1,016 4 0	.....	4,04,067 5 3	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1268	1	Village Bakaldave Palli	Imam-ud-Din, son of Akbar Yar Jung .....
,,	2	Do Chinnuram, Parganah Pangal.	Rajasavai Rameshvar Rao Bulwunt Bahri Bahadur .....
		Total of 1268 Fasli.....	.....
1269...		.....	.....
1270	1	*Chauth* of Malkhair, Parganah Haveli Gulbarga.	Muzaffar Ali, &c., sons of Dilavar Ali Khan...
1271	1	Village Sangani,, Parganah Kubgir.	Kasim Ali .....
,,	2	Do. Nerakh Palli and Manda Palli, &c.	Farukh Yab Jung Bahadur .....
		Total of 1271 Fasli.....	.....
1272	1	Village Sivapur	Gholam Murtaza Komandan .....
,,	2	Do. Gordannapeth, &c.....	Kutub Yar Jung Bahadur. .....
,,	3	Do. Chirial	Murtaza Yar Jung .....
		Total of 1272 Fasli.....	.....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	1,004 7 6	.....	1,004 7 6	Restored.
.....	1,686 10 6	.....	1,686 10 6	Restored.
.....	2,691 2 0	.....	2,691 2 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
959 0 0	.....	.....	959 0 0	
.....	.....	1,563 14 6	1,563 14 6	Restored.
.....	3,142 11 9	.....	3,142 11 9	
.....	3,142 11 9	1,563 14 6	4,706 10 3	
.....	.....	21 0 0	21 0 0	Restored.
.....	1,977 6 9	.....	1,977 6 9	
6,941 12 3	.....	.....	6,941 12 3	Restored.
6,941 12 3	1,977 6 9	21 0 0	8,940 3 0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1273	1	Ranjani, &c.	Vazir Ali, Murtaza Yar Jung .....
,,	2	Village Tiruthpuri, &c.	Karamat Ali .....
,,	3	Do. Nagapur, &c.	Munsur Yar Jung Bahadur. .....
		Total of 1273 Fasli.....	.....
1274	1	Village Boen Palli, Parganah Haveli Mohammadnagar.	*Shikarkhana* in charge of Mir Jafir Ali .....
1275	1	Village Karilgaon Lachmapur, *Zila* Indur.	Aga Muhsin .....
,,	2	Parganah Maktal, &c.	Alam Ali Khan .....
,,	3	Makta Tuljarampeth	Gopi Lal .....
,,	4	Village Kurangal, &c.	Gholam Rusul Khan Mandozai.....
,,	5	Parganah Jatpol	Niaz Mohammad Khan.
,,	6	Village Shadipur and Khan-i-Jihanpur.	Gholam Hussain Khan .
,,	7	Village Maknapur Parganah Karamungi.	Bulwunt Rao .....
		Total of 1275 Fasli.....	.....
1276	1	Village Modna, Parganah Arki.	Nakai, wife of Rangnathreddi Deishmukh
,,	2	Parganah Lahgaon, &c.	Nasib Yar Jung .....
,,	3	Village Chankhra, &c., *Zila* Aurangabad.	Do. do. .....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
58,921 15 1	.....	.....	58,921 15 1	
.....	18,763 0 10	.....	18,763 0 10	
75,011 9 3	.....	.....	75,011 9 3	
1,33,933 8 4	18,763 10 0	.....	1,52,696 9 2	
.....	.....	3,134 11 0	3,134 11 0	
.....	2,160 0 0	.....	2,160 0 0	
3,06,538 4 0	.....	.....	3,06,538 4 0	
.....	.....	95 15 3	95 15 3	Restored.
1,09,751 11 6	.....	.....	1,09,751 11 6	
70,000 0 0	.....	.....	70,000 0 0	Restored.
.....	203 2 9	.....	203 2 9	
.....	249 2 0	.....	249 2 0	
4,86,289 15 6	2,612 4 9	95 15 3	4,88,998 3 6	
.....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	Restored.
60,808 13 9	.....	.....	60,808 13 9	
16,704 10 6	.....	.....	16,704 10 6	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1276	4	Village Kunda Kurur, &c., *Zila* Aurangabad.	Venkat Rao.....
,,	5	Do. Makoreddi Palli, *Zila* Medak.	Pay of Sarfkhas *Harkaras* (peons) .....
		Total of 1276 Fasli.....	.....
1277	1	Village Sitarampur	Hanmant Rao.....
,,	2	Taluka Aidgir	Saif-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
,,	3	Village Kasimpur.....	Mir Turab Ali, in charge of Makka Masjid.....
,,	4	Do. Haridas Palli	Vani Das .....
,,	5	Parganah Chirial, &c.	Mohammad Hoshdar Khan.....
,,	6	Patti Kundor *alias* Davarkunda.	Mumtaz Navaz Jung Bahadur .....
,,	7	Village Kajvaram, Parganah Narkhora.	Lachmareddi, son of Gopalreddi .....
		Total of 1277 Fasli.....	.....
1278	1	Village Azampeth, &c.	.....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	13,655 2 3	.....	13,655 2 3	
.....	.....	2,303 13 0	2,303 13 0	
77,513 8 3	13,655 2 3	2,803 13 0	93,972 7 6	
.....	.....	2,395 11 0	2,395 11 0	Restored.
57,530 9 0	.....	.....	57,530 9 0	
.....	1,296 13 6	.....	1,296 13 6	
.....	660 4 0	.....	660 4 0	
80,162 1 9	.....	.....	80,162 1 9	
60,001 0 0	.....	.....	60,001 0 0	
.....	113 0 0	.....	113 0 0	
1,97,693 10 9	2,070 1 6	2,395 11 0	2,02,159 7 3	
51,244 11 6	.....	.....	51,244 11 6	

FASLI YEAR	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1279		Village Chandra Tila, &c., Taluka Nalgunda.	Moulavi Ahmed Ali Khan.
1280	1	Village Loka Palli	Zamindars of Taluka Narainpeth .....
,,	2	Do. Mudherla Palli, Parganah Indurti, *Zila* Nalgunda..	Syed Chand Ali, son of Munsur Jung .....
		Total of 1280 Fasli.....	.....
1281	1	Patti Surul, &c.....	Mohammad Daulat Khan.
,,	2	Taluka Gurmatkal, &c.....	Mukaddam Jung Bahadur .....
,,	3	Patti Amrabad,.....	Mohammad Budhan Khan.....
,,	4	Taluka Kurmalla, &c.	Mohammad Bichchal Khan Risaldar .....
,,	5	Patti Yankaparti, Parganah Andh Palli.	Mohammad Hoshdar Khan.....
,,	6	Taluka Koelkunda and Patti Pargal.	Mohammad Khan Mandozai.....
,,	7	Village Chinnareddigudda	Gopal Rao Deishpandia.
,,	8	Taluka Bhynsa.....	Hizabr Yar Jung Bahadur .....
,,	9	Do. Bichkunda.....	Kam-Kam-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
,,	10	Do. Bilauli, &c.....	Barq Jung Bahadur ...
,,	11	Village Mahas Jola,&c.....	Munsur Yar Jung .....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	11,571 13 3	.....	11,571 13 3	
.....	.....	7,505 6 3	7,505 6 3	Restored.
.....	1,011 12 3	.....	1,011 12 3	
.....	1,011 12 3	7,505 6 3	8,517 2 6	
50,387 14 4	.....	.....	50,387 14 4	
2,27,248 13 6	.....	.....	2,27,248 13 6	
70,367 2 6	.....	.....	70,367 2 6	
98,766 3 3	.....	.....	98,766 3 3	
44,613 8 3	.....	.....	44,613 8 3	Restored.
1,04,022 7 6	.....	.....	1,04,022 7 6	
.....	.....	157 15 4	157 15 4	Restored.
1,10,703 1 9	.....	.....	1,10,703 1 9	
63,741 11 3	.....	.....	63,741 11 3	
20,2,463 0 0	.....	.....	2,02,463 0 0	
36,062 5 5	.....	.....	36,062 5 5	Restored.

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1281	12	Village Jalipatal, &c., Parganah Jafarabad.	Ahmed Bakhsh Khan Naghar.....
,,	13	Parganah Bhokardan	Ghous Mohammad Khan Mandozai .....
,,	14	Village Sukhlalpeth	Sri Rang Parasad .....
,,	15	Do. Kinhi Sultanpur, &c. ...	Mirza Sabit Ali .....
,,	16	Do. Anant Palli	Vir Rajeshvar Rao .....
,,	17	Do. Khanapur, &c.	Murad Ali Shah .....
,,	18	Do. Timmapur.....	Akarsan Ramaiah Deishpandia .....
,,	19	$\frac{1}{3}$ of village Suram Palli, Parganah Gajvale.	Mukaddam Jung .....
		Total of 1281 Fasli.....	.....
1282	1	Village Namkunta Davkapur, &c., Parganah Kulpak.	Pandri Nath.....
,,	2	Patti Rajgopalpur, Taluka Gajvale.	Farukh Yab Jung Bahadur .....
,,	3	Village Sakkal, &c.	Mohammad Budhan Khan.....
,,	4	Do. Khidmatpur, in Ibrahim Pattan.	Lachman Parasad .....
,,	5	Makta villages of Mosra, &c. ...	Zamindars of Indur ...
		Total of 1282 Fasli.....	.....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
10,249 14 3	.....	.....	10,249 14 3	Restored.
50,038 8 2	.....	.....	50,038 8 2	
.....	.....	367 7 0	367 7 0	Restored.
6,542 11 0	.....	.....	6,542 11 0	
.....	.....	336 10 9	336 10 9	Restored.
.....	4,366 11 9	.....	4,366 11 9	
.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	Restored.
98 0 0	.....	.....	98 0 0	
10,75,305 5 2	4,366 11 9	962 1 1	10,80,634 2 0	
.....	3,460 14 2	.....	3,460 14 2	
.....	3,430 4 9	.....	3,430 4 9	
.....	1,803 1 0	.....	1,803 1 0	
.....	1,582 6 6	.....	1,582 6 6	
.....	.....	15,415 1 0	15,415 1 0	Restored.
.....	10,276 10 5	15,415 1 0	25,691 11 5	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1283	1	Village Chal Irdave	Parvarish Ali Khan.....
,,	2	Do. Talkatta, &c., Parganah Basim.	Bahadur Ali Khan, brother of Parvarish Ali Khan.....
,,	3	Do. Anantvaram	Vemal Narsing Rao.....
,,	4	Do. Hanihargi, Taluka Gulbarga.	Talim-ud-Din Khan.....
,,	5	Do. Pargal, &c., *Zila* Indur .	Raja Someshvar Rao Bahadur .....
,,	6	Do. Kesli, Taluka Seram ...	Parvarish Ali Khan.....
,,	7	Do. Kothala, &c., Parganah Pajangaon.	Gholam Yasin Khan ...
,,	8	Do. Patoda, &c.	Wahid Ali Khan, son of Hakim Bakar Ali Khan.....
,,	9	Do. Anant Palli	Venkat Rao Desai .....
,,	10	Do. Basar, &c., Taluka Indur	Parvarish Ali Khan.....
		Total of 1283 Fasli.....	.....
1284	1	Village Malkati, *Zila* Gulbarga .	Syed Omer, son of Syed Hussain .....
,,	2	Do. Orkunta, &c., *Zila* Nagar Karnul.	Sirdar Ali Khan, brother of Parvarish Ali Khan.
		Total of 1284 Fasli.....	.....
1285		.....	.....
1286		.....	.....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
897 3 0	.....	.....	897 3 0	
9,563 12 3	.....	.....	9,563 12 3	
.....	.....	261 0 0	261 0 0	Restored.
.....	2,215 13 1	.....	2,215 13 1	
.....	.....	24,149 1 3	24,149 1 3	Restored.
996 8 0	.....	.....	996 8 0	
51,049 15 6	.....	.....	51,049 15 6	Restored.
.....	1,252 13 3	.....	1,252 13 3	
.....	.....	890 6 9	890 6 9	Restored.
16,270 6 6	.....	.....	16,270 6 6	
78,777 13 3	3,468 10 4	25,300 8 0	1,07,546 15 7	
6,570 0 6	.....	.....	6,570 0 6	
1,291 8 0	.....	.....	1,291 8 0	
7,861 8 6	.....	.....	7,861 8 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1287	1	Village Saidapur, &c.	Munsur Jung Bahadur .
,,	2	Do. Jalalpur, Parganah Rajkunda.	Ikram-ud-Din Khan.....
,,	3	Umarga and Fatehpur, *Zila* Bidar.....	Kesho Rao .....
		Total of 1287 Fasli.....	.....
1288		.....	.....
1289		.....	.....
1290		.....	.....
		GRAND TOTAL.....	.....
			Deduct transferred to Assigned Districts in 1263 Fasli .....
			Deduct Jagirs restored .
			Total deductions...
			Net resumptions .....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,396 10 10	.....	.....	1,396 10 10	
2,436 7 0	.....	.....	2,436 7 0	
2,351 2 0	.....	.....	2,351 2 0	
6,184 3 10	.....	.....	6,184 3 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
39,74,895 9 4	1,02,487 7 4	60,883 4 10	41,38,266 5 6	
7,90,708 0 0	.....	.....	7,90,708 0 0	
3,07,779 2 2	17,491 9 9	52,221 9 0	3,77,492 4 11	
10,98,487 2 2	17,491 9 9	52,221 9 0	11,68,200 4 11	
28,76,408 7 2	84,995 13 7	8,661 11 10	29,70,066 0 7	

Appendix B.

Showing all the Jagirs resumed, referred to in Para. 28 of Chapter I.

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
1264	1	Mouza Bhalki, Parganah Indur	Kasim Ali, &c., sons of Abul Hussaini	1,365 14 0
	2	,, Gobhal, Parganah Gulbarga .	Kazim Ali	691 0 0
	3	,, Bori (*Khord*), Parganah Kandhar.	Amrit Kunda Gossain	527 8 0
	4	,, Ektapur, Parganah Kandhar.	Zuhur Ali	95 0 0
	5	,, Tondchira, Parganah Kandhar.	Abdul Gafur	950 0 0
	6	,, Deoni (*Khord*), Parganah Kandhar.	Kaisar Rao	470 0 0
	7	,, Mohammadapur, Parganah Kandhar.	Yavar Hussain, son of Jafar Hussain.	541 8 0

	8	Ferozgudda, Parganah Haveli Hyderabad.	Gholam Kadir Khan and Mohammad Munir Khan	1,537	15	3
	9	Mouza Nirmalapur and Gopalapur...	Syed Abd-ul-Lah Khan, &c.	11,269	9	3
	10	,, Rangnathpur, Parganah Narikunda.	Mohammad Omer Daraz Khan	925	0	0
	11	,, Kandimilvaram, Parganah Pattancharu.	Krishun Lal *Sahu*	1,398	0	0
	12	,, Mannur, Parganah Pattancharu	Gopal Rao	674	7	0
	13	,, Astapur, Taluka Motagudur .	Imam-ud-Din Khan	295	2	0
	14	,, Korjal, *Circar* Nalgunda	Mir Rahman Ali Khan, &c.	12,404	4	6
	15	,, Talapur	Abdul Rahim	460	7	6
	16	,, Nagapur, Parganah Edlabad .	Samba Seo Baba	297	13	6
	17	,, Kanki and Parali, &c., Parganah Warmal.	Inbisat Ali Khan, &c.	5,463	12	3
	18	*Chouth* Mouza Bhimgara.	Do.	283	8	0
	19	Mouza Ridurg	Gholam Mohammad Ghous Khan ...	325	0	0
			Total.....	39,975	13	3
1265	1	Mouza Lohara, Parganah Narikunda	Durga Parasad	725	6	0
	2	,, Abdullag, &c.	Munavvar Ali Khan	5,342	15	0
	3	Patti Koelpeth, Parganah Pagal.....	Wives of the late Abd-ul-Lah Khan.	12,261	9	0
	4	Mouza Makdumpur, Parganah Rajgopalpur.	Late Shair Ali Khan	289	14	9
	5	,, Ahmedipur, Parganah Shahnagar.	Sirdar Ali Khan Bahadur	2,831	6	3
	6	,, Mahagaon, Parganah Warwal.	Abdul Nabi, &c., Zamindar of Warmal Taluka	1,148	4	0

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
1265	7	Mouza Lati Palli *alias* Ramtiruth ...	Saadat Ali, son of late Bakar Ali Khan	900 0 0
	8	,, Sultanpur	Mohammad Ayrif	351 12 0
	9	,, Mirapur	Mir Fateh-ul-Lah	455 4 0
	10	,, Maslapur	Wahid Ali Khan, son of Hakim Bakar Ali Khan.	298 1 6
	11	,, Kari Palli (*Khord*)	Mir Fateh Ali Khan.....	219 0 0
	12	,, Yamenkandla	Late Gholam Mohammad Ghous Khan	43,821 11 6
	13	Village of Parli, &c.....	Gholam Kani Khan	6,723 13 0
	14	Mouza Talkatta, Parganah Narkhaira	Mahdi Munavvar and Burhan Munavvar.	1,205 6 9
	15	,, Katbullapur	Late Gholam Ghous Khan	2,046 10 9
	16	,, Mamapur, Parganah Kandhar.	Ahmed Ali Khan	1,592 10 0
			Total.....	80,243 12 6

1266	1	,,	Kam, &c.				
	2	,,	Thahai.	Late Khan Zaman Khan	886	0	0
	3	,,	Ramarcharla	Chinappa Venkat Shastri	2,607	10	9
	4	,,	Fatehjungpur, Parganah Nander.	Makka Auliya's Dargah	87	8	0
	5	,,	TirnamPalli, Parganah Bodhan	Wife of Sadiq Dil Khan	53	15	6
	6	,,	Maknapur, Taluka Kabinungi.	Bulwunt Rao	106	0	6
	7	,,	Dudparal	Muzaffar Ali	213	2	0
	8	,,	Nadapur	Basit Ali Khan's brother	836	9	0
	9	,,	Ravindpur, Parganah Basar.	Munna Bai, wife of Tirmal Rao	306	2	0
				Total	9,975	1	3
1267	...	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1268	1	,,	Nagvaram, Parganah Narsapur	Mama Haji	1,151	0	0
	2	,,	Chimnam, Parganah Bodhan	Ramchandra Shastri	147	4	0
	3	,,	Nagar Kunta, Parganah Kandurg.	Yenkatachari	305	0	0
	4	,,	Dadli	.....	286	2	0
				Total	1,889	6	0
1269	1	Mouza Taminapur, &c., Parganah Bhokar.		Amba Das (late)	2,863	12	0
	2	Taluka Udgir		Gholam Hussain Khan	36,951	6	6
				Total	39,815	2	6

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FORM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
1270	1	Mouza Patoda	Alam Ali Khan.....	1,657 12 9
	2	„ Nigla Palli, Parganah Kandurg.	Yaqub Beg	492 13 9
			Total.....	2,150 10 6
1271	1	Mouza Sarola, Parganah Mardi	Narain Pandit	632 0 0
	2	„ Hyderkhair	Kutub Yar Jung	1,926 3 0
	3	„ Nikkar, Parganah Birh	Shah Mashak Hussain	6,762 8 0
	4	„ Narjan Palli	Kishore Mal	1,768 12 3
			Total.....	11,089 7 3
1272	1	Miyalpur, Parganah Pattancharu ...	Paranji Tawaif	1,675 6 0
	2	Mouza Bardapur, &c., *Zila* Naldurg .	Rai Bala Parshad	35,990 14 9
	3	„ Katchri, Parganah Kohir ...	Syed Nasir-ud-Din Khan.....	1,089 14 6

	4	,, Kakur Barra Sahebpeth	Kutub Yar Jung	2,723	4	6
	5	,, Niltur, *Circar* Nander.....	.....	1,867	5	6
			Total.....	43,346	13	3
1273	1	Mouza Sevigaon, Parganah Ambar. .	Jivan Bhat	1,486	0	0
	2	,, Hyderpeth.....	Najib-un-Nisa Begam	700	0	6
	3	,, Ekkandla, &c.	Late Ala-ud-Din Khan	4,285	0	6
	4	,, Pala Palli	Kutub Yar Jung.....	5,383	9	0
	5	,, Waigaon, Parganah Pardi ...	Hanmantachari	490	3	0
			Total.....	12,344	13	0
1274	1	Villages Ahasham, Malangur Fort .	Kamr-ud-Din Khan	5,815	0	0
	2	Mouza Tirla Palli.....	Syed Ali	501	11	6
	3	,, Itoli, &c.	Izzat Yar Jung.....	9,571	10	3
			Total.....	15,888	5	9
1275	1	Mouza Nilur, Taluka Andola	Bulwunt Rao	803	11	10
	2	,, Rajpeth, Parganah Kundur...	Khaja Abdul Kadir	2,312	2	0
	3	Patti Kasal, *Zila* Medak	Late Muhi-ud-Dowlah.....	24,003	0	0
			Total.....	27,118	13	10

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
1276	1	Mouza Akhara, &c., Taluka Aunda..	Bala Parasad.....	14,224 1 3
	2	*Chouth* Mouza Raigore, . Parganah Hasanabad.	Syed Shah Asad-ul-Lah Mohammad Hussain	1,360 0 0
	3	Mouza Wargaon	Late Mohammad Jamal Khan	361 8 0
			Total.....	15,885 9 3
1277	1	Parganah Pahnair.....	Hisarat-ud-Dowlah	25,542 5 11
	2	Mouza Damarkunta	Mohammad Rafik Ali Khan, City *Kazi*	1,186 0 0
	3	,, Kotwar, Taluka Raichur	Sir Bkyya Hakim (Late)	922 6 9
	4	,, Wachal	Satab Jung.....	4,793 15 6
	5	,, Kuddikander.....	Fatma Begum	4,330 10 6
	6	,, Tarur, &c.....	Yaqub Beg Khan	2,701 15 0
	7	,, Hydershah Kothe.....	Turab Ali Khan	877 9 6

	8	,,	Bahman Palli	Luchma	601	0	0
				Total.....	40,955	15	2
1278	1	Mouza	Lumkhair, &c.	Jivan Parasad	1,719	15	6
	2	,,	Dankal Koti, &c.	Khaja Rahim-ud-Din.....	5,979	4	6
	3	,,	Tondla	Rahman Khan	652	1	6
	4	,,	Channapur	Zor Yavar Jung	1,798	10	0
	5	,,	Korasgaon, Parganah Dhara.	Shams-ud-Din	877	15	8
	6	,,	Kanaki, Parganah Narinal ...	Venkat Narain Zunnardar	409	8	0
	7	,,	Brhaman Wari	Mir Mahmud Ali Khan	719	12	0
	8	,,	Kasu Ram, Parganah Pattancharu.	Mirza Itimad Navaz Khan	2,725	8	6
	9	,,	Ramajipeth	Mirza Yaqub Beg Khan	11,272	12	0
				Total.....	26,155	7	8
1279	1	Part of Dhakhaira Mouza Kulur, (*Buzorg.*)		Fateh Saheb	1,488	5	3
	2	Mouza	Kalal Palli, Taluka Kandikunda.	Sri Rankraj	407	4	6
	3	,,	Sina Palli, Parganah Karamungi.	Vitthal Rao, son of Kistnaji Pandit..	2,478	12	6
	4	,,	Kazi Palli, Parganah Medak..	Gholam Hussain	2,531	0	6
	5	,,	Madhurani and Kandipeth ...	Bahar-un-Nisa Begum	3,897	14	9
	6	,,	Ahir Chincholi, Taluka Birh..	Purushottam Shastri, son of Yednosar Shastri	1,839	12	1
	7	,,	Sandal, &c.	Moazzam Jung Bux	938	6	7

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
	8	Mouza Omer Khangudda, Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Late Bahar-un-Nisa Begum, wife of Tab-ud-Dowlah.....	290 0 0
			Total.....	13,871 8 2
1280	1	Mouza Khair, &c., *Zila* Bidar.....	Mohammad Kamal, grandson of Budhan Khan	11,178 5 6
	2	,, Sadgaon, &c.....	Nandana Rani, late wife, Kistna Naik.	10,276 10 2
	3	,, Savankhair, &c., *Zila* Nander.	Nazim Jung	8,350 12 6
	4	,, Bhanpur, *Zila* Nander.....	Gholam Muhi-ud-Din Kadri	154 10 0
	5	,, Kokat Palli, Parganah Hyderabad.	Shahamat Jung	9,848 3 0
			Total.....	39,808 9 2

1281	1	Mouza Charapak, Parganah Palancha.	Wife of Raja Somlutchmi Narsu Ram Das	947	5	0
	2	,, Kartur	Balaji's Temple	1,251	2	11
	3	,, Reddi Palli, &c.	Wife of Shah Sawar Jung (late)	3,870	8	0
	4	,, Bawanagar	Nathther Shah	1,184	2	6
	5	Taluka Algol, &c.	Late Saif Jung	65,323	0	6
	6	Mouza Mannal Sari, Parganah Harsul.	Hakim Dilavar Ali	511	12	0
	7	,, Salagaon, &c.	Mirza Sabit Ali	9,004	6	9
	8	,, Sari Palli	Kanwa, wife of Hanma Naik	2,473	15	9
	9	,, Wajal, &c.	Sankiah Subahdar	5,669	11	11
	10	,, Madnihal	Lingiah	606	8	3
	11	,, Hasur	Ramiah Shastri	486	8	4
	12	,, Kadir Abad	Ganesh Parasad	8,792	3	6
	13	,, Ulwal, &c.	Mir Kadir Ali Khan, &c.	1,869	11	3
	14	,, Agha Palli	Sadar-ud-Din Khan	1,164	15	0
			Total	1,03,155	15	8
1282	1	Mouza Sourai Palli, Parganah Karamungi.	Naiz Ali Khan	1,999	12	0
	2	,, Mal Dasarah, Parganah Pattan.	Mia Ram	3,106	2	7
	3	,, Shara Palli	Nizamabad Temple	3	3	3
	4	Patti Naiaram, Taluka Gajvale	Late Asad-ul-Lah	3,813	3	3
	5	Mouza Kokunnur Palli	Do.	1,276	2	0
	6	,, Ragunda, Parganah Kurangal.	Mohammad Budhan Khan	376	12	0
	7	Part of Mouza Karanjal, *Zila* Gangavali.	Girwanna	251	9	8
	8	Mouza Bodlapur	Mohammad Budhan Khan	60	0	0

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
	9	Mouza Nagapur	Late Venkatachari	195 4 9
	10	,, Pipalgaon	Warais Ali	3,924 3 0
	11	,, Kaplul	Kandal Venkatachari	184 12 0
	12	,, Kamanvaram Sangvaram ...	Dilsukh Ram.....	2,195 11 6
	13	,, Kandla Palli	Gafur Ali Khan	1,054 11 6
	14	,, Pakri, Parganah Harsul	Hakim Davar Ali	357 9 4
			Total.....	18,799 0 10
1283	1	Mouza Chine Palli	Dilsukh Ram	2,191 4 5
	2	,, Achchampeth, Taluka Nagar Karnul.	Mir Sirdar Ali	1,236 11 1
	3	,, Rochur	Raiamma, wife of Madan Gopal Naik.	1,340 2 8
	4	,, Elvatpatti	Rangamma, wife of Yup Swami.....	1,652 12 8
	5	,, Aupaji Palli, Taluka Tekmal.	Late Rang Rao.....	2,325 7 3

	6	Mouza Karapur, Taluka Kalabgur ...	Mir Dilavar Ali.....	1,636	6	0
	7	,, Kurangal, Taluka Nagar Karnul.	Darnish Munavvar and Mir Munavvar	700	0	0
	8	,, Yelwal, Taluka Armur.....	Syed Bakar Ali.....	1,687	7	3
	9	,, Karmar Palli.....	Antamma, daughter of Raja Rang Rao	2,985	12	6
	10	*Chouth* Mouza Tirgaon, Parganah Udgir.	Madhu Baba and Siv Ram Baba Gossain.....	300	0	0
			Total.....	16,055	15	10
1284	1	Mouza Vinjal	Sujjad Ali Khan	1,344	0	3
	2	,, Yenknam	Agrahar Ragvachari	173	11	3
	3	,, Anant Palli	Chandar Saikhrachari	136	12	0
	4	,, Punal, Parganah Nami Palli..	Raj Mote Babaji	142	10	0
	5	,, Srinavaspur	Kishnamma, son of Ramiah	328	7	0
	6	,, Matanhal	Venkat Swami	425	12	0
	7	,, Pattan Palli	Kastaria Raj Rangiri	423	15	11
	8	,, Kumthal, Taluka Udgir	Dainal Sri Babaji.....	578	6	7
	9	,, Karajwara and Subhanpur, Taluka Algol.	Yar Ali Khan Fateh Jung	9,280	0	4
	10	,, Zul (*Buzorg*), Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Late Mahdi Hussain	2,249	3	0
			Total.....	15,082	14	4

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	4
				Rs. a. p.
1285	1	Mouza Boargaon, Taluka Pattan, *Zila* Aurangabad.	Ilaka Samistan Pattan.....	526 3 2
	2	,, Rasgaon, Parganah Bachagaon, *Zila* Parbhani.	Shams-ud-Din Khan Nagar.....	2,630 15 0
	3	,, Maitchal, *Zila* Elgandal	Farid-ul-Lah Khan...	3,511 4 0
	4	,, Sapur, *Zila* Elgandal	Shahab-ud-Din.....	165 0 0
	5	,, Vaidganpur, *Zila* Shorapur ...	Yankuba Naik	880 5 0
	6	,, Boadri Mala, Taluka Kurangal.	Venkatreddi Deishmukh	1,172 4 3
	7	,, Alpur, *Zila* Nalgunda	Haji Aftkhar-ul-Mulk	1,378 15 11
	8	,, Harigura, *Zila* Nagar Karnul	Girdhari Parasad	785 0 0
	9	,, Timma Palli	Khurshid Jah Bahadur	37 1 3
			Total.....	11,087 0 7

1286	1	Mouza Hati (*Buzorg*), *Zila* Bidar ...	Ganesh Parasad	5,646	3	10
	2	,, Chalki Palli	Aftkhar-ul-Mulk	1,411	2	6
	3	,, Harchandra, &c., *Zila* Medak.	Ganesh Parasad	8,837	13	6
	4	,, SawalkaPalli,TalukaElgandal	Agrahar	398	2	9
	5	,, Guntapur, *Zila* Elgandal.....	Muhi-ud-Din Hyder.....	24	0	0
	6	,, Girdva Palli	Bhagamma, wife of Jivan Lal.....	181	12	6
	7	,, Harsul, &c., *Zila* Nagar Karnul.	Ganesh Parasad	6,295	2	0
	8	,, Patti Palmur	Mathra Parasad	36,810	13	9
			Total.....	59,605	2	10
1287	1	Mouza Chara, *Zila* Nalgunda	Syed Julani	6,017	4	9
	2	,, Lin Konam, &c., *Zila* Nalgunda.	Shankar Swami	1,954	15	0
	3	,, Kalma Palli, *Zila* Nalgunda..	Yenkiah Jangam	170	0	0
	4	,, Chirapuram	Ramchandra Rao	300	6	0
	5	,, Dharmapuram	Shankar Swami	47	2	11
	6	,, Sindkur and Tirmalapur	Gholam Hyder Khan	2,344	8	9
	7	,, Singvaram	Dya Shankar and Kirpa Shankar ...	1,681	1	1
	8	,, Ranapur and Rabri, Taluka Ambajogai, *Zila* Birh.	Shams Khatun	9,661	8	0
	9	" Koli, &c., *Zila* Birh	Raja Venkat Rao	10,432	10	0
	10	,, Lohara, &c., *Zila* Bidar	Shams Khatun	26,975	14	6
	11	,, Nalagaon, Taluka Udgir	Syed Fazil.....	7,160	6	3
	12	,, Alur, *Zila* Bidar	Girma Shankar.....	549	0	0
	13	,, Chinnur, *Zila* Shorapur	Jakkanna	716	10	0
	14	,, Chadmi Palli.....	Nasrat Yar Jung	2,921	12	3
	15	,, Augastihal, *Zila* Shorapur ...	Kisnamma	262	4	4

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
	16	Mouza Diaka Palli, Taluka Nirmal...	Ragvachari	413 2 3
	17	,, Bailkoni and Pukarni	Late Myaram	5,255 4 9
	18	,, Mati Palli, *Zila* Elgandal ...	Hataq Gir Gossain	333 9 3
	19	,, Ramanpeth, &c.	Bakhshi-ul-Mulk	833 4 3
	20	,, Lingam Palli, &c.....	Piyaranji Tawaif	740 3 6
	21	,, Mukti Palli, *Zila* Nalgunda...	.....	112 6 2
	22	,, Kaidaj Palli	Sondha Nath Gonda.....	366 12 2
	23	,, Kachvaram	Annaparti Ram Krishnamma	70 10 7
	24	,, Kangraj Palli.....	Kandal Venkatachari	83 0 7
	25	,, Madhupuram	Kishnamma, son of Anant Ram Shastri	65 11 4
	26	,, Matvaram	Narsiah.....	52 8 3
	27	,, Lingammapeth, *Zila* Elgandal	Kor Kandla Ramiah.....	301 4 0
	28	,, Mala Palli	Ram Kishnamma, Resident of Dubbak	137 7 6
	29	,, Surai Palli.....	Mukat Kishnamma Zunnardar	36 2 0

	30	,,	Tirinal	Suta Ramchandra Swami of Elundkunta.....	437	10	9
	31	,,	Ramchandrapuram, *Zila* Nalgunda.	Ariyanka Bai, wife of RameshvarRao.	1,076	2	2
	32	,,	Appajipur	Hanmant Rao	228	1	4
	33	,,	Venktur, *Zila* Elgandal	Lankal Venkat Rama Rao Deishmukh	1,052	15	6
	34	,,	Turka Palli	Hassan Mohammad Naikwari	315	10	0
				Total.....	83,107	6	2
1288	1	Mouza Hanmantpur, *Zila* Bidar.....		Mannu Bai, wife of Anand Rao	831	12	0
	2	,,	Ashtur	Hassan Ali Khan	2,712	5	0
	3	,,	Molaramapur, Taluka Pulas...	Narsimachari	463	12	3
	4	,,	Vainka Palli	Tatia Shastri.....	244	0	0
	5	$\frac{1}{3}$ of Hassan Murapur		.....	241	7	0
	6	Mouza Sutarampur		Venkat Ramachari	391	11	6
	7	,,	Yellapur, Taluka Daval Palli.	Murti Venkanna Zunnardar	280	11	8
	8	,,	Amritapur, *Zila* Indur.....	Matsantachari	1,461	14	3
	9	,,	Kanjal, Taluka Nirmal.....	Abdul Majid *Kazi*	369	15	6
	10	,,	Govindreddi Palli	Rama Shastri	154	7	2
	11	,,	Rajpur, &c., *Zila* Nagar Karnul.	Nur-ul-Hassan and Nur-ul-Sidq.....	5,946	13	0
	12	$\frac{1}{4}$ of Mouza Siddapur, Parganah Amrabad.		Venkat Narsimma Deishmukh	1,236	1	9
	13	Mouza Sewni (*Khord*), Parganah Kalamnur.		Kasi Nath Bhat, son of Apa Bhat Josi	264	0	0
	14	*Zila* Nander		.....	5,123	3	6
				Total.....	19,722	2	7

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
1289	1	Mouza Narona, &c., *Zila* Gulbarga.,	Mumtaz Navaz Jung	25,771 9 7
	2	,, Naikan Palli	Rai Khanda Ráo Deismukh.....	215 10 9
	3	,, Chinnam Palli	.....	2,777 9 6
	4	,, Rajuri, &c., *Zila* Birh	Tulja Ram, Treasurer	10,457 10 10
	5	Villages of Patti Hargi, *Zila* Nagar Karnul.	Hassan-bin-Muhsin, Jamadar, &c...	62,771 1 10
	6	Mouza Ramchandrapur, *Zila* Elgandal.	.....	487 11 2
	7	,, Mudkal.....	.....	773 14 9
	8	,, Ramajapur	.....	149 7 6
	9	$\frac{2}{3}$ of Mouza Chanapur Maniri.....	Hakim Sambam	557 13 8
			Total.....	1,03,962 9 7
1290	1	Mouza Garagaon, &c., Nander	Sarnar Ali Khan	3,792 12 6

2	,,	Rolipur, *Zila* Shorapur	Yenku Bai Saubhnavis	1,840	12	2
3	,,	Munkur, *Zila* Gulbarga	Fazla Ali Beg Khan.....	3,252	5	11
4	,,	Wagdari	Riasat Ali Beg	1,058	13	2
5	,,	Machal	Tulja Parasad	1,350	8	9
6	,,	Chondhar Palli, Taluka Kalvakurti.	Hassan-bian-Muhsin Jamadar	794	0	6
7	,,	Kunar Palli.....	Ramchandra Rao.....	1,402	0	11
8	,,	Kandaram.....	Chillam Jankai, &c.....	13,885	10	11
9	,,	Chinnapur.....	Hakim Sambam	234	8	11
10	,,	Khojan, *Zila* Indur.....	Raja Ram Siv Ram	1,740	0	3
11	,,	Bhawanipeth.....	Yellareddi Desai	2,570	7	8
12	,,	Mohammadapur, &c.....	Amir Kabir Bahadur	989	3	0
13	,,	Saikapur, &c.	Bakar Ali	566	3	6
14	,,	Ramapur	Kishnamma Dixit.....	81	8	6
15	,,	Kasimpeth.....	Mohammad Kasim	216	12	0
16	,,	Dharampur	Ramiah Naikwari	693	10	6
17	,,	Pangal, &c.	Savitri Bai	1,191	7	0
18	,,	Kanaram	Wajjhal Sitaram	70	8	0
19		.....	Mahadave Swami	51	12	0
			Total.....	35,783	2	2
			GRAND TOTAL.....	8,86,876	13	7

Appendix

Detail of the Grants of Jagirs from 1264 *to*

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1264	1	Village Wancharla, &c., Parganah Jatpol.	Sana Mohammad Khan Mandozai, son of Mir Ismail .....
	2	Do. Mogha, Taluka Chakoli.	Sons of late Sharf-ud-Din Khan .....
	3	Do. Rai Palli, Parganah Kohir.	Nizam Yar Jung Bahadur.....
	4	Do. Sarola and Takron, &c., Parganah Haveli Birh.	Ali Mohammad Khan ...
	5	Do. Annachinnur and Karveli.	Lachama Rao .....
	6	Do. Nagni Palli	Hyder Ali .....
	7	Half of Village Lakhvaram Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Nasib Yavar Jung.....
			Total.....
1265	1	Village Bangli, Parganah Umarkhair.	Raghunath Swami.....
	2	Do. Sakur, &c., Parganah Haveli Mahor.	Khaja Nizam-ud-Din Nabira .....
	3	Do. Hattur, Parganah Mahor.	Davi Renuka Bhavani ...
	4	Do. Kankarli and Namal Palli, Parganah Janwara.	Zulfikar-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.....
	5	Do. Venkam Palli, &c.	Mirza Abbas Ali Beg ...
	6	Do. Borgaon and Sindkhera, Parganah Bhokardan.	Mohammad Ismail's sons.

C.

1290 *Fasli referred to in para.* 29, *Chapter I.*

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,076 3 0	.....	1,076 3 0	
5,960 0 3	.....	5,960 0 3	
4,852 5 9	.....	4,852 5 9	
13,539 12 3	.....	13,539 12 3	
3,482 5 3	.....	3,482 5 3	Resumed.
407 15 3	.....	407 15 3	Do.
242 15 6	.....	242 15 6	
29,561 9 3	.....	29,561 9 3	
418 8 0	.....	418 8 0	
233 5 0	.....	233 5 0	
156 0 0	.....	156 0 0	
450 0 0	.....	450 0 0	
1,710 10 0	.....	1,710 10 0	
7,061 10 3	.....	7,061 10 3	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1265	7	Village Meral Sangvi, Parganah Pathri.	Sat Narain Swami .....
	8	Kauchas of Chincholi, Parganah Pipri.	Raja Ganesh Rao .....
	9	Village Dabka, Parganah Kandhar.	Hanmant Singh .....
	10	Do. Patoda *Buzorg*, Parganah Kandhar.	Mohammad Gholam Hussain Khan Bahadur ...
	11	Do. Jalkot, &c.	Fakhr-ul-Mulk .....
			Total.....
1266	1	Village Sarkapur, Parganah Daiglur.	Raja Raghunath Ram ...
	2	Do. Anant Palli	Gholam Muhi-ud-Din Khan, cousin of Said Khan .....
	3	Do. Mankla Palli and Kadri.	Zuhur-ud-Din, son of Sultani Begum .....
	4	Do. Raj Pipri, Parganah Birh.	Madho Rao Kishun .....
	5	Do. Devalwari, &c., Parganah Udgir.	Mohammad Hussain Khan Bahadur and Shams Khatun .....
	6	Do. Barpur, Parganah Antur.	Raja Bhum Raj, son of Lala Bahadur .....
	7	Do. Khanapur	Mohammad Yad, son of Jafar Yar Jung.....
	8	Garden Produce	Nasib Yavar Jung .....
	9	Village Ghunpura	Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, son of Ala-ud-Din Khan .....
			Total.....

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,140 8 0	.....	1,140 8 0	
42 12 0	.....	42 12 0	
810 0 0	.....	810 0 0	
1,058 4 0	.....	1,058 4 0	
3,648 10 9	.....	3,648 10 9	
16,730 4 0	.....	16,730 4 0	
1,612 15 3	.....	1,612 15 3	Resumed.
2,233 4 9	.....	2,233 4 9	
1,344 0 0	.....	1,344 0 0	
1,231 15 0	.....	1,231 15 0	
1,111 15 0	.....	1,111 15 0	
650 0 0	.....	650 0 0	
463 0 0	.....	463 0 0	
47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	
1,133 3 0	.....	1,133 3 0	Resumed.
9,827 13 0	.....	9,827 13 0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1267	1	Village Chikna, Parganah Mudhole.	Hussaindost Khan, son of Aitzad Jung.....
	2	Do. Ranjhol, Parganah Ankamli.	Do. do. .....
	3	Do. Dhor, Parganah Mahor.	Mohammad Azim-ud-Din
	4	Do. Sogaon, Parganah Nander.	Sheir Afghan Jung .....
	5	Do. Kaldargi, &c., Parganah Bodhan.	Azim Jung Bahadur.....
	6	Do. Keror, &c., Parganah Daiglur.	Aitzad Jung Bahadur ...
	7	Do. Bhakaskhaira, Parganah Kandhar.	Shamsh Khatun, daughter of Gholam Hussain Khan.....
	8	Do. Dabka, Parganah Kandhar.	Hanmant Singh .....
	9	Do. Davarjan, &c., ...	Abbas Ali Khan .....
	10	Do. Dabser, Parganah Nander.	Gholam Nabi Khan .....
	11	Do. KaramPalli,&c.,Parganah Gulbarga.	Syed Abd-ul-Lah, agent of Sheir Afghan Jung.
	12	Do. Nomal	Haji Begum, related to Abbas Ali Khan .....
	14	Do. Nirmalapur and Saidapur.	Sadiq Dil Khan .....
	15	Do. Anna Chinnur, Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Ahmed Yar Jung.....
			Total.....

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,644 4 0	.....	1,644 4 0	
5,010 0 0	.....	5,010 0 0	
474 12 0	.....	474 12 0	
583 8 0	.....	583 8 0	
6,351 4 3	.....	6,351 4 3	
2,456 3 6	.....	2,456 3 6	
1,245 14 0	.....	1,245 14 0	
785 0 0	.....	785 0 0	
3,590 2 0	.....	3,590 2 0	
1,018 5 0	.....	1,018 5 0	Resumed.
1,392 2 0	.....	1,392 2 0	Do.
1,087 14 6	.....	1,087 14 6	Do.
785 4 0	.....	785 4 0	Do.
2,370 3 9	.....	2,370 3 9	Do.
28,794 13 0	.....	28,794 13 0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1268	1	Village Dhuram, &c.	Tahniat Yar Jung .....
	2	Do. Anbol, &.	Do. do. .....
	3	Do. Jamgaon, &c., Parganah Phulmari.	Syed Shah Zia-ud-Din .
	4	Do. Nalgaon, Parganah Harsul.	Do. do.
	5	Do. Harpal, Parganah Shahnagar.	Muhi-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.....
	6	Do. Sidapur, &c., Parganah Harsul.	Syed Kasim Kadri's Dargah .....
	7	Do. Tirgul, &c., Parganah Kohir.	Shamshir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.....
	8	Do. Chikatmamri, Parganah Uddimarri.	Muhi-ud-Dowlah Bahadur Hakim-ul-Hukma .
	9	Do. Chinvaram, &c., Parganah Pattancharu.	Tahniat Yar Jung Bahadur.....
	10	Do. Sategaon, Parganah Kalamnuri.	Girma Bhat Zunnardar .
	11	Do. Nekam Deoni, Parganah Udgir.	Mir Ashik Ali .....
	12	Do. Kalwaral, Parganah Pangal.	Bahadur Ali .....
	13	Do. Kandirai	Mir Amanat Ali .....
			Total.....

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,296 0 0	.....	1,296 0 0	
5,891 0 0	.....	5,891 0 0	
4,812 0 0	.....	4,812 0 0	
1,165 2 6	.....	1,165 2 6	
4,437 1 3	.....	4,437 1 3	
131 3 0	.....	131 3 0	
6,197 2 3	.....	6,197 2 3	
1,738 13 9	.....	1,738 13 9	
3,780 9 0	.....	3,780 9 0	
1,765 0 0	.....	1,765 0 0	
1,096 14 6	.....	1,096 14 6	Resumed.
3,104 0 0	.....	3,104 0 0	Do.
551 0 0	.....	551 0 0	Do.
35,965 14 3	.....	35,965 14 3	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1269	1	Village Lohara, &c., Parganah Kandhar.	Shamsh Khatun .....
	2	Do. Survaram	Tahniat Yar Jung Bahadur .....
	3	Do. Chikli, &c., Parganah Udgir.	Shamsh Khatun, daughter of Gholam Hussain Khan .....
			Total.....
1270	1	Taluka Rakasbhavan	Munsur Yar Jung Bahadur.....
	2	Village Nirgaon, Parganah Udgir.	Shivaram and Raghunath Gussain .....
	3	Do. Dogaon, Parganah Jhari.	Azam-un-Nisa Begum ...
			Total.....
1271	1	Taluka Koppal, in lieu of Murtizapur in Berar, assigned in 1261.	NavvabMukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur .....
	2	Village Padmapur, Parganah Umaa.	Munsur Yar Jung Bahadur .....
	3	Do. Kankapur and Bahram Palli, Parganah Uncha.	Kadir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
	4	Do. Pipalgaon, &c.	Dargah Khaja Muin-ud-Din .....
	5	Do. Karanjal, &c.....	Moulavi Mohammad Zuhur Hussain .....
	6	Do. Saidapur, &c.....	Gholam Mohammad Khan Kaim Khani ...

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
5,766 5 0	.....	5,766 5 0	
406 0 0	.....	406 0 0	
2,972 1 9	.....	2,972 1 9	
9,144 6 9	.....	9,144 6 9	
31,146 8 6	.....	31,146 8 6	Resumed.
830 3 0	.....	830 3 0	Do.
3,314 0 9	.....	3,314 0 9	Do.
35,290 12 3	.....	35,290 12 3	
3,97,371 3 11	.....	3,97,371 3 11	Restored.
1,530 9 3	.....	1,530 9 3	Resumed.
5,552 0 0	.....	5,552 0 0	Do.
2,060 11 0	.....	2,060 11 0	Do.
3,279 8 0	.....	3,279 8 0	Do.
2,660 9 3	.....	2,660 9 3	Do.

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1271	7	Village Sirswara, Parganah Pangal.	Fateh Yab Jung .....
	8	Do. Mahadeopur, Parganah Nagnul Kandnul.	Mohammad Budhan Khan Bahadur .....
	9	Do. Fatehpur, Parganah Pattancharu.	Syed-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
	10	Do. Dudgaon, &c.	Azim-un-Nisa Begum ...
	11	Do. Sindra Kamkara, Parganah Pipri, *Circar* Jalnapur.	Syed Nur-ul-Muktadi ...
	12	Do. Walagaon	Hamid-ul-Lah, son of Baba Syed.....
	13	Do. Kurli, &c., Parganah Gulbarga.	Asghar Ali Khan .....
	14	Do. Khoregaon, &c.....	Shah Zia-ud-Din Hussain .....
			Total.....
1272	1	Village Hastanapur, Parganah Haveli Medak.	Sazavar Jung Bahadur...
	2	Do. Tanktur, &c.....	Do. do.
	3	Taluka Koppal	NavvabMukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur .....
	4	Village Vajjhar, Parganah Gandapur.	Vasdave Shastri .....
	5	Talukas Dharaseon, &c., in lieu of Talukas in Berar, assigned 1261.	Sarfkhas .....
			Total.....

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total. Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,601 0 0	.....	1,601 0 0	
1,365 0 0	.....	1,365 0 0	
2,580 9 6	.....	2,580 9 6	
5,131 10 0	.....	5,131 10 0	
457 5 6	.....	457 5 6	
395 0 0	.....	395 0 0	
4,199 4 9	.....	4,199 4 9	
3,262 0 0	.....	3,262 0 0	
4,31,446 7 2	.....	4,31,446 7 2	
1,409 0 0	.....	1,409 0 0	
4,458 5 6	.....	4,458 5 6	
32,328 9 8	.....	32,328 9 8	
466 0 0	.....	466 0 0	Resumed.
6,50,354 4 11	.....	6,50,354 4 11	Restored.
6,89,016 4 1	.....	6,89,016 4 1	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1273	1	Village Matar Palli, Parganah Chaikunda.	Roshan-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.....
	2	Do. Kulpahar, Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Aziz-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.
	3	Do. Muhari, &c.	Syed Masum Saheb and Syed Nur-ul-Mabda ...
	4	Do. Tandulwari, &c., *Zila* Naldrug.	Sarfkhas .....
	5	Do. Dhonur	Gholam Abbas Ali Khan (Secretary) .....
	6	Do. Vorareddi Palli.....	Kanda Swami .....
	7	Do. Lachmapur	Do. .....
	8	Do. Antvaram	Do. .....
			Total.....
1274	1	Patti Kasal	Muhi-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.....
	2	Village Marvaram, &c.	Azmat Jung Bahadur ..
	3	Do. Tasalwari, &c., Parganah Pattancharu	Ashja-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.....
	4	Do. Jangampeth	Tahniat Yavar-ud-Dowlah
	5	Do. Chirial	Izzat Yar Jung Bahadur.
			Total.....
1275	1	Village Nirgaon, Parganah Udgir.	Rangnath Gussain .....
	2	Parganah Narsapur	Vikar-ul-Omra Bahadur.
	3	Village Uppar Palli, Parganah Ibrahimpur.	Muthim Rao .....
	4	Parganah Tupran	Sarfkhas .....
	5	Village Gundareddi Palli ...	Moulavi Zuhur Hussain.

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,425 0 0	.....	1,425 0 0	Resumed.
1,410 14 0	.....	1,410 14 0	Do.
589 9 1	.....	589 9 10	
13,127 14 11	.....	13,127 14 11	
332 0 0	.....	332 0 0	Resumed.
160 0 0	.....	160 0 0	
443 9 9	.....	443 9 9	
1,041 12 0	.....	1,041 12 0	Resumed.
81,530 12 6	.....	18,530 12 6	
20,705 0 0	.....	20,705 0 0	Resumed.
3,739 0 0	.....	3,739 0 0	
5,800 0 0	.....	5,800 0 0	Resumed.
2,041 10 0	.....	2,041 10 0	
5,356 10 0	.....	5,356 10 0	Resumed.
37,642 4 0	.....	37,642 4 0	
1,139 0 0	.....	1,139 0 0	Resumed.
.....	16,538 1 3	16,538 1 3	Do.
.....	1,694 7 3	1,694 7 3	Do.
.....	14,572 8 0	14,572 8 0	Do.
.....	3,355 10 6	3,355 10 6	Do.

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1275	6	Village Rahimkhanpeth.....	MirHyderAli,sonof Syed Asad-ul-Lah Khan ...
	7	Do. Pole Palli, &c.....	Sarfkhas .....
	8	Do. Venkral	Raja Inderjit Bahadur...
	9	Do. Rudra Palli	Zulfikar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.....
	10	Do. Takal Palli and Jaga Palli.	Vikar-ul-Omra .....
	11	Do. Gunvaram and Sakaldeo Palli.	Do. .....
	12	Do. Anjanhal, &c., Parganah Haveli Gulbarga.	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...
	13	Do. Horgi, &c., ...	Do. do. ...
	14	Do. Sri *Khord,* &c.	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...
	15	Do. Mokla, &c.....	Shamshir Jung Bahadur..
	16	Do. Sirman Palli	Imdad Jung Bahadur ...
	17	Do. Nalgaon.....	Ashkar Jung Bahadur ...
	18	Do. Dhargi, &c.	Raja Rajaian Raja Narender Bahadur ...
	19	Do. Rajgaon, &c.....	Raja Ram Bakhsh Bahadur.....
	20	Do. Korla Paregaon, Parganah Ambar.	Syed Muhi-ud-Din, &c...
	21	Do. ½of Tamsa.....	Zoravar Jung Bahadur ..
	22	Do. Dilavarpur, Parganah Rajura.	Do. do.....
	23	Do. Alipur, &c., Parganah Narsapur.	Vikar-ul-Omra Bahadur.
	24	Do. Nallapur, &c.....	Nizam Yar Jung Bahadur.....
	25	Do. Gudur, &c.	Mir Hyder Ali, son of Syed Asad-ul-LahKhan.

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
851 0 9	.....	851 0 9	Resumed.
.....	18,056 0 0	18,056 0 0	Do.
.....	7,056 15 3	7,056 15 3	Do.
1,239 3 3	.....	1,239 3 3	Do.
.....	3,050 0 0	3,050 0 0	Do.
.....	2,748 2 0	2,748 2 0	Do.
.....	51,966 5 6	51,966 5 6	Rs.6,482 worth Resumed.
.....	18,444 2 9	18,444 2 9	
.....	2,663 5 6	2,663 5 6	
.....	8,866 0 0	8,866 0 0	
.....	2,369 0 0	2,369 0 0	
.....	3,066 0 0	3,066 0 0	
.....	5,793 7 6	5,793 7 6	
.....	4,651 11 5	4,651 11 5	
3,442 2 9	.....	3,442 2 9	
.....	1,578 10 0	1,578 10 0	
.....	4,327 12 0	4,327 12 0	
.....	15,615 2 6	15,615 2 6	
.....	11,234 0 3	11,234 0 3	
2,994 2 6	.....	2,994 2 6	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1275	26	Village Nami Palli, &c.....	Raja Narender Bahadur..
	27	Do. Peddapur and Mislapur, &c.	Sarfkhas .....
	28	Do. Chakor, Parganah Narkhora.	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...
			Total.....
1276	1	Village Rastgi Venknur, *Zila* Shorapur.	Kesho Rao, Divan of Shorapur .....
	2	Do. Karanjkhaira, &c...	Raja Rai Raian Bahadur.
	3	Do. Roha	Alam Ali Khan Bahadur.
	4	Do. *Chauth* of village Kanchanwari and Kishnapur, Parganah Harsul.	Syed Shah Gholam Hussain Kadri .....
	5	Do. Vanam Palli, &c. ...	Vikar-ul-Omra Bahadur .
			Total .....
1277	1	Village Bhanjipeth	Hanmant Rao .....
	2	Do. Seoni, &c.	Syed Shah Nizam-ud-Din.....
	3	Do. Dongar Ram Palli...	Syed Chand Pir Kuri ...
	4	Do. Anandi, &c.	Durdana Begum .....
	5	Do. Kushtgi, &c.	Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.....
	6	Do. Lokapur.....	Samsam-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.....
			Total.....

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	6,426 15 0	6,426 15 0	
.....	37,337 7 3	37,337 7 3	
....	6,001 0 0	6,001 0 0	
9,665 8 6	2,47,412 2 8	2,57,078 5 2	
1,743 15 0	.....	1,743 15 0	
.....	6,007 7 0	6,007 7 0	
1,121 0 0	.....	1,121 0 0	
209 6 3	.....	209 6 3	
.....	6,031 1 9	6,031 1 9	Resumed.
3,074 5 3	12,038 8 9	15,112 14 0	
.....	5,137 2 9	5,137 2 9	Resumed.
6,595 15 1	.....	6,595 15 1	
1,212 14 10	.....	1,212 14 10	
5,690 15 1	.....	5,690 15 1	
.....	15,745 15 7	15,745 15 7	
.....	2,096 0 0	2,096 0 0	
13,499 13 0	22,972 2 4	36,478 15 4	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1278	1	Village Buchannapeth, &c...	Zoravar Jung .....
	2	Do. Raj Bulvaram	Mir Mahmud Ali Khan, son of Mir Kadir Ali Khan .....
		Do. Dholapuri, Parganah Pipri.	Raghbar Vishvas Rao Ramdasi .....
			Total.....
1279	...	.....	.....
1280	1	Village Takla, &c., Taluka Davarkunda.	ShahamatJung Bahadur.
	2	Do. Jhari, Taluka Warwal.	Mir Mahmud Ali Khan, Son of Gholam Ghous Khan.....
	3	Garden in Aurangabad	Mathra Das .....
			Total.....
1281	1	Village Machkur, Parganah Bemgal.	Khaja Rahim-ud-Din Khan .....
	2	Do. Kanjarla *Khord*, Parganah Pattancharu.	Izzat Yavar Jung Bahadur.....
			Total.....
1282	1	Village Turka Palli and Sangraj Palli, Taluka Vaimalkunda.	Mir Ali Hussain, son of Hakim Mir Davar Ali.
	2	Do. Hakim Palli, Parganah Bhongir.	Muazam Jung Bahadur .
	3	Parganah Gajvale, in lieu of Kharka, Tila, and Darmarkunta.	Hakim Mir Dilavar Ali...

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 3,098 13 1	Rs. a. p. 3,098 13 1	Resumed.
559 13 6	.....	559 13 6	
417 8 0	.....	417 8 0	
977 5 6	3,048 13 1	4,076 2 7	
.....	.....	.....	
10,036 3 0	.....	10,036 3 0	
405 12 3	.....	405 12 3	
164 0 0	.....	164 0 0	
10,605 15 3	.....	10,605 15 3	
2,778 1 0	.....	2,778 1 0	Resumed.
2,872 2 6	.....	2,872 2 6	
5,650 3 6	.....	5,650 3 6	
2,223 0 9	.....	2,223 0 9	
115 0 0	.....	115 0 0	
1,051 10 3	.....	1,051 10 3	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1282	4	Village Davalmamri, &c. ...	Zia-ud-Din Khan .....
	5	Do. Bagh, Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Daulat Rai .....
	6	Do. Rajapur, &c.	Paigah .....
	7	Do. Pangal	Turabi Begum, Mir Kadir Ali Khan.....
	8	Three *Ramnas* (Grazing Grounds).	Officers Commanding Aurangabad Cantonment .....
	9	*Maktas* of Rampur, &c. ...	Zamindars of Indur.....
			Total.....
1283	1	Village Ghunpur, Taluka Gulbarga.	Lalprasad .....
	2	Do. Nekam, &c., *Zila* Indur.	Raja Someshvar Rao Bahadur.....
	3	Half of Village Harmalmiapeth.	WajjhalJagannathachari.
	4	Village Almaram, &c., Parganah Racharla.	Bakar Ali .....
			Total.....
1284	1	Village Reddi Palli, *Zila* Nagar Karnul.	Nizamat Jung Bahadur .
	2	Do. Atkial, Taluka Andol, *Zila* Medak.	Sarfkhas .....
	3	Do. Hyder Nagar, near Mianpur.	Navvab Khurshid Jáh Bahadur .....

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total. Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,650 0 0	.....	2,650 0 0	
175 0 0	.....	175 0 0	
9,330 9 6	.....	9,330 9 6	Restored.
995 8 9	.....	995 8 9	Do.
813 0 0	.....	813 0 0	Do.
7,510 14 0	.....	7,510 14 0	Do.
24,864 11 3	.....	24,864 11 3	
1,891 13 10	.....	1,891 13 10	Resumed.
87,071 5 9	.....	87,071 5 9	Do.
176 15 11	.....	176 15 11	Do.
2,649 12 9	.....	2,649 12 9	
91,790 0 3	.....	91,790 0 3	
419 1 3	.....	419 1 3	
1,403 14 0	.....	1,403 14 0	
173 0 0	.....	173 0 0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1284	4	Village Dharamavaram *Buzorg*, Parganah Gajvale.	Mir Fiaz Ali, son of Mir Dilavar Ali .....
	5	Do. Nanreddi Gudda ...	Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur .....
			Total.....
			GRAND TOTAL.....
1285	1	Village Saidapur and Divana Palli.	Gholam Ahmed Kaim Khani .....
	2	Do. Ramsagar, Anvaram and Kuttapur, Taluka Gajvale.	Navvab Khurshid Jáh Bahadur .....
	3	Do. Daim Palli *alias* Roshan Palli.	Hoshdar Khan .....
			Total.....
1286	1	Village Mamar Palli, Taluka Indur.	Pachcham Mankai, Zamidarni.....
	2	Do. Sadashiva Nagar ...	Illareddi Desai .....
	3	Do. BegumPalliAgrahar, *Zila* Elgandal.	Raghvachari .....
			Total.....

* The total grants up to 1284 F. under the head of personal Jagirs excluding respectively, amounted to Rs. 7,62,595-8-6. Out of these, several Jagirs to the Jagir grants up to 1284 F. was Rs. 4,28,219-7-8. This amount is included in the sum tion to Jagirdars.

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
141 14 6	.....	141 14 6	
75 12 0	.....	75 12 0	Resumed.
2,213 9 9	.....	2,213 9 9	
15,24,820 1 8	2,85,500 15 8	18,10,321 1 4*	
11,142 11 0	.....	11,142 11 0	
3,589 2 9	.....	3,589 2 9	
800 3 0	.....	800 3 0	
15,532 0 9	.....	15,532 0 9	
3,426 11 6	.....	3,426 11 6	
7,802 15 3	.....	7,802 15 3	
128 10 9	.....	128 10 9	
11,358 5 6	.....	11,358 5 6	

Koppal and Dharasoon. which amount to Rs. 3,97,271-3-11 and Rs. 6,50,354-4-11. amount of Rs. 3,34,376-11-10 had been resumed up to 1284 F. The net amount of of Rs. 6,69,516-3-10 shown in the Financial Statement for 1288 F. P. 10 as aliena

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS
1	2	3	4
1287		Village Yallapur, Taluka Indur.	Lachmi Kamarvassiachari .....
1288	1	Do. Narsapur, &c., Taluka Gajvale, *Zila* Elgandal.	Moulavi Abul Hussain ...
	2	Do. Siva Palli Agrahar.	Kavi Venkat Kishtamma.
	3	Do. Dwar, Taluka Armur.	Gangareddi .....
	4	Do. Mohammadapur ...	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...
			Total.....
1289	1	Village Mularamapur, &c. ...	.....
	2	Do. Hirapur, in Sarpur Tandur.	.....
			Total.....
1290	1	Village Bhatpur, *Zila* Bidar.	Kishun Raja .....
	2	Do. Sakal, &c	Fazl Ali Beg Khan .....
	3	Do. Sarna Palli, &c.....	Chillam Jankai, Zamidarni Indur .....
	4	Do. Chinnapur.....	Sainna Hakim .....
	5	Do. Bhawanipeth, Taluka Armur.	Illareddi Desai .....
	6	Do. Nagapur, &c.....	Rajaram Sivram, Deishpandia .....
	7	Do. Kamjal, Taluka Nirmul.	Mohammad Abdul Wajid Kazi .....
	8	Do. Bahadur Palli, &c., Taluka Kaigaon.	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
702 0 9	.....	702 0 9	
3,292 13 0	.....	3,292 13 0	
41 8 9	.....	41 8 9	
1,986 2 9	.....	1,986 2 9	
903 7 6	.....	903 7 6	
6,224 0 0	.....	6,224 0 0	
1,583 10 3	.....	1,583 10 3	
28 4 8	.....	28 4 8	
1,611 14 11	.....	1,611 14 11	
1,045 10 0	.....	1,045 10 0	
2,337 9 6	.....	2,337 9 6	
61,856 12 7	.....	61,856 12 7	
557 13 8	.....	557 13 8	
6,530 9 0	.....	6,530 9 0	
1,259 0 9	.....	1,259 0 9	
587 8 9	.....	587 8 9	
3,368 3 9	.....	3,368 3 9	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1290	9	Village Nadarpur, Taluka Ramaiampeth.	Syed Gholam Asad-ul-Lah Khan.....
	10	Do. Manial, &c., *Zila* Elgandal.	Agrahar Brahmans .....
	11	Do. Wantjal, *Zila* Elgandal.	Purushottam Rao .....
	12	Do. Vanel, Ramal Palli and Kanaram, in Sarpur Tandur.	Wajjhal Sitaram Bhat ...
			Total.....
			GRAND TOTAL.....
		Deduct Koppal .....Rs. 3,97,371 3 0 Do. Dharaseon...Rs. 6,50,354 4 0	Restored.
			Balance .....
			Deduct resumed .....
			Net Jagir Grants .....

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
3,886 4 9	.....	3,886 4 9	
2,895 3 4	.....	2,895 3 4	
415 6 6	.....	415 6 6	
191 10 6	.....	191 10 6	
84,931 13 1	.....	84,931 13 1	
16,45,180 4 8	2,85,500 15 8	19,30,681 4 4	
10,47,725 8 10	.....	10,47,725 8 10	
5,97,454 11 10	2,85,500 15 8	8,82,955 11 6	
2,51,742 3 3	22,633 13 7	3,34,376 0 10	
3,45,712 8 7	2,02,867 2 1	5,48,579 10 8	

Appendix D.

Detail of Assigned Districts alluded to in Para. 79, Chapter I.

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	PARGANAH HAVELI BIRH.							
1	Varali, &c., 29 villages ...	Rafik-Yavar-ud-Dowlah.	20,189	.....	.....	.....	20,189	
2	Chickla Patoda, &c., 21 villages.	,,	18,351	.....	.....	.....	18,351	
3	Haveli Birh, &c., 6 villages.	,,	3,147	.....	.....	.....	3,147	
4	Chickla Amba, 13 villages..	,,	6,912	.....	.....	.....	6,912	
5	Kanowri, 1 village	,,	372	.....	.....	.....	372	
6	Balaghat, 3 villages	,,	2,194	.....	.....	.....	2,194	
7	Parganah Sirsgaon, *Circar* Gavil.	Imam Navaz Jung.	19,189	.....	.....	.....	19,189	
8	,, Nandgaon Kazi .	,,	13,264	.....	.....	.....	13,264	
9	,, Nair Parso Pandit.	,,	8,660	.....	.....	.....	8,660	

10	,, Venikomtab.....	,,	3,227	.....	.....	.....	3,227
11	,, Damankoh	,,	2,899	.....	.....	.....	2,899
12	,, Manjarkhaira ...	,,	8,526	.....	.....	.....	8,526
13	,, Amravati Rani...	,,	4,665	.....	.....	.....	4,665
14	,, Amner	,,	6,856	.....	.....	.....	6,856
15	Taluka Bhorkhairah.....	,,	22,601	.....	.....	.....	22,601
16	Parganah Suroli, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	4,113	.....	.....	.....	4,113
17	,, Haveli Mehkar, *Circar* Mehkar	,,	38,339	.....	.....	.....	38,339
18	,, Sindkhaira	,,	17,588	.....	.....	.....	17,588
19	,, Malkapur Bamkada.	,,	11,351	.....	.....	.....	11,351
20	,, Sheoli	,,	13,451	.....	.....	.....	13,451
21	,, Lonar, *Circar* Malkhair.	,,	8,938	.....	.....	.....	8,938
22	,, Waugarh	,,	5,159	.....	.....	.....	5,159
23	,, Ghatbori	,,	6,279	.....	.....	.....	6,279
24	,, Manirgaon	,,	7,511	.....	.....	.....	7,511
25	,, Fateh Kharla ...	,,	27,666	.....	.....	.....	27,666
26	Custom dues of the above Parganahs.	,,	7,563	.....	.....	.....	7,563
27	Parganah Balapur, *Circar* Narnala.	Aitzad Jung and Sheir Afghan Jung.	2,41,275	.....	.....	.....	2,41,275
28	Village Jinsi, &c.....	,,	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000
	,, Dhanura	,,	.....	.....	1,579	.....	1,579
29	Parganah Malkapur.....	,,	58,827	.....	.....	.....	58,827
	,, Chandur	,,	20,728	.....	.....	.....	20,728

SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30	Parganah Royankhaira ...	Aitzad Jung and Sheir Afghan Jung.	2,491	.....	.....	.....	2,491	
31	,, Rajura	,,	3,742	.....	.....	.....	3,742	
32	,, Kohli	,,	990	.....	.....	.....	990	
33	,, Raichur	,,	2,500	.....	.....	.....	2,500	
34	,, Jintur	,,	4,146	.....	.....	.....	4,146	
35	,, Nimgaon	,,	3,736	.....	.....	.....	3,736	
36	,, Nandura	,,	9,847	.....	.....	.....	9,847	
37	,, Devalghat, *Circar* Mehkar.	,,	17,956	.....	.....	.....	17,956	
38	,, Haveli Basim, *Circar* Basim.	,,	60,891	.....	.....	.....	60,891	
39	,, Sarpur, *Circar* Mehkar.	,,	22,944	.....	.....	.....	22,944	
40	,, Karanja Bibi, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	23,535	.....	.....	.....	23,535	
41	,, Daurah, *Circar* Patrur.	,,	17,436	.....	.....	.....	17,436	

42	,,	Kharidamni, *Circar* Basim.	,,	14,297	.....	.....	.....	14,297
43	,,	Kausargaon, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	2,231	.....	.....	.....	2,231
44	,,	Haveli Kalum ...	Abd-ul-Lah Khan Mandozai.	2,511	.....	.....	.....	2,511
45	,,	Alop Mal	,,	2,288	.....	.....	.....	2,288
46	,,	Ladgir	,,	4,557	.....	.....	.....	4,557
47	,,	Malegaon.....	,,	975	.....	.....	.....	975
48	,,	Culni	,,	2,501	.....	.....	.....	2,501
49	,,	Avan Sarpur ...	,,	27,270	.....	.....	.....	27,270
50	,,	Marvi	,,	963	.....	.....	.....	963
51	,,	Injangaon.....	,,	1,05,220	.....	.....	.....	1,05,220
52	,,	Ellichpur	Gholam Hussain Khan Bahadur.	.....	.....	1,00,000	.....	1,00,000
53	,,	Bijgaon	,,	.....	.....	1,00,000	.....	1,00,000
54	,,	Dharwa	,,	.....	.....	20,000	.....	20,000
55	,,	Madhaira Bibi, *Circar* Gavil.	Venkat Rao, Agent of Budhan Khan.	40,635	.....	.....	.....	40,635
56	,,	Barur, *Circar* Kharla.	,,	90,394	.....	.....	.....	90,394
57	Village Sirli, Parganah Karanjgaon.		,,	2,992	.....	.....	.....	2,992
58	Parganah Patarwara		,,	24,001	.....	.....	.....	24,001
59	Peth Amravati, Parganah Madhaira Bibi.		,,	58,442	.....	.....	.....	58,442
60	Parganah Pipalgaon.....		,,	37,447	.....	.....	.....	37,447

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
61	Parganah Baras Takli	Venkat Rao.....	12,077	.....	.....	.....	12,077	
62	,, Banjar	,,	16,682	.....	.....	.....	16,682	
63	,, Mayen	,,	3,882	.....	.....	.....	3,882	
64	,, Telagaon	,,	21,173	.....	.....	.....	21,173	
65	,, Jamod	,,	35,155	.....	.....	.....	35,155	
66	Taluka Dhulghat	,,	2,401	.....	.....	.....	2,401	
67	½ of the village of Mundgaon.	,,	4,113	.....	.....	.....	4,113	
68	Village Karla, &c.	,,	8,020	.....	.....	.....	8,020	
69	Parganah Kholapur	,,	33,808	.....	.....	.....	33,808	
70	,, Nandgaon	,,	28,593	.....	.....	.....	28,593	
71	Village Rajapur, Parganah Manah.	,,	1,576	.....	.....	.....	1,576	
72	*Kusbah* Donegaon	,,	4,366	.....	.....	.....	4,366	
73	Village Sarpura, &c., Parganah Chandur.	,,	5,380	.....	.....	.....	5,380	
74	,, Brahmani, &c.....	,,	.....	.....	1,706	.....	1,706	
75	,, Challadwara *Mahalat Subah Berar.*	,,	3,926	.....	.....	.....	3,926	

76	,, Borgaon, Parganah Pajangaon.	,,	3,303	.....	.....	.....	3,303
77	,, Ralaigaon	Mohammad Budhan Khan.	.....	.....	7,601	.....	7,601
78	Parganah Kayer, Taluka Ulkachanda.	,,	5,416	.....	.....	.....	5,416
79	,, Bori.	,,	7,794	.....	.....	.....	7,794
80	Village Kinarkhaira, &c., Parganah Madnaira Bibi	Raja Vishun Chand.	.....	.....	12,000	.....	12,000
81	*Mokassa* of village Wahni Madli, &c.	Mohammad Nur-ul-Lah Khan.	2,071	.....	.....	.....	2,071
82	Village Kurandkhaira, *Circar* Narnala.	Rai Sonaji Pandit..	8,308	.....	.....	.....	8,308
83	Dhaij, &c., *Circar* Gavil ...	,,	5,320	.....	.....	.....	5,320
84	Village Ishgaon, Parganah Rajgaon.	,,	8,397	.....	.....	.....	8,397
85	Kote Dammapur, Parganah Pipalgaon, *Circar* Narnala.	,,	1,708	.....	.....	.....	1,708
86	Kajna, Parganah Ratikoram, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	855	.....	.....	.....	855
87	Village Pari, Parganah Jalgaon, *Circar* Narnala.	,,	650	.....	.....	.....	650
88	,, Mandora, Parganah Raichur.	,,	3,692	.....	.....	.....	3,692
89	,, Desari, Parganah Mandora.	,,	388	.....	.....	.....	388

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
90	Village Kathephal, Parganah Pipalgaon, *Circar* Narnala.	Rai Sonaji Pandit	2,575	.....	.....	.....	2,575	
91	,, Musi, Parganah Raichur, *Circar* Narnala.	,,	979	.....	.....	.....	979	
92	,, Manur Bidarpur, Parganah Murtizapur, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	2,476	.....	.....	.....	2,476	
93	Khan-i-jihanpur and Shahjihanpur, Parganah Dihanda	,,	1,900	.....	.....	.....	1,900	
94	Village Hirpuri, Parganah Dihanda.	,,	3,325	.....	.....	.....	3,325	
95	Parganah Argaon, *Circar* Narnala.	,,	1,47,125	.....	.....	.....	1,47,125	
96	,, Ankot, *Circar* Narnala.	,,	77,000	.....	.....	.....	77,000	
97	,, Jalgaon, *Circar* Narnala.	,,	97,000	.....	.....	.....	97,000	

98	,, Morjah, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	36,000	.....	.....	.....	36,000
99	,, Nala, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000
100	,, Mahalghat, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	15,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000
101	Salgaon, Parganah Jamod.	,,	7,500	.....	.....	.....	7,500
102	Parganah Charwa, *Circar* Kharla.	,,	9,000	.....	.....	.....	9,000
103	,, Dihanda, *Circar* Narnala.	Dilavar Navaz Jung.	.....	1,48,439	.....	.....	1,48,439
104	,, Bhugaon, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	.....	61,415	.....	.....	61,415
105	Village Barhala, Parganah Maklorshah Badr-ud-Din.	,,	.....	2,075	.....	.....	2,075
106	Nala Rahdari ,, ,, ...	,,	.....	1,500	.....	.....	1,500
107	Village Juarkhalli, Parganah Mandwa.	,,	1,572	.....	.....	.....	1,572
108	Parganah Aukola, *Circar* Narnala.	Sirdar Khan	.....	1,24,945	.....	.....	1,24,945
109	Village Barigaon	,,	.....	.....	17,381	.....	17,381
110	,, Lakhpuri	,,	2,401	.....	.....	.....	2,401
111	,, Longaon, Parganah Dariapur.	,,	1,625	.....	.....	.....	1,625
112	,, Parola	,,	494	.....	.....	.....	494
113	,, Taror Pipri	,,	1,612	.....	.....	.....	1,612
114	Parganah Dhamuri, *Circar* Gavil.	Jugal Kishore ...	.....	21,026	.....	.....	21,026

SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.,	Sarf-khas	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
115	Village Palki, &c., Parganah Phula.	Khial Rao.....	2,703	.....	.....	.....	2,703	
116	*Kusbah* Serala, Parganah Serala, *Circar* Gavil.	Shams-ud-Din Khan *alias* Aban Saheb.	.....	7,014	.....	.....	7,014	
117	Parganah Narsi	Mir Sharf-ud-Din.	73,229	.....	.....	.....	73,229	
118	Village Parora, &c., Parganah Mahagaon.	,,	3,393	.....	.....	.....	3,393	
119	,, Sangrampur, &c....	Mahdi Ali Khan .	4,410	.....	.....	.....	4,410	
120	,, Walgaon, Parganah Sindhkhair.	Gholam Yasin Khan Bahadur.	2,345	.....	.....	.....	2,345	
121	,, Boligaon	Hidayet-ul-Lah .	1,550	.....	.....	.....	1,550	
122	Parganah Koppal, *Circar* Narnala.	Khan Syed Jafar .	.....	13,922	.....	.....	13,922	
123	,, Haveli Parenda .	Venkat Rao	24,152	.....	.....	.....	24,152	
124	Some villages from Parganah Ambajogai.	,,	9,161	.....	.....	.....	9,161	
125	Parganah Serala and Dhamangaon.	,,	41,258	.....	.....	.....	41,258	

126	Half of Parganah It.....	,,	5,686	.....	.....	.....	5,686
127	Parganah Mandwa	,,	29,599	.....	.....	.....	29,599
128	,, Ashti	,,	26,946	.....	.....	.....	26,946
129	Villages from Taluka Kankhaira, Parganah Pardapar.	,,	1,716	.....	.....	.....	1,716
130	,, from Parganah Fatehabad *alias* Dharur.	,,	34,698	.....	.....	.....	34,698
131	Parganah Wasi.....	,,	19,683	.....	.....	.....	19,683
132	,, Kathi.....	,,	26,002	.....	.....	.....	26,062
133	,, Mardi	,,	16,706	.....	.....	.....	16,706
134	Taluka Alur	,,	10,802	.....	.....	.....	10,802
135	Village Sripat Pipri, Parganah Undargaon.	,,	3,240	.....	.....	.....	3,240
136	Taluka Khokhalgaon, Parganah Nandla, *Circar* Ahmednagar.	Sowars following Arjun Bahadur.	.....	96,644	.....	.....	96,644
137	Village Kalum Haveli Fatehabad *alias* Dharur.	Rafik Yavar-ud-Dowlah.	.....	267	6,000	.....	6,672
138	Parganah Haveli Raichur...	Sultan Navaz Jung	2,11,927	.....	.....	.....	2,11,927
139	,, Bahlal	,,	63,789	.....	.....	.....	63,789
140	,, Sindhnur	,,	22,799	.....	.....	.....	22,799
141	,, Gopal	,,	49,603	.....	.....	.....	49,603
142	,, Raokunda.....	,,	25,852	.....	.....	.....	25,852
143	*Sirul* Lingsugur, Parganah Haveli Maktal.	,,	19,507	.....	.....	.....	19,507
144	Village Atkur, Parganah Gopal.	,,	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000

SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
145	Village Radmal, Parganah Yadkhaira.	Sultan Navaz Jung	.....	.....	600	.....	600	
146	Parganah Koel	Sheir Afghan Jung	1,48,921	.....	.....	.....	1,48,921	
147	,, Ambarga	,,	35,457	.....	.....	.....	35,457	
148	Village Devi Palli, Parganah Koel.	,,	.....	.....	509	.....	509	
149	Parganah Kanakgiri and Malangur.	Sultan Navaz Jung.	.....	27,157	.....	.....	27,157	
150	,, Yadkhaira, *Circar* Mudgal.	,,	.....	37,387	.....	.....	37,387	
151	,, Bahaji	,,	.....	16,270	.....	.....	16,270	
152	Taluka Sarguna, Parganah Haveli Mudgal	,,	.....	14,916	.....	.....	14,916	
153	Taluka Lodkhair, Parganah Gangavati.	,,	.....	12,048	.....	.....	12,048	
154	Parganah Gangnur, *Circar* Mudgal	,,	.....	28,271	.....	.....	28,271	
155	,, Kushtgi Hanam-sagar.	,,	.....	38,856	.....	.....	38,856	

156	Some villages of Parganah Gangavati.	,,	.....	14,386	.....	.....	14,386
157	Parganah Gangavati, &c. .	,,	.....	.....	66,860	.....	66,860
158	Forest revenue, &c., of village Selgaon, Parganah Parenda.	Mohammad Asad-ul-Lah.	2,002	.....	.....	.....	2,002
159	Village Sedpur, &c., Parganah Devalghat.	Murtaza Ali Khan.	.....	2,468	.....	.....	2,468
160	,, Azizpur, &c. ,, ...	Mohammad Sulaiman Khan.	.....	4,058	.....	.....	4,058
161	Parganah Nilanga	Mohammad Omer Khan.	33,996	.....	.....	.....	33,996
162	Taluka Nittur	,,	14,360	.....	.....	.....	14,360
163	Villages Achlir and Ashta, Parganah Haveli Naldrug.	Bhagwan Gir	4,830	.....	.....	.....	4,830
164	,, Jonkhaira, &c. ...	Venkat Mahipal Bahadur.	10,001	.....	.....	.....	10,001
165	Parganah Sarkhaswari, *Circar* Naldrug.	Abd-ul-Lah bin Ali	22,462	.....	.....	.....	22,462
166	Village Daval Palli, Parganah Haveli Feroznagar.	Syed Jamal-ud-Din	1,417	.....	.....	.....	1,417
167	,, Deokaroli, Parganah Nardi, *Circar* Parenda.	Kishun Rao	.....	4,000	.....	.....	4,000
168	*Chouth*, &c.	Bhima Bai	.....	.....	346	.....	346

SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
169	½ of Village Phalkhaira, Parganah Adgaon, *Circar* Narnala.	Amrat Rao Vitthal.	.....	4,800	.....	.....	4,800	
170	„ Jeorakhi and Kanakgiri, Parganah Koppal, *Circar* Mudgal.	Hanmuppachari ...	.....	.....	892	.....	892	
171	Taluka Tuljapur, Parganah Haveli Naldrug.	Saadat Khan, Agent of Jan-Baz Jung.	22,896	.....	.....	.....	22,896	
172	Parganah Dharasoon	„	22,711	.....	.....	.....	22,711	
173	„ Vitholi, *Circar* Naldrug.	„	28,552	.....	.....	.....	28,552	
174	Village Irandgaon, Parganah Dhoki.	„	250	.....	.....	.....	250	
175	*Peishkash* of Gadwal including *Chouth*, *Yeomia*, &c.	Rajaram Bhupal ...	1,15,000	.....	.....	.....	1,15,000	
176	Parganah Deodrug	Mohammad Budhan Khan.	.....	54,851	.....	.....	54,851	

177	Taluka Karpur Sangam, Parganah Haveli.	,,	.....	53,021	.....	.....	53,021
178	Parganah Haveli Naldrug.	Rafik Yavvar-ud-Dowlah.	.....	45,909	1,500	.....	47,409
179	Villages Rai, Mahwa, &c..	,,	5,469	.....	.....	.....	5,469
180	Village Masuri and Elga, Parganah Nilanga.	Bahadur Hussain.	2,383	.....	.....	.....	2,383
181	,, Kapur, Parganah Raichur.	Sultan Navaz Jung.	19,087	.....	.....	.....	19,087
182	,, Rali, Parganah Dhoki, *Circar* Naldrug.	Bahbud Ali Khan Bahadur.	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000
183	,, from Parganah Kishtkali, *Circar* Narnala.	,,	3,365	.....	.....	.....	3,365
184	,, Sagpurvi, &c., Parganah Haveli Raichur.	Mir Khurshid Ali...	3,063	.. ...	.....	.....	3,063
185	*Chouth* of Village Regdhan, Parganah Phulon, *Circar* Raichur.	Mohammad Hussain Pirzada.	155	.....	.....	.....	155
186	Village Pangri, Parganah Sarpur, *Circar* Mehkar.	Syed Ali	934	.....	.....	.....	934
187	,, Markhaira, &c., Parganah Pipalgaon, *Circar* Narnala.	Ashraf-ul-Lah Khan.	5,844	.....	.....	.....	5,844

SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
188	Village Kojwara, Parganah Wasi, *Circar* Parenda.	Mir Zulfikar Ali Khan.	1,761	.....	.....	.....	1,761	
189	,, Elura, Parganah Tandura.	,,	1,553	.....	.....	.....	1,553	
190	*Mokassa* of village Khalegaon, Parganah Tandur, *Circar* Narnala.	Syed Habib-ul-Lah Shah.	500	.....	.....	.....	500	
191	Village Korihal, &c., Parganah Haveli Raichur.	Kishun Lal	2,700	.....	.....	.....	2,700	
192	,, Loni, Parganah Haveli Mehkar.	,, ...	919	.....	.....	.....	919	
193	,, Mariadkhaira, &c.	,, ...	7,017	.....	.....	.....	7,017	
194	Parganah Hatgaon, *Circar* Gavil.	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	12,152	12,152	
195	Village Mansa, Parganah Sarpur, *Circar* Mehkar.	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	
196	,, Devalghat, &c., Parganah Devalghat	,, ...	6,286	.....	.....	.....	6,286	

197	,,	Arsangam, &c., Parganah Ambajogai	,, ...	16,285	.....	.....	.....	16,285
198	,,	Narsoli, &c., Parganan Darwa, *Circar* Mahur.	,, ...	5,143	.....	.....	.....	5,143
199	,,	Devalgaon, Parganah Lohgaon.	,, ...	1,848	.....	.....	.....	1,848
200	,,	Chandaj, Parganah Narsi, *Circar* Nander.	,, ...	1,978	.....	.....	.....	1,978
201	,,	Hal Palli, Parganah Gopal.	Srinavaschari	.....	.....	490	.....	490
202	,,	Kodka	,, ...	288	.....	.....	.....	288
203	Jagir villages of Raja Rai Raian Bahadur.		,, ...	.....	.....	59,676	.....	59,676
204	,,	*Mahalat* and villages resumed.	,, ...	.....	.....	2,77,619	.....	2,77,619
205	Dafa Mahals and villages...		,, ...	.....	.....	1,15,348	.....	1,15,348
206	Parganah Losad, *Circar* Mahur.		Gholam Mohammad Khan, son of Saleh Mohammad Khan.	17,159	.....	.....	.....	17,159
207	,,	Alur, *Circar* Mehkar.	,, ...	19,300	.....	.....	.....	19,300
208	,,	Malur, *Circar* Narnala.	Hassan Munavvar Khan.	15,881	.....	.....	.....	15,881
		Total.....		31,72,942	8,35,662	7,92,107	14,152	48,14,863

HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

UNDER

SIR SALAR JUNG.

An Account of the Civil, Military, and Public Works Departments of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jáh Bahadur's Territories, under the Administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., LL.D., the Regent for, and Prime Minister to, His Highness.
For 1290 F.=1880-81 A.D.

TOGETHER WITH BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE REFORMS INTRODUCED IN THE JUDICIAL AND POLICE, REVENUE AND FINANCE, MILITARY AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS, DURING THE FIRST 28 YEARS OF HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADMINISTRATION, FROM 1263 F.=1853 A.D. TO 1290 F.=1881 A.D., AND AN ACCOUNT OF FURTHER REFORMS CONTEMPLATED IN 1291 FASLI=1881-82 A.D.

BY

MOULAVI CHERÁGH ALI,
REVENUE SECRETARY,
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM-UL-MULK'S GOVERNMENT,
AUTHOR OF "REFORMS UNDER MOSLEM RULE," AND "A CRITICAL EXPOSITION OF THE POPULAR JIHAD"

VOLUME SECOND.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.
1885.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

Section First.—Former Systems of Land Revenue Administration.

		PAGE
Para. 1	*Ta-ah-hud*	157
,, 2	Contents of the *Kurl*	157
,, 3	*Sayar* Local Expenses	158
,, 4	Extortions of Farmers	158
,, 5	Annual Decrease of Revenue of Taluka Pangal	159
,, 6	Description of *Amani*	159
,, 7	Charges of Collection	160
,, 8	Other Charges	160
,, 9	Defying Position of the Farmers and Talukdars	161
,, 10	Character of Assessment	161

Section Second.—Reforms introduced in the Land Revenue Administration from 1262 *F.* (1852 A.D.) *to* 1285 *F.* (1875 A.D.)

Para. 11	Reforms introduced by the Prime Minister	162
,, 12	Sir Salar Jung as the Divan of Hyderabad	162
,, 13	Farming System abolished	162
,, 14	Talukdari System reformed	163
,, 15	Unsatisfactory mode of business of Talukdars	164
,, 16	Formation of Districts	165
,, 17	Details of Parganahs	165
,, 18	Systematic Reduction of Divisions and Districts	169
,, 19	Table of Names and Grades of Talukdars	170
,, 20	Grades of Tahsils or Talukas	172
,, 21	Formation of new Districts and Tahsils	177
,, 22	Sub-district of Sarpur Tandur	177
,, 23	Nagar Karnul District	177
,, 24	Gulbarga District	178
,, 25	Two Proposed Sub-districts	178

PAGE

Para. 26 Two Districts of Sarfkhas 178
,, 27 List of new Talukas since *Zilabandi* 179
,, 28 The present Divani Districts 180
,, 29 Groups of Districts 182
,, 30 Abolition of the Board of Revenue 182
,, 31 Salaries of the Revenue Officers 182
,, 32 Incidence of Collection Charges 183
,, 33 Village Officers 184
,, 34 Increase in rate of Assessment put a stop to..... 184
,, 35 Rents not to be enhanced..... 185
,, 36 Assessment per *Bigha* introduced 185
,, 37 Measurement of Fields 186
,, 38 Relinquishment of Land 186
,, 39 Classification of Land 186
,, 40 Annual Assessment 187
,, 41 Revenue Instalments..... 187
,, 42 *Takdama*..... 188
,, 43 Division of the Crop between the Cultivator and the Government 188
,, 44 The injurious effects of the *Batai* System 189
,, 45 *Pattis* 191
,, 46 *Ayapatti* 191
,, 47 Rates of Payments of Village Officers 192
,, 48 Prosperity of the State Cultivators 192

Section Third.—Introduction of the Revenue Survey.

Para. 49 Origin of the Revenue Survey 193
,, 50 Extension of Survey Operations 194
,, 51 Principles of the Survey 194
,, 52 Measurement 194
,, 53 Classification 195
,, 54 Settlement 195
,, 55 Progress of Survey 196
,, 56 Survey started in Medak and Lingsugur..... 196
,, 57 Variation in the Strength of the Department..... 196
,, 58 Duties..... 197
,, 59 Revenue Survey School 197
,, 60 Description of Boundary Disputes 198

PAGE

Para. 61 Decisions in favour of Jagirdars ordered to be submitted for Government Sanction 199
,, 62 Disputes between Jagirdars and Government 199
,, 63 Circular No. VI. of 1288 A. H. 199
,, 64 Separate Boundary Settlement Department 200

Section Fourth.—Reclamation of Waste and Banjar Lands and Repopulation of Deserted Villages.

Para. 65 Deserted Villages in 1848 A. D. 200
,, 66 Causes of Depopulation 201
,, 67 Cultivation of Waste Lands 201
,, 68 Repopulation of Deserted Villages 201
,, 69 Waste Land Rules 201
,, 70 Leases of Waste Lands 202
,, 71 Revised Rules 202
,, 72 Remissions 202
,, 73 Rules for *Banjar* Lands; *Banjar* Lands Classified. 202
,, 74 Assessment on *Banjar* Lands taken up for Cultivation 203
,, 75 Waste Land of the Second Class 203
,, 76 *Banjar* Rules Revised; Classification Revised ... 203
,, 77 Assessment Revised 203
,, 78 Rules for Deserted Villages 204
,, 79 Leases of Deserted Villages 204

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIVANI (GOVERNMENT) LAND for 1290 FASLI. (1880-81).

Section First.—Jamabandi.

Para. 1 General 205
,, 2 Land Revenue 205
,, 3 *Raiatwari*; Territorial Changes 205
,, 4 Number of *Pattas* 205
,, 5 *Raiatwari* Settlement 206
,, 6 *Raiats'* Holdings 206
,, 7 Lands given up 206

PAGE

Para. 8 Percentage of Lands given up 207
,, 9 Causes of Lands given up 207
,, 10 Heads under which Lands are given up..... 207
,, 11 (I.) Transfer of Land; (II.) Lands removed from *Jamabandi*; (III.) Lands relinquished; (IV.) Revision of Assessment and Deficit discovered in Measurement; (V.) Lands left waste 207
,, 12 Dry and Wet Lands 208
,, 13 Lands given up in Telingana 209
,, 14 Comparison with Madras 209
,, 15 Lands taken up 209
,, 16 Percentage of Lands taken up 209
,, 17 Comparison with Madras 210
,, 18 Different heads in which Land was taken up in 1290 F. 210
,, 19 Details of Dry and Wet Lands taken up 211
,, 20 Dry Lands taken up 211
,, 21 Districts in which Dry Lands were taken up 211
,, 22 Districts in which Wet Lands were taken up 212
,, 23 Total Land Revenue, *Raiatwari*..... 212
,, 24 Dry and Wet Cultivation 212
,, 25 Nine Years' Assessment..... 213
,, 26 The gross *Jamabandi* of 1290 F. contrasted with other years 213
,, 27 Annual occasional Remissions dependent on the vicissitudes of the season 213
,, 28 Comparison with previous years 215
,, 29 Percentage of Remissions to Demand 215
,, 30 Remissions confined mostly to Telingana 215
,, 31 Percentage of Remissions in the Six Districts..... 216
,, 32 Comparison with Madras 216
,, 33 Annual Remissions in Hyderabad and Madras compared 216
,, 34 Classification of Remissions 217
,, 35 Remission for Lands left uncultivated 217
,, 36 Details of Remissions 218
,, 37 Remarks on the System of Annual Remissions..... 219
,, 38 Remissions explained 219

PAGE

Para. 39 Defect of the System 219
,, 40 Actual Cultivation 220
,, 41 Net Demand 220
,, 42 Average Demand 221
,, 43 Excluding famine years 221
,, 44 Excluding favourable years 221
,, 45 Dry and Wet Assessment 221
,, 46 An Abstract of the *Jamabandi* in 1290 F. 222
,, 47 Average rate of Assessment 224
,, 48 Rate per Acre on Cultivation 225
,, 49 *Muktas* 225
,, 50 *Mukta* Demands doubled 225
,, 51 *Peishkash* 226
,, 52 Fruit Trees 226
,, 53 *Kancha* or Grazing-ground Dues 226
,, 54 Miscellaneous Demands 227
,, 55 Total net *Jamabandi* 228

Section Second.—Collections and Arrears, Collection of Current Demand.

Para. 56 Collection of Current Demand 228
,, 57 Percentage of Balances in the previous year 230
,, 58 Surrounding Provinces compared 230
,, 59 Collections under each minor head of Land Revenue. 230
,, 60 Review of the above 231
,, 61 Collections according to Divisions and Districts... 231
,, 62 Collection of Arrears 231
,, 63 Percentage of Collection and Balance of Arrears... 233
,, 64 Surrounding Provinces compared 233
,, 65 Collection of Arrears under each minor head 233
,, 66 Arrears according to the Divisions and Districts.. 234
,, 67 Remission of Arrears 234
,, 68 Remissions of Arrears according to Divisions..... 234
,, 69 Collection of Current Revenue and Arrears reviewed. 234
,, 70 Table of Demand and Collection of Revenue for the last ten years 234
,, 71 Percentage of Collections and Arrears 236

PAGE

Para. 72 Collection of Current and Arrear Demands under each minor head 236
,, 73 Total Collections of Current and Arrear Demand according to Divisions and Districts 237
,, 74 Collection Charges 237
,, 75 Percentage of Collection Charges for the last sixteen years 237
,, 76 Causes of Variation 238
,, 77 Comparison with other Provinces 239
,, 78 Village Expenses 239
,, 79 Expenses of the last sixteen years 240
,, 80 Village Expenses described 240
,, 81 Collection Charges in surrounding Provinces 241

Section Third.—Inam OR ALIENATION DEPARTMENT.

Para. 82 Working of the *Inam* Department 241
,, 83 *Inam* Settlement 242
,, 84 Detail of Land and Cash *Inams* 243
,, 85 Details of Claims allowed 246
,, 86 Financial Results 246
,, 87 *Inam* Commission Code 247

Section Fourth.—Revenue Survey and Settlement.

Para. 88 Survey Operations 253
,, 89 Various Survey Branches 254
,, 90 Strength of the Department 254
,, 91 Amount of Work done 255
,, 92 Causes of Decrease 255
,, 93 Out-turn of Work from 1285-1290 Fasli 256
,, 94 Acres Measured and Classified 256
,, 95 Expenditure 257
,, 96 Proportion of Expenditure on Measurement and Classification 257
,, 97 Proportional Increase of Survey Expense over Classification 257

PAGE

Para. 98 Out-turn of Work and Expenditure 257
„ 99 General Remarks 259
„ 100 Extent of the Survey Operations 259
„ 101 District Average Rate per Acre 259
„ 102 Boundary Marks 260
„ 103 Remarks on the above figures 262
„ 104 The Contractors' Rates 262
„ 105 The Share of Expense borne by Government in Boundary Marks 262
„ 106 Amount recoverable from Ryots 263

Section Fifth.—Estates under the Government Management.

Para. 107 Estates under the Government Management..... 267

Appendix, Part I. and Part II. ..... i—cclxxix

VOLUME SECOND.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIVANI (GOVERNMENT) LAND *for* 1290 *Fasli* (1880-81).

CHAPTER IV.

Administration of Land.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

SECTION FIRST.

FORMER SYSTEMS OF LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

1. Under former administrations the land revenue was either farmed out or collected departmentally. In the first case the collection of the land revenue, Abkari, *Muhtarifa* or tax on occupations, and other cesses were farmed out to contractors. The persons selected were generally wealthy and influential residents of the city, whose social position commanded respect. This system was called *Ta-ah-hud*. If the revenues were farmed out to a Zamindar of the districts, as was frequently the case in Telingana, the transaction was termed *Sarbasta*.

Ta-ah-hud.

2. In drawing up the deed of contract (*Kowlnama*,) it was customary to enter that, "in consequence of such and such a person's tender, Government had granted him the following *Kowl* with a view to ameliorate the condition of the Parganah."

Contents of the *Kowl.*

The deed of contract included a detail of *Mál* (Revenue), *Kalali* (Abkari), *Muhtarifa* (Occupation tax), *Baghat* (Garden produce), *Sar Darakhti* (Tax on trees), *Amrai* (Mango fruit), *Kata* (Tax on cutting or reaping), *Haq Naibana* (Naib's fees), *Mahsuldari* (Village collector's dues), *Dumbaladari* (Fee for permission to tread grain out of the husk).

These were made over to the contractor in return for a fixed amount named in the contract-deed to be paid annually. This excluded *Nazardasti* (Cash presented by hand), *Sayar* (The customs or transit duties), and *Bushai Iduzzuha* (Goats for the Id). The amounts allowed for *Sibandi-wa-Sadir* (Collection peons, office establishment and contingent charges) and *Inamdaran* (The Village Inamdars or cash recipients) used to be included in the amount paid

for the contract, or otherwise, and the farmer accordingly deducted or not, as the case might be, these charges from his payments to Government. The farmer used to be instructed in his *Kowl* "that he must bring together all the former and new *Raiats*, give them assurances of fair treatment, bring the taluka into a flourishing condition, pay to the *Raiats* all to which they were entitled, and remit to Government the annual payments as they became due."

He was further informed that Government would neither claim an enhancement of the amount agreed upon, nor allow any abatement of the same. Simultaneously a *Sunud* used to be issued in favour of the *Ta-ah-hud-dar* (revenue farmer) to the *Deishmukhs Kanungoes, Deishpandias, Kulkarnis, Raiats* and the cultivators of the Parganah thus farmed out, announcing the appointment of the contractor and desiring them to co-operate with him in carrying out the administration. This *Sunud* used to be given to the *Ta-ah-hud-dar*.

Sayar Local Expenses.

3. The *Sayar* revenues were generally excluded from the revenue contract and some other cesses were also sometimes omitted. When the local expenditure or collection charges and cash assignments on the revenues of the Parganahs were not to be deducted from the Government *Jama*, the farmer used to pay them, otherwise he used to deduct them from the amount payable to Government under the contract. All State charges, as Military expenditure and *Mansab* allowances, were to be disbursed by the farmer on receipt of *Ahkam* or orders for cash payments, and he afterwards deducted the amount from his cash remittances to Government.

Extortions of Farmers

4. Owing to the general mismanagement prevailing throughout His Highness' Dominions, the annual amount, for which the talukas were farmed out, was undergoing a rapid diminution upon the occasion of each successive contract. The chief reason for this decrease was the extortionate demands of the farmers, in consequence of which the cultivators had become reduced to the most straitened circumstances. Another reason was, that, owing to financial embarrassments, the Government had contracted the habit of receiving the revenues from the would-be farmers in advance, and was in consequence obliged to make unduly favourable terms with them at the time of leasing out the revenues.

Annual Decrease of Revenue of Taluka Pangal.

5. As an instance of the actual decrease in the value of revenue farms, I will here remark that the Pangal taluka of Parganah Haveli, *Circar* Nalgunda was farmed out for Rs. 23,871 *per annum* in 1231 F., for a period of seven years. In 1237 F. it was leased out for the sum of Rs. 17,981. In 1256 F. the reduction in value was still greater, as it only realized Rs. 14,876. In 1261 F. matters were but little improved, as it was farmed out for Rs. 17,000 only.

Description of *Amani*.

6. I have already treated of the *Ta-ah-hud* system, and have now to describe the *Amani*. Under this system the Government dealt directly with the cultivators. Talukdars or *Naibs*, the latter generally subordinate to the former, were appointed to one or more talukas, whether contiguous or not, and the Revenue and Police administration was placed in their charge. The talukdar was required to sign a *Kabuliat* (Deed of Engagement) or *Ikrarnama* to the following effect:—"I do hereby declare that such and such a Parganah has been entrusted to my care to manage the same departmentally (*Ba Anwan Tashkhis wa Tahsil Kham*) and from the beginning of such year I do hereby promise that I will directly assess each cultivator honestly, and will realize the full amount due from him, and will remit the same after deducting the charges for collection, &c., according to the sanctioned scale, when each instalment becomes due without raising any objections or causing any alteration. I also hereby engage to keep the *Raiats* contented and pleased by my salutary administration, and to do my utmost to increase the cultivation and population of the above *Mahals*, and to permit of no arrears.

"I am also willing to be held responsible for any arrears of revenue, which may occur, as well as in the event of any cultivator absconding, any village becoming depopulated, or any field left waste, during the term of my administration. I undertake to guard the high road from the prevention of theft or highway robbery. Should such occur, I will arrest and punish the thieves, and restore the stolen property to the owners. I will not disburse a single payment without proper authority, and I will forward all the prescribed Statements to the Government Office, *i.e.*, *Surpatti*,*

* *Surpatti* is the village register of assessment giving particulars of each cultivator for each village

Dowl,* *Jamabandi*† (rent-roll,) *Jama Kharch Kham* (detailed accounts of all the receipts and expenditure), duly countersigned by the *Mokaddams*, *Kulkarnis*, and *Vasilat* (account of the revenues collected), &c., with the seal of the *Shariat Panah* (*Kazi* who administers the law) duly affixed and countersigned by the Zamindars, and the vouchers for the accounts of the receipts and disbursements and for the establishment pay-bills."

Charges of collection.

7. The charges for collection including the salaries of the talukdars and their *Naibs* were fixed and sanctioned by Government at a certain percentage, varying from four annas the maximum to one anna nine pies per rupee the minimum. Generally, however, the charges were fixed at 2 annas or 12½ per cent. This amount did not include the village charges which were deducted from the gross receipts. I have ascertained the amount of collections and charges of certain talukas in the *Subahs* of Hyderabad and Bidar from the *Daftar-i-Mál* and append them below :—

Amount of Revenue after deducting Village Expenses.	Charges for Collection.	Percentage.
3,50,227	65,665	18 12 0
2,64,332	29,693	15 0 0
5,99,550	1,32,285	22 1 0
1,55,000	30,933	19 15 4

Other Charges.

8. For other provincial charges (*Taluk Mahal*) as *Rusumdars*, *Yeomiadars* and Government charges (*Taluk Sarkar*) as *Taujihdárán Jamiat* (Military charges) and *Mansabdars*, the payments were made as provided for in the *Sabil Bund* or according to the *Ahkams* received from the Government.

The talukdars presented a *Wajib-ul-Arz* in which they set forth every thing which they would require for carrying on the administration including the military arrangements. Orders used to be written on each paragraph of the estimate by the Minister.

---

* *Dowl* is the register for each Parganah giving details of each head of revenue for each village.

† *Jamabandi* is the rent-roll for whole taluka giving details of each head of revenue.

Defying Position of the Farmers and Talukdars.

9. If the farmers or talukdars happened to be military chiefs, or to have a large number of armed retainers in their service, it was at times an undertaking of extreme difficulty to eject them from their talukas or to dismiss them from their charges. They not unfrequently set up a claim for their *Fazilat*, or money advanced in excess during the pecuniary embarrassments of Government, and relying upon the military force under their command, defied the paramount authority and refused to release the talukas under their charge. The Government on the other hand set up a counter-claim for *Vasilat*, or the money levied by the contractors, but neither remitted to the Treasury nor accounted for, and caused them to be kept long in suspense by the Zamindars and *Watandars* who had to scrutinize and check their accounts.

Character of Assessment.

10. Although the system of assessment in each Taluka was nominally called *Raiatwari*, yet in reality it was *Mouzawari*. Each village was separately assessed as a whole. Any deficiency in the revenue which might arise owing to relinquishment of certain fields by the cultivators or desertion of the *Raiats* from the village, was made good by taxing the other cultivators proportionately in excess of the proper amount, so as to cover the loss sustained. The farmers or talukdars were always desirous of enhancing the revenue every year. The collections were made either in cash or in kind, at each harvest. The standing crops were not allowed to be removed from the field until the Government demands had first been satisfied. This was done either by cash payments or by depositing a letter of credit signed by a *Sahu* or Banker with the Government agents. Besides these assessments the farmers and talukdars used to levy certain cesses under various pretexts. Mutual confidence between the *Raiats* and the Government agents was unknown. The cultivators tried their utmost to cheat the agents by showing less than the actual amount cultivated. The agents, on the other hand, used to do their utmost to extort excessive dues from the *Raiats* by breach of *Kowls* and extra cesses. As the assessments were neither based on actual measurement nor classification of land, each party was able to succeed in its turn with impunity.

Under the *Amani* system, whether the assessments were

Raiatwari or *Mouzawari*, the *Kowls* or terms agreed upon by the Government agents were never adhered to. The talukdars were continually guilty of what is called *Kowl Shikni* or breach of contract.

SECTION SECOND.

Reforms introduced in the Land Revenue Administration from 1262 F. (1852 A.D.) to 1285 F. (1875 A.D.)

Reforms introduced by the Prime Minister.

11. The unsatisfactory state of affairs, as well as the general mal-administration of the revenue, described in the preceding section, rendered a thorough reform absolutely necessary in 1262 Fasli=A.D. 1852. From that date a new epoch dawned in the history of the revenue administration of His Highness' Dominions.

Sir Salar Jung as the Divan of Hyderabad.

12. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk was appointed Prime Minister to His Highness in June A.D. 1853=1263 Fasli. The administration of the revenue, the chief and most important department of the State, was gradually revised and based on a system altogether new. The following are the most important reforms introduced into the system of land revenue during the last 28 years' administration under the present Prime Minister. All the minor reforms connected with above have been omitted, being too numerous for detail.

I. Farming System Abolished.

Farming System Abolished.

13. The farming system, called *Ta-ah-hud* and *Sarbasta*, was abolished, but only theoretically at first, for it still lingered on in the Telingana districts for a few years longer. This was owing to the long leases granted under the former administration. The last *Sarbasta* contract expired in 1276 Fasli=A.D. 1866. The defects of the farming system were more than apparent. The claims of Government against the tax farmers were of a limited extent only, whilst the farmers' claims against the *Raiats* were practically unlimited. The farmer, as his connection with the cultivators was for a limited period only, did his utmost to wring from them the uttermost farthing, neither was there any Court of Justice nor

revenue tribunal before which the *Raiats* could prefer their complaints against the farmers. Redress was thus unobtainable. Talukas thus farmed out became depopulated and were left uncultivated, owing solely to the mal-administration of the farmers. Under the farming system there was always a wide gulf separating the *Raiat* and the Government. No sympathy whatever existed between the two parties most concerned, whilst the contractor was simply an interloper, who, having only a temporary interest in the revenue, took advantage of the faulty system to enrich himself. The Government possessed no source of information as to the condition of the *Raiats,* their requirements and their sufferings, and all attempts to introduce agricultural improvements were impossible. The irrigation works were allowed to fall into ruin through neglect, the *Raiats* had no funds for their repair, and the farmer, having only temporary interest in the land, would neither expend any funds upon works of irrigation nor upon the maintenance of roads. The intervention of a middle man having been abolished, the Government now deals directly with the *Raiats* and attends to their agricultural wants and to their wishes. The consequent amelioration of their condition has rendered them happy and contented.

II. The Talukdari System Reformed.

Talukdari System Reformed.

14. The *Talukdari* system also was much abused and required a thorough reformation. The administration of the talukdars was in no way superior to that of the farmers. Whoever offered to pay more than his competitor, and was ready to advance a considerable portion of the future revenue, was at once put in charge of one or more talukas, as Government agent, to administer the district in *Amani.* The talukdars seldom left the City. They generally deputed the management of the talukas to their *Naibs,* or sometimes sub-let them to a Zamindar or farmer. The first object of the talukdar was to re-imburse himself for the *Nazrana* paid or money advance made by him to the Minister or the Daftardars. The talukdar had but little hopes of retaining his appointment two or three years to reap the fruits of his bargain; other competitors were always ready to succeed him, and he was often displaced by another capitalist before he could even reimburse himself for the

Nazrana or other money advanced. Then would commence the counter charges of *Vasilat* and *Fazilat* already referred to. The Parganah officers, who were never regularly paid their *Rusums* or cash allowances by the talukdars, though the latter regularly used to deduct the same from the Government accounts, often turned against their late master, now deprived of his appointment, under the pretext of examining his accounts of collections.

All the former talukdars, appointed under the above-named system, were dismissed one by one by His Excellency the Prime Minister. Other talukdars, drawing fixed salaries as Government servants, were appointed in their place, under a new system of departmental administration of the land revenue. These were resident in their own districts and were easily transferable. No *Nazrana* or *Peshgi* (advance) was required, neither were any *Vasilat* or *Fazilat* claims allowed.

III. Systematic Division of Territory and Appointment of Graded Revenue Authorities.

Unsatisfactory mode of business of Talukdars.

15. Proper and systematic divisions of land for the purposes of revenue administration were wholly wanting. Sometimes one talukdar or *Amil* administered several Parganahs and talukas situated in different quarters and opposite directions, at others a single taluka, formerly held by one, was divided between two or more persons. There was no recognized limit or standard with regard to the amount of revenue. Some persons had charge of talukas yielding an annual revenue of 5 or 6 lakhs of Rupees, others contracted for lands yielding a few hundred Rupees only, the proceeds of one or two villages. The former talukdars or *Amils*, as they were called, corresponded directly with Government, and, as it seems too, not unfrequently about very unimportant matters. They often referred for orders at the time of harvest; stated that certain villages had not paid the Government dues, and enquired whether they should accept a letter of credit, "*Sahukari Chitthi*" on a banker payable in the City on a certain date, at a certain rate of discount,—or, where the Government dues where realized in kind, they referred to Government for orders as to the rate at which the corn was to be disposed of, intimating the current rate of the district and the different offers made by the *Sahus*. If the

rates were too low, they proposed to enforce *Guddam*, and, if they obtained permission, they compelled each of the village *Sahus* or shopkeepers to purchase a certain amount of the Government share of grain at an exorbitant price, a rate highly advantageous to Government. As regards the payment of *Yeomias*, *Salianas* and other charitable allowances assigned on the revenues of the villages, the talukdars were furnished from time to time with fresh Government orders.

Formation of Districts.

16. Having in view all these inconveniences and irregularities in the system of revenue administration, it was resolved to re-distribute the country into well-defined and regular districts, containing each a certain number of talukas, and yielding a fixed amount of revenue to be administered by a regular establishment sanctioned by Government.

The work of *Zilabandi* was entrusted by the Prime Minister to the *Majlis-i-Malguzari* or Board of Revenue in 1274 Fasli (1864). After several proposals by the Board and instructions and suggestions offered by Government, all the talukas under the Divani administration, including 5 Sarfkhas ones,* were comprised under 14 districts and 73 tahsils. The other Sarfkhas talukas were omitted from these, not being under the Divani administration, as also were the Jagirs, *Tankhahi Mahals* and the talukas mortgaged in payment of debts. Some Jagir lands however were an exception to this rule, as their geographical position did not permit their exclusion from their surrounding Divani districts.

Details of Parganahs.

17. The following is the detail of the Parganahs under the Divani administration, together with the restored districts, entrusted to the several talukdars, prior to the year of *Zilabandi* in 1864 A.D.

* These were Karamungi in Bidar district, and Dharaseon, Kalum, Parenda and Patoda in Naldrug district.

No.	Name of the Talukdars and the Parganahs in their Charge.	No. of *Naibs.*	Amount of *Jamabandi.*		
			Rs.	a.	p.
1	In charge of Kasim Yar Jung Bahadur, Parganah Warangal, &c.....	8	4,64,388	8	9
2	In charge of Kasim Yar Jung Bahadur, Parganah Malangur, &c.	...	1,92,723	10	9
3	In charge of Rama Rao, Parganah Khammamet, &c.	4	3,62,770	3	3
4	Do. do. Palancha.....	...	51,192	15	6
5	In charge of Mohammad Osman Khan, Parganah Elgandal, &c.	6	5,49,034	8	3
6	In charge of Govind Rao, Parganah of Nalgunda	6	5,70,024	4	6
7	In charge of Syed Ali Musi Razza, Parganah Nirmal, &c.	6	4,65,468	0	6
8	In charge of Minsar Jung Bahadur, Parganah Nagnul Kundnur, &c.....	7	2,83,829	9	9
9	In charge of Syed Muhi-ud-Din, Parganah Kalabgur, &c.	7	5,71,372	8	6
10	In charge of Syed Abdul Razzak, Parganah Nander, &c.....	2	8,05,181	12	6
11	In charge of Mohammad Navaz Jung Bahadur, Parganah Mudhole, &c. ...	6	4,71,725	2	0
12	In charge of Hafiz Gholam Mustafa Khan, Parganah Khuldabad, &c. ...	13	5,50,150	0	6
13	In charge of Chitambad Rao, Parganah Gulbarga, &c.	9	4,36,211	7	0
14	In charge of Subba Rao Rangu, Parganah Tupran, &c.	1	45,417	13	3
15	In charge of Dhan Koti Mudliar, Parganah Haveli Medak, &c.	...	3,48,593	0	0
16	In charge of Mirza Sabit Ali, Parganah Ambajogai, &c	9	5,20,870	2	9
17	In charge of Mutahavvar Jung Bahadur, Parganah Narainpeth, &c.	6	2,91,190	1	3
18	In charge of Yenkat Luchmareddi, Parganah Narkhora, &c.....	...	25,075	9	6
19	In charge of Raja Rameshvar Rao Bulwunt Bahari Bahadur, Parganah Sugur, &c.	...	77,600	0	0

No.	Name of the Talukdars and the Parganahs in their Charge.	No. of *Vaihs.*	Amount of *Jamabandi.*		
			Rs.	a.	p.
20	In charge of Sawai Raja Sitaram Bhopal Bulwunt, Parganah Amarchinta, &c.	...	66,865	10	0
21	In charge of Shahr Yar Jung Bahadur, Parganah Harsul, &c.	...	40,669	8	3
22	In charge of Mohammad Abdul Karim, Parganah Indur, &c.	...	7,48,914	6	9
23	In charge of Rustamji, Raichur District	6	15,78,278	3	0
24	In charge of Barzurji, Naldrug District	8	6,93,977	3	2
25	Do. Dharaseon, &c.	4	6,45,051	14	7
26	Do. Bhum	1	61,468	13	3
27	In charge of Jivanji Ratanji, Birh District	4	7,43,698	3	7
28	In charge of Jivanji Pestanji, Ambar District	5	10,33,734	9	1
29	In charge of Nazim Jung Bahadur, Lingsugur District	4	9,67,044	12	10
		122	1,36,61,928	4	11
30	In charge of Syed Abdul Razzak, Parganah Koukur	...	3,164	3	3
31	In charge of Dave Rao, Parganah Japal, &c.	...	16,855	5	0
32	In charge of Hafiz Gholam Mustafa Khan, Parganah Pipri, Rudderwari and Ratna	...	45,979	0	0
33	In charge of Subba Rao Rangu, Parganah Narsapur, &c.	...	15,627	5	0
34	In charge of Dhan Koti Mudliar, Parganah Patti Alipur	...	15,348	4	0
35	In charge of Kanda Swami, Mouza Peddapur, &c., and Baghat Lingam Palli, &c.	...	57,074	8	9
36	In charge of Gopal Rao, Mouza Kandi...	...	4,145	8	0
37	In charge of Raja Nanuk Bakhsh, Patti Donti, &c.	...	25,997	8	0

No.	Name of the Talukdars and the Parganahs in their Charge.	No. of *Naibs.*	Amount of *Jamabandi.*		
			Rs.	a.	p.
38	In charge of Rama Rao, Mouza Dhoddhor, &c.	...	12,250	10	6
39	Do. do. Ibrahim Pattan	...	40,933	9	3
40	Do. do. Dharasoor, &c.	...	11,514	4	3
41	In charge of Shaikh Ali, *Rusum* Mannevari of Palam	...	17,950	0	9
42	In charge of Shaikh Chand, *Rusum* Kahdana	...	6,069	6	0
43	In charge of Sri Kishun, Mouza Chinkur.....	...	6,001	0	0
44	In charge of Syed Ikram Ali, Mouza Anmangal	...	4,864	1	9
45	In charge of Nasib Yavar Jung Bahadur, Mouza Mashirabad	...	521	3	3
46	In charge of Zoravar Jung Bahadur, Garden Sultan Shahi	...	3,590	9	0
47	In charge of Fateh Chand Girdhari Lal, Mouza Nandkhaira	...	1,600	0	0
48	In charge of Shamshir-ud-Dowlah, Mouza Komat Sangareddipeth.....	...	4,674	5	9
49	In charge of Bala Ram, Mouza Tolkatta, Parganah Narkhora	...	1,062	11	0
50	In charge of Kishnaji Pandit, Mouza Edul Nagul Palli	...	848	3	9
51	In charge of Munshi Mahdi Hussain, Mouza Narsapur, Parganah Bemgul.	...	530	10	3
52	In charge of Mutahavvar Jung Bahadur, Mouza Algol, Parganah Hasanabad	...	55,922	8	3
53	In charge of Pir Mohammad, *Rusum* Bedaran	...	26,683	14	9
		...	3,79,208	12	8
	GRAND TOTAL.....	122	1,40,41,137	1	6

Systematic Reduction of Divisions and Districts.

18. These scattered and unequal divisions of the Parganahs were reduced systematically to 14 districts of three grades, as follow :—

Districts.	Amount of *Jamabandi.*
1st Grade.	Rs.
1—Shorapur	12,07,072
2—Naldrug	11,63,168
3—Aurangabad	11,05,645
4—Indur	10,62,489
5—Raichur	10,24,689
2nd Grade.	
6—Medak	9,89,342
7—Lingsugur	9,67,042
8—Nalgunda	9,55,926
9—Birh	9,50,131
10—Khammam	9,30,461
11—Nander	8,40,465
12—Parbhani	8,40,368
3rd Grade.	
13—Bidar	7,78,589
14—Elgandal	7,30,637
Total.....	1,35,46,024

There is a discrepancy of Rs. 4,95,113 between the total amount of *Jamabandi* of the talukas before *Zilabandi* and that of *Zilabandi*. This amount is made up of two items, Rs. 1,15,904 and Rs. 3,79,208. The first item is on account of the collection charges of Nander and Aurangabad districts, Rs. 49,619 and Rs. 66,285 respectively, omitted by some mistake from the *Zilabandi* statement. In fact the amount of *Jamabandi* at the time of *Zilabandi* was Rs. 1,36,61,928 instead of Rs. 1,35,46,024. The second item is the aggregate amount of certain villages and Parganahs commencing from No. 50 to the end of the list, not included at first for certain reasons in the districts. Subsequently, all of them have been gradually incorporated into the districts.

Table of Names and Grades of Talukdars.

19. The following table shows the

No.	Districts.	First Talukdars. First Grade, Salary Rs. 1,000.	First Talukdars. Second Grade, Salary Rs. 800.	First Talukdars. Third Grade, Salary Rs. 600.	Second First Grade, Salary Rs. 450.
1	Aurangabad.	Shahr Yar Jung.	.....	.....	Mohammad Hanif.
2	Parbhani ...	.....	.....	Syed Ali Musi Razza	.....
3	Nander.....	Barzurji ...	.....	.....	.....
4	Indur	.....	Jivanji.....	.....	.....
5	Birh	.....	Wahid Munavvar Khan.	.....	.....
6	Bidar	.....	.....	Hafiz Gholam Mustafa Khan	.....
7	Medak	.....	Syed Abdul Razzak.	.....	.....
8	Elgandal ...	.....	Mir Momin Ali.	.....	.....
9	Naldrug ...	.....	Kasim Yar Jung.	.....	.....
10	Shorapur ...	Rustamji.	.....	.....	Dhankoti. Mudliar.
11	E. Raichur .	.....	Mohammad Osman Khan	.....	.....
12	W. Raichur .	.....	Syed Muhi-ud-Din.	.....	.....
13	Khammam .	.....	Nazim Jung Bahadur.	.....	Govind Rao
14	Nalgunda ...	.....	Mohammad Abdul Karim.	.....	Rama Rao.

names and grades of the Talukdars appointed at the *Zilabandi*:—

Talukdars.		Third Talukdars.		
Second Grade, Salary Rs. 400.	Third Grade, Salary Rs. 350.	First Grade, Salary Rs. 300.	Second Grade, Salary Rs. 250.	ThirdGrade, Salary Rs. 200.
.....	.....	.....	Dinshaji Jivanji.	.....
Swami Rao...	.....	.....	Venkat Rao Kishun.	.....
Rama Rao ...	.....	.....	.....	SultanHussain Khan.
Shankar Rao.	.....	.....	.....	Rajeshvar Rao.
.....	Guru Bhim Rao.	.....	Lutchman Venkataish.	.....
Syed Ahmed.	.....	.....	Khurshidji Bapuji.	.....
.....	.....	.....	Shaikh Dáud	.....
.....	Vangoji Rao.	.....	.....	Mir Shamshir Ali.
Syed Muhi-ud-Din Maghrabi.	.....	.....	Rustamji Naservanji.	.....
.....	.....	.....	Syed Abdul Mannan.	.....
Mohammad Yasin.	.....	.....	Rama Rao Venkataish.	.....
.....	Mohammad Hidaiat Ali.	.....	.....	Narsing Rao.
.....	.....	Mohammad Aziz-ud-Din	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Purushottam Rao.

Grades of Tahsils or Talukas.

20. The tahsils or talukas (sub-divisions of a district) were also made into five grades as follow:—

I. Upwards of Rs. 2,50,000.
II. More than Rs. 2,00,000, but not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000.
III. More than Rs. 1,50,000, but not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000.
IV. More than Rs. 1,00,000, but not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
V. Under Rs. 1,00,000.

The following statement shows the various grades of tahsils together with the amount of assessment of each at the time of *Zilabandi* :—

Name of the District.	Amount of Assessment of Tahsil.	Amount of *Zila*.	Grades of Tahsils.				
			First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aurangabad.	1,35,756	Rs. 11,05,645	...	.....	.....	Aurangabad.	.....
	2,22,173		...	Gandapur	.....	.....	.....
	1,47,983		...	.....	.....	Baizapur.	.....
	72,746		...	.....	.....	.....	Kanharh.
	1,50,314		...	.....	Pattan.	.....	.....
	1,25,266		...	.....	.....	Jalnapur.	.....
	2,51,407		Ambar	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Tahsil 7		1	1	1	3	1
Parbhani.	2,12,270	Rs. 8,40,368	...	Pathri	.....	.....	.....
	1,56,017		...	.....	Parbhani	.....	.....
	1,15,415		...	.....	.....	Narsi	.....
	1,82,965		...	.....	Omarkhair.	.....	.....
	1,73,701		...	.....	Aunda	.....	.....
	Total Tahsil 5		...	1	3	1	...

Name of the District.	Amount of Assessment of Tahsil.	Amount of *Zila*.	Grades of Tahsils.				
			First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nander.	1,72,543	Rs. 8,40,465	...	.....	Nander	.....	...
	1,21,220		...	.....	...	Sarbar	...
	2,05,051		...	Daiglur	...	.....	...
	2,26,597		...	Kandhar.	...	.....	...
	1,15,054		...	.....	...	Mudhole	...
	Total Tahsil 5		...	2	1	2	...
Indur.	3,69,413	Rs. 10,62,489	Indur	.....	...	.....	...
	3,48,501		Armur	.....	...	.....	...
	1,20,220		...	.....	...	Nirmal	...
	98,179		...	.....	...	.....	Ula
	1,26,176		...	.....	...	Edlabad	...
	Total Tahsil 5		2	.....	...	2	1
Birh.	2,18,987	Rs. 9,50,131	...	Birh	...	.....	...
	2,35,016		...	Patrur	...	.....	...
	1,24,850		...	.....	...	Geovrai	...
	1,64,843		...	.....	Ashti	.....	...
	2,06,435		...	Ambajogai	...	.....	...
	Total Tahsil 5		...	3	1	1	...

Name of the District.	Amount of Assessment of Tahsil.	Amount of *Zila*.	Grades of Tahsils.				
			First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bidar.	1,58,527	Rs. 7,78,589	...	.....	Udgir	.....	...
	1,29,561		...	.....	.....	Karamungi	...
	1,26,880		...	.....	.....	Bidar	...
	1,16,703		...	.....	.....	Tekmal	...
	2,46,918		...	Warwal Rajura	.....	.....	...
	Total Tahsil 5		...	1	1	3	...
Medak.	3,48,593	Rs. 9,89,342	Medak	.....	.....	.....	...
	2,42,326		...	Kalabgur	.....	.....	...
	2,62,917		Andol	.....	.....	.....	...
	1,35,506		...	.....	.....	Tupran	...
	Total Tahsil 4		2	1	.....	1	...
Elgandal.	1,40,112	Rs. 7,30,637	...	.....	.....	Elgandal	...
	1,63,222		...	.....	Malangur	.....	...
	1,10,026		...	.....	.....	Pulas	...
	1,96,093		...	.....	Hasana-bad	.....	...
	1,21,184		...	.....	.....	Tappas of Chinnur	...
	Total Tahsil 5		...	.....	2	3	...

Amount of Assessment of Tahsil.	Amount of [illegible]	Grades of Tahsils. First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2,33,344	Rs. 11,63,168	.....	Ousa	.....	.....	.....
1,29,001		.....	...	.....	Tuljapur	1) Naldrug
76,834		.....	...	.....	.....	.....
1,24,037		.....	...	.....	Dharaseon	.....
2,75,500		Kalum	...	.....	.....	.....
1,70,427		.....	...	Parenda	.....	
84,286		.....	...	.....	.....	2) [illegible] *Bhum includ-*
46,431		.....	...	.....	.....	[illegible]
15,430		.....	...	.....	.....	[illegible]
7,878		.....	...	.....	.....	*aishvar.*
Total Tahsil 7		1	1	1	2	2
3,18,015	Rs. 12,07,072	Shorapur	...	.....	.....	.....
2,35,569		.....	Andola	.....	.....	.....
3,45,970		Gulbarga	...	.....	.....	.....
1,27,600		.....	...	.....	Narainpeth	.....
1,79,918		.....	...	Deligaon	.....	.....
Total Tahsil 5		2	1	1	1	.....
3,93,681	Rs. 10,24,689	Raichur	...	.....	.....	.....
2,14,659		.....	Manvi	.....	.....	.....
1,52,078		.....	...	Alpur	.....	.....
1,56,799		.....	...	Deodrug	.....	.....
1,07,472		.....	...	.....	[illegible]	.....
Total Tahsil 4		1	1	2	.....	.....

Name of the District.	Amount of Assessment of Tahsil.	Amount of *Zila*.	Grades of Tahsils.				
			First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lingsugur.	2,15,264	Rs. 9,67,042	...	Gangavati	.....	.....	.....
	3,11,094		Kushtgi	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2,12,829		...	Sindhnur	.....	.....	.....
	2,22,564		...	Lingsugur	.....	.....	.....
	5,291		...	.....	.....	.....	Peishkash from Raja of Gurgunt
	TotalTahsil 4		1	3	.....	.....	.....
Khammam.	1,58,468	Rs. 9,30,461	...	.....	Khammamet	.....	.....
	1,22,266		...	.....	.....	Kandikunda	.....
	1,33,227		...	.....	.....	Madhra	.....
	1,85,917		...	.....	Warangal	.....	.....
	1,67,075		...	.....	Pakhal	.....	.....
	1,63,508		...	.....	Wardannapeth	.....	.....
	TotalTahsil 6		...	.....	4	2	.....
Nalgunda.	1,61,605	Rs. 9,55,926	...	.....	Nalgunda	.....	.....
	1,52,855		...	.....	Davarkunda	.....	.....
	1,01,063		...	.....	.....	Daval Palli	.....
	1,54,497		...	.....	Vaimulkunda	.....	.....
	1,32,988		...	.....	.....	Nagar Karnul	.....
	1,75,912		...	.....	Jarcharla.	.....	.....
	77,006		...	.....	.....	.....	Quitrent from Parganah of *alias* Wanparti
	TotalTahsil 6		...	.....	4	2	.....
	Grand Total Tahsils 73...	1,35,46,024	10	15	21	23	4

Formation of new Districts and Talukas.

21. Since the creation of the Divisions (*Sirf*) and appointment of Sadar talukdars (in 1284 A.H.—1277 F.) and of the Revenue Minister (in 1286 A.H.—1278 F.) two more districts and one sub-district in the Diwani territory have been formed, owing to the annexation of several Parganahs of *Tankhah Mahals* and the redemption of mortgaged talukas.

Sub-district of Sarpur Tandur.

22. On the recommendation of the Sadar talukdar of the Northern Division, a sub-district by the name of Sarpur Tandur was created in 1279 F. (1287-88 A.H.). It has three talukas—Edalabad, Sarpur, and Rajura. The salary of the *Amaldar* in charge of the *Amalnami* or sub-district was fixed at Rs. 250 *per mensem* with the powers of second talukdar. The establishment was sanctioned for Rs. 327 per month with Rs. 15 as contingent allowances. The rent-roll of the sub-district was Rs. 1,23,645.

Nagar Karnul District.

23. The Sadar talukdar of the Eastern Division had recommended the formation of a new district from the Nalgunda district on the ground that three of its tahsils, viz., Nagar Karnul, Jarcharla and Davarkadara were too far from the headquarters of the district. The Sadar talukdar of the Southern Division also complained of the Maktal and Narainpeth tahsils lying at a great distance from the headquarters of their respective districts, Raichur and Shorapur. It was therefore proposed by the Revenue *Sadr-ul-Miham* to form a new district by the name of Nagar Karnul consisting of five tahsils as below :—

	Tahsil.		Rent-roll.
From Nalgunda	Nagar Karnul	.....	Rs. 3,60,000
	Jarcharla	.....	,, 1,60,000
	Davarkadara	.....	,, 1,00,000
From Raichur	Maktal	.....	,, 1,97,088
From Shorapur	Narainpeth	.....	,, 1,56,662
			Rs. 9,73,750

The formation of the district was sanctioned by the Nawab Sir Salar Jung on the 6 Shawwal 1288 A.H.—1280 F. Messrs.

Rustamji, the second talukdar of Aurangabad, and Syed Musi Razza and Mohammad Habib-ul-Lah, *Amaldar* of Koppal, were appointed first, second and third talukdars respectively. The cost of the Revenue Establishment was Rs. 2,440 *per mensem.*

Gulburga District.

24. In 1282 F.=Zikad 1289 A.H. the Sadar talukdar complained of the difficulty of supervising the offices of the Shorapur district, which at the *Zilabandi* had only five talukas, but now had doubled itself on account of the annexation to it of several Parganahs. He proposed to create a new district under the name of Gulbarga, consisting of 5 new tahsils, viz., Chincholi, Seram, Kurangal, Gurmatkal and Narowna (or Mahagaon) to be detached from the Shorapur district. The formation of the new district was sanctioned by the Prime Minister.

Two Proposed Sub-districts.

25. Two new tahsils, Ibrahim Pattan and Amrabad, were created in 1282 and 1283 F. respectively. They were *Tankhah* Jagirs resumed from Gunpat Rao, a descendant of Arab Eshwunt Rao, and Kamál Khan, a descendant of Budhan Khan. It was contemplated to make them into two sub-divisions by attaching two more tahsils to each of them and two *Amaldars* on a salary of Rs. 250 were already appointed, but after mature consideration it was found unnecessary to do so. From the commencement of 1285 F. the *Amaldars* were removed and the talukas were placed under the Nagar Karnul district, Ibrahim Pattan as a tahsil and Amrabad as a Patti or sub-tahsil.

Two Districts of Sarfkhas.

26. Two more districts, but in the Sarfkhas territory, were formed in 1278 or 1279 F. on the demise of His late Highness the Navvab Afzal-ud-Dowlah *Maghfarat Makán ;* these are Atraf Balda and Palam. The first had 6 tahsils, five being close to and surrounding the City of Hyderabad, (1) Eastern or Yedalabad, (2) Southern or Shahabad, (3) Western or Mandmul, (4) Northern or Medchal and (5) Patlur. The sixth tahsil by the name of Hasanabad, belonging to this district, was situated within the boundaries of the Elgandal district. This tahsil was transferred in 1289 F. from the Atraf Balda district to the management of the talukdar of Elgandal, and subsequently was abolished altogether in the commencement of 1290 F., and its villages distributed to Elgandal, Khammam and Nalgunda districts.

The other Sarfkhas district, *i.e.*, Palam, consisted of 5 scattered talukas, viz., 1 Khuldabad, 2 Sillode in the Aurangabad district, 3 Palam in Nander, 4 Bemli in Naldrug, and 5 Aurad in Bidar. The headquarters of the district were at Palam. But it was abolished in 1289 F. and its tahsils were amalgamated with the Divani districts within the jurisdiction of which they were situated. The Bemli taluka was abolished and amalgamated with Dharaseon in the same year.

List of new Talukas since *Zilabandi*.

27. The names of the new talukas created under Divani administration since *Zilabandi* are given below :—

Districts.	New District.	Tahsils.	Amount of Rent-roll. Rs.	a.	p.
Aurangabad.		1. Bhokardan	1,13,646	12	4
Birh.		2. Kaij	1,82,159	13	5
Parbhani.		3. Jantur	1,62,351	8	3
Bidar.		4. Algol	1,20,059	7	2
		5. Nilanga	1,39,784	2	4
Nander.		6. Basmat	1,88,788	7	7
		7. Ardhapur	1,69,815	13	11
		8. Bhynsa	1,44,224	6	9
Shorapur.		9. Shahpur	2,39,043	7	9
	Gulbarga.	10. Kurangal	1,34,030	10	9
		11. Seram	1,14,014	4	2
		12. Gurmatkal	1,46,960	7	5
		13. Chincholi	1,60,838	7	6
		14. Narowna (Mahagaon	1,59,030	10	7
Raichur.		15. Yargira	1,65,667	6	1
Medak.		16. Ramaiampeth ...	1,69,056	6	6
Indur.		17. Illareddipeth ...	1,76,767	9	7
		18. Bilauli	1,60,438	11	0
		19. Adlur	2,18,259	5	3
		20. Baswara	1,62,078	11	8
		21. Bichkunda, afterwards Bodhan .	74,889	2	6
	Sarpur Tandur.	22. Sarpur	59,916	9	1
		23. Rajura	42,615	4	0

Districts.	New Districts.	Tahsils.	Amount of Rent-roll. Rs.	a.	p.
Elgandal.		24. Naspur	1,65,389	12	0
		25. Gajvale	3,27,773	6	0
Khammam.		26. Mahadeopur	87,013	3	3
		27. Parkal	1,11,081	6	0
		28. Chirial	1,77,085	2	0
Naigunda.		29. Palancha	73,602	5	9
		30. Suryapeth.....	2,70,416	4	5
	Nagar Karnul.	31. Davarkadara ...	1,44,796	7	7
		32. Koelkunda	1,79,875	10	5
		33. Maktal	1,92,492	4	1
		34. Kalvakurti	1,04,266	2	9
		35. Ibrahim Pattan..	79,701	12	8
		36. Amrabad Patti...	31,564	4	6
		37. Pargi Patti	46,057	2	0
	Atraf Balda (Sarfkhas.)	38. Baghat.....	40,000	0	0

The present Divani Districts.

28. The following are the present Divani districts :—

No.	Name of District.	No. of Talukas.	Gross Land Revenue. H. S. Rs.	District Forest H. S. Rs.	District Abkari. H. S. Rs.	Road Cess. H. S. Rs.	Miscellaneous. H. S. Rs.	Total. H. S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Aurangabad	8	17,24,398	4,848	85,271	6,496	1,297	18,22,330
2	Birh	6	11,36,006	1,205	17,091	11,200	964	11,66,566
3	Parbhani	6	12,52,734	16,535	48,064	12,506	1,850	13,31,749
	Total	20	41,13,138	22,588	1,50,426	30,232	4,111	43,20,125
4	Bidar	5	8,82,034	1,300	29,698	8,640	560	9,22,232
5	Nander	8	14,62,566	5,356	77,175	14,575	3,262	15,62,934
6	Naldrug	3	3,95,073	151	5,227	3,969	248	4,05,268
	Total	16	27,40 273	6,807	1,12,100	27,184	4,070	28,90,434
7	Raichur	5	7,84,298	1,403	93 213	7,989	5,982	8,91 076
8	Lingsugur	4	6,14,144	1,366	40,980	6,266	4,550	6,66 406
9	Shorapur	4	6,75,395	2,641	59,574	6,834	3,669	7,30,113
10	Gulbarga	6	8,18 207	2,214	82,994	7,789	931	9,11,935
	Total	19	28 92 044	7,624	2,66 861	27,769	14,232	32,08,530
11	Indur	9	19,64,135	11,142	2 35,031	19,008	7,486	22,36,802
12	Medak	5	11,76,644	1,248	2 27,941	11,569	1,496	14,21,918
13	Elgandal	8	24,29,120	5,805	2,48,004	24,074	4,116	27,11 119
14	Sarpur Tandur	3	2,33,167	7,101	47,778	2,680	1 861	2,92,590
	Total	25	58,03 086	28,299	7,58,754	57,331	14,959	66,62,129
15	Khammam	9	18,57,912	22,466	2,03,401	17,979	1,706	21,03,404
16	Nalgunda	5	11 32 916	5,734	1,61,061	10,930	2,089	13,12,730
17	Nagar Karnul	10	11 65,897	8,428	2,81,734	12,609	3,094	17,71 762
	Total	24	41,56,725	36,568	6,46,196	41,518	6,889	51,87,896
	Atraf Balda	1	1,94,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,94,242
	Forest Department	...	.....	92,633	.....	.....	.....	92,633
	Grand Total	105	2,01,99,508	1,94,618	19,34,337	1,84,064	44,261	2,25,56,788

Groups of Districts.

29. About three years after *Zilabandi*, in 1284 A.H., it was found expedient to group together the districts into divisions consisting each of three or four districts. A commissioner under the name of *Sadar talukdar* was appointed to each *Simt* or division, to supervise and control the districts under him. The following divisions comprise the districts named below :—

North-Western Division.
Aurangabad.
Birh.
Parbhani.

Western Division.
Bidar.
Nander.
Naldrug.

Southern Division.
Shorapur.
Raichur.
Lingsugur.

Eastern Division.
Nalgunda,
Khammam.

Northern Division.
Medak.
Indur.
Elgandal.

Abolition of the Board of Revenue.

30. The Board of Revenue was abolished on the appointment of Sadar talukdars and was replaced by a *Mahakma-i-Malguzari*, or Head Revenue Office. This office also was abolished in its turn on the appointment of four Ministerial Departments, each under a *Sadar-ul-Miham*, of which the *Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Malguzari* was the chief revenue authority under Government.

IV. Salaries of Revenue Officers.

Salaries of the Revenue Officers.

31. Under the former system of Revenue administration, the salaries of talukdars, *Sadar Naibs*, *Naibs*, and their establishments were neither fixed nor paid by Government. The talukdars were allowed a certain percentage

averaging about 2 annas in the rupee, on account of the expenditure for collection, besides village charges, of which more hereafter, and engaged the services of private individuals who were irresponsible to Government. The talukdars are paid under the present administration, but prior to the re-organisation or establishment of the *Zilabandi* system they were not systematically paid; the salaries of their *Naibs* varied from Rupees 40 to Rupees 70; while *Sadar Naibs'* stood at Rupees 100. At the time of *Zilabandi* three classes of District Officers were established, called first, second, and third talukdars, and each class was sub-divided into three grades. The tahsildars were also divided into four classes, and subsequently a fifth was added. Each taluka in the *Zilabandi* was placed under the charge of a tahsildar.

The following shows a detail of the classes and grades of the above officers:—

1st Talukdars.			2nd Talukdars.			3rd Talukdars.			Tahsildars.			
1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.
1000	800	600	450	400	350	300	250	200	175	150	125	100

Subsequently a 5th Grade of Rupees 80 was added to the Grades of tahsildars.

Incidence of Collection Charges.

32. By this arrangement all the officials, having been appointed as Government Officers, became responsible to the State, and their salaries moreover were considerably augmented. Government also reaped some advantage from this new arrangement financially, since the average expenditure upon Revenue establishments was then fixed at the rate of one anna per rupee, or 6¼ per cent. on the whole, while under the former system two annas or 12½ per cent. had been allowed for the expenditure on collection, &c.

According to the scheme of Mr. Momin Ali (a member of the Revenue Board), the percentage of expenditure on Revenue, Judicial, Police and Medical establishments in the districts was 1 anna and 3 pies per rupee or Rs. 7-13-0 per cent. The items were as follow :—

Grade of District	Revenue.	Establishment Expenditure at the rate of 0-1-3 per rupee.	Annual Expenditure of the Establishment.
1st Grade.	12,00,000	93,750	93,750
2nd do.	10,00,000	78,125	78,125
3rd do.	8,00,000	62,500	62,040

V. Reforms in Village Officers.

Village Officers.

33. Under the former system the hereditary Village Officers had but little to do with village revenue administration. *Shikdars* used to be appointed for each Parganah or group of villages; and *Mahsuldars* in Mahrattwari and *Kamdars* in Telingana were told off to every two or three villages to fix the probable amount and value of the standing crops, called *Anchana*. It had also been their duty to superintend the actual measurement of the grain after threshing and prior to determining the share due to Government and to take charge of the same, as well as to realize certain other cesses due to the State. This was called the *Kamaish* establishment, the employés of which were but poorly paid, although they incurred great responsibilities. As may be expected under these circumstances embezzlements in appraising, measuring and guarding the grain, were of frequent occurrence. The services of this class of Revenue Officials were dispensed with at the time of the re-organisation, and the hereditary Village Officers, Patels and Patwaris were reinstated to manage the revenue affairs of the village. A certain scale was fixed for the payment of their salaries according to the amount of Land Revenue they realised. In the meantime they were reinstated in possession of their Inam lands and quit-rent holdings, when their claim to them was shown to be valid.

VI. Reforms regarding Annual Assessment.

Increase in Rate of Assessment put a stop to.

34. The annual enhancement of the assessment and apportioning the increase of taxation among the cultivators, as was usual under the

former system of Revenue Administration, was altogether done away with. The former talukdars or farmers were very prone to rack-renting. At the annual *Jamabandi* it was their first and foremost duty to ask the villagers what increase they would give for the year. The *Raiats*, as a countermove, used to apply for a decrease in their assessments; after much altercation and possible concessions on both sides a sum in excess of that for the past year was sure to be agreed upon. The practice was abolished altogether. The increase of assessment is not allowed, except when the quantity of land under cultivation is found to be in excess of the amount for which the cultivator is rated, or when there is some other reasonable ground for enhancement.

VII. Reforms in Field Rents.

Rents not to be enhanced.

35. Formerly the talukdars or Government farmers used to break their engagements by enhancing the amount of rent payable by each cultivator, when they happened to find his crops in a flourishing condition at the time of harvest. This practice was altogether prohibited. It was determined that the fixed rates were never to be increased in any case or under any circumstances whatever. Early measures were taken to check this abuse in the Government Notification No. 28 of 1282 Hijri.

VIII. Reforms in the Assessment of Fields.

Assessment per *Bigha* introduced.

36. I have already stated that generally there was no assessment for each field or on each cultivator. The Government agents used to assess a whole village, and it was the duty of the Patels or other head of the village to apportion the assessment among the cultivators. This used to lead to abuses, since they not unfrequently taxed but lightly their own fields and those of their relations and friends, while the rest of the cultivators were taxed more heavily than themselves in consequence of this injustice. No remissions were allowed for the land or portions of field left fallow owing to bad weather or other causes. The full amount of assessment for uncultivated fields was levied on all the cultivators, so as to make up the total assessment of the village. Now, however, this abuse has been completely abolished. The cultivated fields or the cultivators themselves are individually

assessed, and the assessment of any field or portion of it left uncultivated from circumstances beyond the *Raiat's* control is entirely remitted at each annual *Jamabandi*. This system, although somewhat unfavourable to the interests of Government, since the annual remissions have been alarmingly on the increase, is nevertheless highly beneficial to the *Raiats* (upon whose well-being and prosperity the welfare of the State so much depends), since they are no longer taxed for land which they are unable to cultivate.

IX. Measurement of Fields.

Measurement of Fields.

37. According to the new arrangement the fields were to be measured, demarcated and registered, and the assessment regulated according to the number of *Bighas* they contained. The cultivators were granted proprietary possessions of their holdings. It was ordered in 1276 Fasli, that all the holdings of the cultivators, which have been in their possession up to 1275 Fasli, should be measured by a standard chain of 10 yards and the area converted into uniform *Bighas* of 6 by 6 chains or in other words 3,600 square yards. Each cultivator was also to be granted a *Kowl* for a period of three years. If upon measurement the land was found to exceed the amount entered in the village registers, the cultivator was not to be held liable for arrears of taxes. If, on the other hand, the taxation had been in excess of the amount of registered land, the *Raiat* had no claim for reimbursement. No increase or decrease in the assessment determined by actual measurement was to have any retrospective effect. The annual assessment was to be fixed according to the average payments of the past ten years.

X. Relinquishment of Land.

Relinquishment of Land.

38. Formerly the cultivators were not allowed to relinquish possession of their fields under any circumstances; under the present system they have full liberty to do so. They are only required to fill their deed of relinquishment one full month prior to the commencement of the rainy season.

XI. Classification of Land.

Classification of Land

39. At the same time attempts were made to assess the different qualities of lands according to their fertility. The cultivated lands

were divided into (1) Dry and (2) Wet. The Dry was sub-divided into four classes, viz.:—

1 *Regar.*
2 *Masab.*
3 *Barad.*
4 *Milva.*

and the Wet into three, viz.:—

1 Lands irrigated by rivers.
2 Lands irrigated by tanks.
3 Garden lands.

There was a separate rate of assessment fixed for each kind of soil.

XII. Reforms in Assessment.

Annual Assessment.

40. Formerly the *Jamabandi* was made at each harvest, a practice which caused no little inconvenience, since they were not allowed to reap the standing crops before the *Jamabandi* officer had inspected them. Now, however, *Jamabandi* occurs but once a year, and the cultivator is at perfect liberty to dispose of his crops as may be most profitable to him.

XIII. Reforms Regarding the Realization of Revenue.

Revenue Instalments.

41. Formerly the Government dues were realized at the time of each harvest. The cultivators were not allowed to remove the standing crop to a threshing-floor, nor to dispose of it to any buyer, until the Government revenue had first been paid, or a *Sahukari Chitthi* for its payment had been given. Now, however, there is no restraint whatever on the cultivator disposing of the proceeds of his harvest, and the Government Revenue is realized by the payment of fixed instalments. In 1285 Hijri=1278 Fasli, the instalments were fixed as follows:—

Month.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Tabi.
Azur	2 annas.	.....	.....
Deh	6 ,,	.....	.....
Bahman	8 ,,	2 annas.	.....
Asfandur	.....	6 ,,	2 annas.
Farwardi	.....	8 ,,	6 ,,
Ardibahisht	.....	.....	8 ,,

These instalments were revised in 1292 Hijri=1285 Fasli, as follows:—

For Telingana.

Month of Azur	3	annas.
,, Deh	3	,,
,, Ardibahisht	4	,,
,, Amardad	6	,,

For Mahrattwari.

Month of Azur	4	annas.
,, Bahman	8	,,
,, Farwardi	4	,,

From 1290 F. only two instalments, *i.e.*, 15th Deh and 15th Farwardi were fixed for those talukas in Mahrattwari in which Survey and Settlement have been effected. [*Vide* Revenue Minister's Circular No. 39, 1297 A.H.]

XIV. Takdama.

42. The infamous practice known as *Takdama*, by which the *Raiats* were compelled to advance a portion of the revenue under pain of being refused permission to harvest their standing crops was also swept away.

Takdama.

XV. Batai and Guddam.

43. The *Batai* system of fixing the Government assessment prevailed in the Telingana districts, where revenue was realized in kind. The *Anchana* and *Nail* necessary for the *Batai* system has already been fully described, as one under which the Government was nearly always the loser. Its worst feature, however, was the practice commonly called *Guddam* (*Guddam* means force or compulsion). Under the arrangement the Government share of grain was sold to the village *Kaumtis* at certain arbitrary rates fixed by the Government itself, and therefore at a rate highly profitable to the treasury.

Division of the Crop between the Cultivator and the Government.

The cultivators of Telingana had found the *Batai* system most favourable to themselves, and hence on its being abolished and cash payment substituted in its place, they were very reluctant to accept the new arrangement, finding they would be losers by the change. They were assured, however, that in case of drought,

failure of the tanks, or other causes beyond their control, they would not be compelled to pay the full amount, and that their annual assessments would in part be remitted.

The injurious effects of the *Batai* System.

44. The defects of the *Batai* system, injurious alike to the cultivators and the Government, were described by His Excellency the Prime Minister in a memorandum sent to the Famine Commission in February 1879. His words were to this effect, and are well worthy of careful consideration :—

" The *Batai* or payment-in-kind system is a vicious one in many ways and injurious both to the State and the cultivator.

" The following reasons may be given among others :—

" (1) A tenant, whose rent is fixed in kind, has no inducement to improve the quantity or quality of his produce, inasmuch as he is aware that, whatever may be the turn-out on his labour and outlay, the State will step in for a moiety of it, and thus deprive him of the full reward of his extra trouble. Add to this the responsibility that is thrown on the State, to take care that the field is actually put under cultivation, even to the extent of giving the tenant advances of money, if necessary, in order to protect its own interests from suffering, owing either to the unwillingness or inability of the cultivator to secure an out-turn.

" (2) Under this system many hindrances are placed in the way of cultivation, most discouraging to the cultivator. Thus, for instance, the State cannot permit the fields to be harvested and the produce removed, until security has been obtained for its share of the out-turn. Fixed money payments render such precautions unnecessary, and the cultivator is left free to do what he likes with his harvest.

" (3) As the estimates under this system are made by experts on the standing crops, it must often happen that the actual out-turn of corn, after it has been harvested and winnowed, is less than the quantity estimated, and as the Government share is calculated upon the previous estimates, the cultivator has to be satisfied with a smaller share than is fairly his due.

" (4) A further loss accrues to the cultivator on the measurement of the shares taken as rent. The custom was to measure

out one *pailí* over and above the quantity due. This went to swell the Government share, to the detriment of the tenants.

"(5) The task of estimating standing crops, and measuring out the share due as rent, was necessarily performed by petty officers, on salaries of ten or twelve Rupees per month, who together with the Patels and Patwaris, from the nature of their duties, found frequent occasion to interfere with the affairs of the cultivators. Thus the door to malversation was kept constantly open, and it was always in the power of these officers to benefit themselves at the expense either of the State or the cultivator.

"(6) When rent was received in kind, great watchfulness was obviously necessary to protect the standing crops and the Government share of produce when measured out.

"(7) A fall in prices entailed certain loss to the State, and an equal risk of loss by waste or damage if the grain was kept in store pending a rise of prices.

"(8) When prices fell at harvest time, it was found necessary to resort to the practice called *Guddam* in order to get rid of the stock in hand. This consisted in compelling the Banias and well-to-do cultivators to buy the stock off the hands of Government at a rate advantageous to the State, and pay up in the best manner they could, necessarily entailing much hardship on the people.

"(9) When the *Batai* system prevailed and lion's share of the produce fell to the State, leaving little margin for future outlays to the cultivator, it obviously devolved on the State to make advances of money (*Takavi*) in order to keep cultivation going, and part of these moneys necessarily stuck to the hands of the Havildars, Patels, and Patwaris, through whom they were distributed.

"No purpose in such a case would obviously be served by setting of sums meant to be given as *Takavi* against arrears of revenue, since the cultivator would be none the better for enjoying the privilege of being indebted to the State when it does not enable him to cultivate his fields.

"I had not to wait for the larger experience of my present office to become aware of these evils of the payment-in-kind system, for I remember having always felt dissatisfied with myself, when in

1848 A.D. my uncle entrusted to my administrative charge the portion of Telingana yielding over fifteen lakhs of revenue, then recently removed from under the supervision of Mr. Dighton, and I had to work the system, and listen to complaints arising from it. I was specially alive to the evils of the practice known as *Guddam* and the oppression and high-handed proceedings which it entailed, but my experience was not large enough to enable me to find a substitute for it, free from the evils which I could not fail to perceive.

"The above considerations are, I believe, sufficient to show the evil consequences of the *Batai* or payment-in-kind system, both as regards the State and the cultivator. The substitution of cash payments for *Batai* is obviously free from these evils. The cultivator is no longer at the mercy of a number of petty officials at each succeeding harvest; he is no longer, as before, liable to constant oppression and petty tyranny. He is free to harvest his crops when he chooses, and dispose of it as seems best to him The State is enabled to effect a considerable saving by the reduction of the large number of petty officials employed under the former system, and the extra watchmen that had often to be engaged for the protection of standing crops and the State share of the produce before it could be disposed of."*

XVI. Improvements on the Condition of the Raiat.

Pattis.

45. Every *Patti* or contribution formerly extorted from the unfortunate *Raiats*, under various pretences, has now happily been abolished, and the system of rack-renting, practiced by the Revenue farmers and talukdars, is now a story of the past. *Raiat* now pays nothing beyond his share of the revenue, as justly assessed, and the only additional charge for which he is held liable is a trifling cess for the maintenance of village roads, amounting to but one per cent. of the total assessment.

Ayapatti.

46. The *Ayapatti* or village service cess is not levied for Government purposes. The *Raiats* formerly used to pay the village officers in kind out of the produce of their fields in lieu of the services of the Patels, Patwaris, &c. When, however, it became apparent

* *Vide* Parliamentary Papers, Proceedings of Famine Commission, and Selected Evidence, Appendix II., pp. 78, 79, 1882.

that the village officials were addicted to extortion and to oppressing the *Raiats*, it was found preferable to commute these dues into cash payments, and Government undertook to realize them together with the Land Revenue and to credit them separately under the head of "Village Service Funds," which amounts to one anna per rupee or $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the total assessment. The system was copied from the Madras rules of revenue administration, and was introduced into this country the year after the Madras Act IV. of 1864 came into force.

Rates of Payments of Village Officers.

47. The rate of payments to the village officers disbursed out of the one anna per rupee levied for the village service fund is as follows :—

Patwaris.....	2 pies.
Revenue Patels	2 ,,
Police Patels	2 ,,
Talaris	2 ,,
Dheirs	4 ,,

Lately this fund was abolished in the North-Western and Western Divisions, as the remuneration received by village officials from the Government Treasury, upon a fixed scale, as above referred to, was deemed amply sufficient. These divisions, it should be explained, belong to Mahrattwari, where there are only two harvests in the year. The duties of the village officers are therefore much lighter than those of their brothers in the Telingana districts, where four crops are harvested annually and innumerable tanks and irrigation channels have to be attended to.

XVII. Prosperity of the State Cultivators.

Prosperity of the State Cultivators

48. On the whole, therefore, it is apparent that the condition of the *Raiat* has been most materially improved, by the many concessions granted in his favour. These concessions, though separately they may seem of but small and trifling importance, yet in the aggregate make all the difference between prosperous or straitened circumstances. Among these benefits, by which the cultivators have profited, may be mentioned the exemption from taxation of the land attached to their houses, the freedom of fallow land from Government assessment, the prohibition of attachments of their household utensils or implements

of husbandry, and the proprietary right to their holdings conferred upon them. In short, never under any previous administration has so much been attempted to promote the welfare and prosperity of the cultivators, nor have previous attempts ever been rewarded by such well-merited signs of success as have attended the present administration which has manifestly recognized the truth of the political aphorism that the greatest prosperity of the agricultural class is the greatest prosperity of the State.

SECTION THIRD.

Introduction of the Revenue Survey.

Origin of the Survey.

49. Prior to the year 1263 Fasli the annual settlement was made not on principles of Survey, but according to the talukdars' or farmers' whims and fancies; and each Parganah or village was assessed in a lump sum. It was the duty of the Patels and Patwaris to apportion the amount fixed on their village among the cultivators, trying to make their own and their brethren's shares as light as possible. Thus a few cultivators escaped with light assessment and the majority was ground down with heavy exactions and impoverishments. In 1263 Fasli, when His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung was appointed Divan or Prime Minister, this pernicious custom was abandoned. The State then undertook to deal directly with the *Raiats*, entering into engagments with them under the *Raiatwari* system. Payments in kind were put a stop to and replaced by cash rents. It was now discovered by the Revenue Officers who were responsible to Government that a *Raiatwari* settlement was imperfect and could not fairly be made without a knowledge of the exact limits of the fields, their area and the nature and quality of the soil; the information found in the Patwaris' records being unreliable, and the assessments based on them consequently unjust and pressing on the poor cultivators. Government first tried to remedy these evils by having some talukas surveyed by Patwaris, who made matters still worse, and it was found expedient to introduce a regular Survey and Settlement. Consequently, in 1285 Fasli=1875 A.D., operations were first commenced on a small scale and a few villages of the taluka of Pattan were taken in hand as an experimental measure. The work was com-

menced under the personal supervision of Moulavi Syed Mahdi Ali as *Nazim Bandobast* or Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Extension of Survey Operations.

50. The experiment having succeeded, the operations were gradually extended to the whole taluka. In the succeeding years the number of establishments increased to six and were placed under the general supervision of a Divisional Superintendent of Survey and Settlement. He was assisted by six assistants, each of whom had the direct charge of an establishment. He was further assisted by a Deputy Superintendent to whom was entrusted the supervision over the accounts, stores, mapping and printing branches.

Principles of the Survey.

51. At the outset survey operations were commenced in some villages on the principles prevailing in the North-Western Provinces, and in others on those in vogue in the Bombay Presidency. After actual trial it was found that the system of the Bombay Presidency was more suited to the country, and the principles to be followed here were based on those laid down in the joint Survey Report drawn up by Mr. Goldsmid and Lieutenant (afterwards Major) Sir George Wingate, K.C.S.I. The definition and demarcation of fields, the settlement of boundary disputes, the classification of soil, the interior regulation of surveys and the administration of settlement were to be regulated by these principles. In this system a field is the unit of survey, as the success of settlement under the *Raiatwari* system depends entirely on the correct measurement of fields and on the facilities afforded for identifying them.

Measurement.

52. The measurement is conducted on the principles obtaining in the adjoining British provinces by Cross Staff and 33 feet chain. The village maps are got up on the scale of 20 chains to an inch. The acre is the standard of measurement. At first the *Bigha* was adopted as the standard, but fearing that the maps prepared by the Revenue Survey would not correspond with the trigonometrical survey maps, the *Bigha* was replaced by the acre. With the measurement boundary marks are fixed by contractors on the cultivated lands at the expense of the cultivators,

whilst the expense of those constructed on waste lands is defrayed by Government. All lands, whether cultivated or waste, are divided into fields of certain extent prescribed in the joint Survey Report. Tests are taken by the theodolite, and the slight differences between original measurements and tests are not taken into consideration. But if the difference happens to be large, the field is re-measured.

Classification.

53. The principles laid down in the joint Survey Report abovementioned for the classification of fields which follows survey at an interval of one or two years, are strictly adhered to. Great care is taken to preserve uniformity in the standard of valuation by the different classing parties and constant tests are taken by the Superintending Officers in order to ensure the correctness of the work performed by each classer. The classification is carried out field by field and the system enjoins that each field should be minutely examined.

Settlement.

54. After the survey and classification operations of a taluka have been completed, the Divisional Superintendent proposes new rates to be introduced into it. In making these proposals the Superintendent has to pay special attention to the rules laid down in the joint Report for the guidance of the Settlement Officers. For this purpose "the extent of country to be assessed at uniform rates" is determined, and in doing this particular attention is paid to climate, proximity of markets, agricultural skill of the people and the condition of the cultivators. Besides these there are some other circumstances which demand the Superintendent's attention before arranging villages into groups. "The relative values of the fields of each village having been determined from the classification of soils, the command of water for irrigation or other extrinsic circumstances," the villages are "arranged into groups according to climate, markets, &c.," and then "the absolute amount of assessment to be levied from the whole" is determined "by an examination and comparison of the Annual Revenue Settlements of as many previous years as the data may be procurable." The term of Settlement is the same as in British Territories, *i.e.*, 30 years.

Progress of Survey.

55. About the beginning of 1287 F. Survey operations were extended to the Western Division and placed under the direct supervision of a Superintendent who was supplied with a deputy to look after the despatch of official business. Two of the measuring establishments hitherto working in the North-Western Division were transferred to the Western Division and two more were added to commence operations in the Division.

Survey started in Medak and Lingsugur.

56. In 1287 Fasli Survey operations were started in the district of Medak and placed under the general control of the Sadar talukdar, who was henceforth called the Survey Commissioner for the Northern Division. In this Division two establishments were started and placed under the direct charge of two Assistant Superintendents. In the following year operations were commenced in the Lingsugur district also, and the Sadar talukdar of the Southern Division, who was henceforth to be the Survey Commissioner for the Division in addition to his substantive appointment, was entrusted with its general supervision. There were no Superintendents of Survey in these two divisions, nor were there any classifying establishments.

Variation in the Strength of the Department.

57. The total strength of the department, excluding office establishments, as it stood on the 31st of Shahrivar 1289 and 1290 Fasli, is given below :—

Commissioners	3
Assistant	1
Superintendents	2
Deputy Superintendents	2
Assistant Superintendents of measuring establishments	10
Sub-Assistants	10
Assistants in charge of classing establishments	5
Sub-Assistants in charge of classing establishments	5
Measurers	135
Classers	258

One of the three Commissioners is the Revenue Secretary to Government. He has one assistant who is on tour the whole season. He is provided with an establishment of Persian and Mahratti clerks to carry on correspondence with the Superintendents and the Commissioner. The other Commissioners are also supplied with suitable establishments. Besides the classing and measuring establishments the Assistants have one or two *Karkuns* to prepare pay-bills and carry on correspondence, and the Superintendents are provided with regular office establishments of Persian and Mahratti clerks, learners and peons.

Duties.

58. The Assistants supervise closely every detail of Survey operations. They regularly test the work in the field, and no work is accepted as trustworthy unless it has stood such test satisfactorily. The Superintendent has, besides the general control of Survey and classification, to propose the rates of assessment, for which he is provided with a separate establishment. These proposals are submitted to the Government through the Settlement Commissioner and the Revenue Minister, and are introduced when approved of and sanctioned by the Government. The Revenue Secretary to Government being the Settlement Commissioner, there is no necessity of scrutinising the proposals again in the Secretariat.

Revenue Survey School.

59. Difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining the services of trained men for the Survey. Mr. Mahdi Ali, the then Commissioner, proposed to Government the establishment of a school for training men. This proposal having been sanctioned, in the middle of 1286 Fasli, a school was established at Hyderabad where a theoretical knowledge of the works was imparted to the pupils, who were generally selected from the nobility and well-to-do classes of the City. After five months from the date of opening, the school was placed under the superintendence of a survey official sent for from Aurangabad. The school was then divided into five classes and the principles of Survey in the Mahratti language were imparted to the pupils, some of whom held scholarships. After they had obtained a considerable theoretical knowledge, the pupils were sent to the spot to gain a practical knowledge of the working

of the Revenue Survey. Before being admitted into service these students were required to pass an examination conducted under the superintendence of the Revenue *Sadar-ul-Miham*. This measure proved successful, and the school proved a good feeder to the Department. Passed students were admitted into the service as assistants and sub-assistants. From the opening of the school there was only one examination held before the Revenue Minister in which 35 candidates were sent up, all of whom were successful, and were engaged as assistants and sub-assistants in the service of the Government. Besides these there were other pupils who obtained certificates of proficiency from the Superintendent of the school and were employed by the Government in the Survey and Boundary Settlement Departments. The school was closed in the year 1287 Fasli.

Description of Boundary Disputes.

60. In connection with Survey and Settlement must be mentioned the settlement of boundary disputes of long standing which has been effected by the Survey Department in the districts of Aurangabad, Birh and Parbhani. These disputes have, for centuries, been a continuous source of quarrels among the *Raiats* of the villages in which they existed, and of trouble to Government officers of the districts concerned. While Survey operations were going on, the officers of the Department came across these disputes without a settlement of which it was impossible to prepare village and taluka maps. They were thus obliged to try to arrive at a speedy settlement of these disputes before they could show the results of their labour. The disputes they had to deal with were of two descriptions:—1st those between Jagir and Government villages, and 2nd those between Government villages only. It was easy enough to decide disputes of the second class, as the records required, being Government papers, were easily obtainable. Much difficulty had to be contended against in the settlement of disputes between Jagirdars and the Government. The Jagirdars generally annex large portions of Government lands and refuse to appear with their records and witnesses when called upon. Sometimes they try to put off the matter by excuses, and if they appear, they generally leave their records behind and the matter is put off again for sometime; and even when they appear with their evidence, &c., and the matter in dispute is decided, they will, with difficulty,

allow the erection of boundary marks on their lands. "Such disputes," says Moulavi Mahdi Ali in his Memorandum on the Revenue Survey Department, 1285 to 1291 Fasli, "not only entail a loss on Government, but occasionally lead to bloodshed, and criminal cases also arise from the same causes."

Decisions in favour of Jagirdars ordered to be submitted for Government sanction

61. The number of cases decided by the officials of the Survey Department will be given hereafter, but the Commissioner says that the work was much delayed by the orders issued some two years ago by the Revenue Minister (*Vide* Circular No. 17 of 1294 Hijri) to the effect that, if disputes in which Government village was on one side and a Jagir one on the other, decision was passed in favour of the Jagirdar, the Superintendent's decision with the whole proceedings of the case was to be submitted to Government for sanction. These papers were transmitted through the Revenue Minister's office, where they were either returned for further enquiry or delayed for months, pending various explanations which were called for.

Disputes between Jagirdars and Government.

62. It was remarked by the Revenue Minister, in 1298 Hijri, that the boundary officers were in the habit of giving over the whole, or a considerable portion of the disputed lands to the Jagirdars, notwithstanding there being no proof in their favour or there being equivalent proofs against their claim. At present the Government orders on the subject are to the effect that, when the Jagirdars fail to adduce any evidence in their favour, the disputed land should be decided in the favour of Government, (*Vide* Circular No. VI. of 1298.) The orders on this head appear judicious enough. All the lands belong to Government, except the portions of them alienated to the Jagirdar. The *onus probandi* of such alienation is therefore on the Jagirdar. The above order of Government does not relate to a case in which the Jagirdars are in actual possession of the land in dispute, as possession is nine points of the law. Under these circumstances the case is to be tried on its merits.

Circular No. VI. of 1288 A. H.

63. I do not think the Government order, contained in Circular No. 6 of 1288 Hijri, issued by the Revenue Minister, is correctly translated at page 30 of the aforesaid Memorandum, which runs as follows:—

"At present the orders of the Government are that, where the evidence is conflicting on both sides, no benefit is to accrue to the Jagirdar from it, but that all the land in dispute is to be given to the Government."

There is a vast difference between *no evidence on one side*, and *conflicting evidences on both sides*.

Separate Boundary Settlement Department.

64. When Survey operations were commenced in the Western Division, and it was found that numerous boundary disputes existed there, it was considered expedient to organise a separate department for the settlement of boundary disputes. Consequently a settlement officer was appointed with about seven assistants under him. The work of this Department was delayed by some Jagirdars who defied the orders of the Government officials, although there were others who helped in the settlement of cases and the carrying out of decisions. The head of the Department also was not strict in carrying out orders, and the work done has by no means come up to the expectation of Government.

SECTION FOURTH.

Reclamation of Waste and *Banjar* Lands and Repopulation of Deserted Villages.

Deserted Villages in 1848 A.D.

65. No records are forthcoming to show the number of deserted villages before or in the year 1263 Fasli in the Divani teritory. There is however an allusion to the topic in Dr. Bradley's report written in 1848 A.D. (1258 Fasli). It is about the single taluka of Pattan, but it will enable us to form a rough idea of what the state of the country was before the present administration. Dr. Bradley says "out of 152 villages composing the Sircar there are 34 depopulated villages; 6 villages had been without inhabitants for upwards of one hundred years and 2 for twice that period, those remaining unpopulated date generally from the unquiet times that ushered in the present century; and famine and pestilence consummated the dire evils that had previously been inflicted by roving bands of freebooters, the effects of these calamities remaining to the present day." There are now only 17 deserted villages in the taluka, nine having been repopulated during the last 24 years.

Causes of Depopulation.

66. These elements of destruction were followed by the State anarchy and mal-administration which it is needless again to refer to, as the subject has been dwelt upon in more than one Chapter of this work. Suffice it here to say that, having been oppressed by the farmers and Zamindars and others, who could take advantage of the pernicious system of farming the revenues then prevailing, the people in general and the cultivators in particular, abandoned their hereditary estates and villages, fled from the country, and settled themselves wherever they could find protection and ease. Thus numbers of villages were left without an inhabitant and large tracts of the country remained uncultivated. The evil system continued to affect the country till 1263 Fasli, when His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., assuming charge of the Divanship, put an end to it.

Cultivation of Waste Lands.

67. It was displaced by the *Raiatwari* system simultaneously with which proprietary (*Mirasdari*) rights were also established. The people began to look upon their fields as their own property, and the improvement of cultivation was the necessary consequence. They began to feel inclined to take up waste lands for cultivation and to repopulate deserted villages.

Repopulation of Deserted Villages.

68. Under the present Government, special rules have been framed and leases offered on favourable terms to those who undertake to cultivate lands lying waste for long periods and to repopulate deserted villages. The consequence is that out of the 1860 deserted villages in the Northern and Eastern Divisions at the outset of the present administration, 799 have been repopulated up to the year 1290 Fasli.

Waste Lands.

Waste Land Rules.

69. It was in 1288 Hijri that rules were framed for the settlement of waste (or uncultivated) lands. According to these rules waste lands were divided into two classes, viz :—

I. Waste lands which have no marks of fields left in them.

II. Waste lands having marks of fields left in them.

Leases of Waste Lands.

70. According to the rules, leases were to be issued for a period of 30 years and for patches of grounds not exceeding 1,000 *Bighas* at the following rates :—

Period.	1st Class Waste Land.	2nd Class Waste Land.
1st Year	$\frac{1}{8}$ of the Full Revenue	No. Assessment.
2nd do.	$\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.	$\frac{1}{8}$ of the Full Revenue.
3rd do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.	$\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.
4th do.	$\frac{3}{4}$ do. do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.
5th do.	Full Amount of Assessment.	$\frac{3}{4}$ do. do.
6th do.	do. do.	Full Assessment.

These rates were no doubt favourable, and were fixed by a reference to the average amount of revenues paid for ten years past by the cultivators of the adjoining villages for land of similar quality.

Revised Rules.

71. These rules were revised in 1292 Hijri, when waste lands were divided into four classes as below:—

I. Lands uncultivated from three to five years.

II. Lands lying uncultivated for more than five to seven years.

III. Lands lying uncultivated from seven to ten years.

IV. Lands uncultivated from eleven to twenty years.

Remissions.

72. According to the provisions of the revised rules $\frac{1}{4}$ of the assessment was to be remitted for the first year on lands of the first class, and $\frac{1}{2}$ on those of the second. On lands of the third class $\frac{3}{4}$ of the assessment was to be remitted in the first, $\frac{1}{2}$ in the second, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in the third year. No assessment was to be levied on the 4th class during the first year. In the second year the rate of assessment on these lands was to be one rupee per *Nattan* (of 9 *Bighas*), in the third year 2 rupees per *Nattan*, in the fourth year 5 rupees per *Nattan*. From the seventh year the assessment was to be levied in full. Every fraction of a *Nattan* was to be considered as a *Nattan*. The lessee was declared to be the sole proprietor of the land included in his lease so long as he paid the Government dues, with power to transfer the land.

Rules for *Banjar* lands.
Banjar lands classified.

73. In 1288 Hijri, when the rules for waste lands were first framed, rules were also compiled for *Banjar* lands, or lands which have been

out of cultivation for so long a period that it is very difficult to render them cultivable. These were divided into two sorts :—

I. Lands covered with small *Jhari* or stunted shrubs.

II. Lands covered with big *Jhari* or dense jungle, or with vegetation, trees or brushes.

Assessment on *Banjar* lands taken up for cultivation.

74. The rules provided that no assessment was to be levied on the eighth portion of the field of the first description and $\frac{1}{4}$ of that of the second description, *i.e.*, this much of the field was to be left free of assessment to the lessee or one who undertakes the cultivation. The leases for such lands extended to 40 years; for the first two years, no assessment was to be levied at all, in the next two years, *i.e.*, third and fourth year, one eighth of the whole assessment; in the fifth year, a quarter; in the sixth year $\frac{1}{2}$; and in the seventh year $\frac{3}{4}$ of the full assessment was to be levied. In the eighth year full assessment was to be levied and was to continue till the expiry of the lease.

Waste Land of the Second Class.

75. The second description of fields were not to be assessed for the first three years. During the fourth, fifth and sixth years they were to be assessed $\frac{1}{8}$ of the full assessment, in the seventh and eighth year $\frac{1}{4}$, ninth and tenth year $\frac{1}{2}$, eleventh year $\frac{3}{4}$, and twelfth year the full assessment which was to continue during the whole remaining term of the lease.

Banjar rules revised.

76. Subsequently these rules were revised when *Banjar* was defined as land left uncultivated for more than twelve years.

Classification revised.

It was divided into two classes :—

I. Lands uncultivated for more than twenty years up to thirty years.

II. Lands uncultivated for upwards of thirty years.

Assessment revised.

77. Provisions for granting leases were also revised as follows :—

For the first class there was no assessment for the first two years, in the third year 1 rupee was levied on each *Nagar* of 18 *Bighas*, in the fourth year 2 rupees, in the fifth year 3 rupees, in the sixth year 4 rupees, and in the seventh year 5 rupees on a *Na-*

gar. From the eighth year till the end of the lease, full assessment was to be levied.

For the second class of *Banjar* lands there was to be no assessment for the first three years.

From the fourth up to the ninth year the rate was to increase annually by one rupee per *Nagar*, every fraction of a *Nagar* was to be accounted as a full *Nagar*.

Deserted Villages.

78. In 1292 A.H. (1882 A.D.) a regular code of rules was compiled in connection with the deserted villages and circulated for the information of the public.

Rules for Deserted Villages.

According to these rules the deserted villages were divided into two classes as follows :—

I. Villages in which the amount of cultivated land was very little as compared with the uncultivated area.

II. Villages in which there was no cultivation at all.

79. Leases for these villages were to be granted for a term of thirty years, and the *Watan* of Pateli or rights and perquisites appertaining to the Patel of a village were to be given to the lessee undertaking to repopulate the village. The revenue management of the village was to be entrusted to the lessee, while the collection of the Abkari dues, as well as the Police, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction were to be carried out through Government officials of the taluka to which the village belonged. No assessment was to be levied from the villages of the second class, but in the case of those that fell under the first category the amount to be levied was not to exceed that which used to be realized heretofore. After three years the assessment was to be fixed according to the extent of cultivation. At first these rules were introduced into the district of Elgandal and the sub-district of Sarpur Tandur, where there were 212 and 917 deserted villages respectively. Subsequently, however, they were extended to two more districts, Indur and Khammam, where the number of such villages was 148 and 277 respectively.

Leases of Deserted Villages.

CHAPTER V.

Administration of the Divani (Government) Land for 1290 Fasli (1880-81).

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIVANI (GOVERNMENT) LAND FOR 1290 FASLI (1880-81).

SECTION FIRST.

Jamabandi.

General.

1. Information regarding the land revenue system and other matters appertaining to the revenue administration has been given in the foregoing chapter. The present chapter deals with only the land revenue administration for the year 1290 Fasli, commencing 11th August 1880 and ending 10th August 1881.

Land Revenue.

2. The land revenue of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions consists of (1) *Raiatwari* or assessment paid by peasant proprietors on their holdings, (2) *Pan Makta* or quit-rent on villages held on favourable permanent tenure, (3) *Peishkash*, (4) Miscellaneous demands, and (5) *Chauth* of Jagirs or fixed amount levied from certain Jagirdars.

Raiatwari.

Territorial changes.

3. There have been no territorial changes in the districts and talukas, but in *Raiatwari* villages there were a few variations. There were 20 villages struck off the list of Government villages on their being given over to the Jagirdars and 19 villages were resumed from Jagirs.

Number of *Pattas*.

4. In the number of the *Pattas* or principal cultivators holding *Pattas* from Government there was an increase of 11,561 due chiefly to the sub-division of existing holdings as well as the formation of fresh ones from lands newly taken up:—

Number of *Pattas* in	1289	Fasli	.....	4,66,899
Do. do.	1290	,,	.....	4,78,460

Raiatwari Settlement.

5. The *Raiatwari* settlement or *Jamabandi* is the deducting from the assessments of the last year of :—

(1) lands given up,
and adding
(2) lands brought under cultivation,
and again deducting therefrom
(3) annual remissions of waste,
and adding
(4) items classed miscellaneous.

Each of these items will hereafter be noticed in order.

Raiats' holdings.

6. The *Raiats'* holdings at the annual settlement for the last two years were as follows :—

Years.	Dry.		Wet.		Total net demand.		Add annual remissions.	Total holdings.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.
1288...	1,04,69,971	1,08,45,397	4,84,272	63,37,419	1,09,54,243	1,71,82,816	10,57,755	1,09,54,243	1,82,40,571
1289...	1,02,11,546	1,07,25,454	5,21,837	53,92,249	1,07,33,383	1,61,17,703	22,76,606	1,07,33,383	1,83,94,309

Lands given up.

7. The total amount of last year's holdings was 1,07,33,383 acres assessed at Rs. 1,83,94,309. Out of this 10,37,563 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 16,15,552 were given up during the year 1290 F. for various reasons. In the previous years, the amount of land given up was as follows :—

Years.	Lands given up.	
	Extent.	Assessment.
1289 Fasli	15,95,774	22,86,104
1288 ,, ...	5,82,885	11,90,506
1287 ,, ...	2,87,812	8,21,833
1286 ,, ...	4,94,444	24,04,112

Percentage of lands given up.

8. The percentage of land given up this year on the holdings of last year and that on the assessments thereon is 9·6 and 8·7 respectively. In the last year it was 14·6 and 12·5 respectively.

Causes of lands given up.

9. Every *raiat* is at liberty to throw up any portion of his holdings. The lands given up are mostly dry lands. Wet lands given up, though small in extent, are of a considerable assessment. The following figures show the acres and assessments of the dry and wet lands given up during 1290, 1289 and 1288 Fasli:—

	Dry.		Wet.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1290 ...	10,04,083	10,65,458	... 33,480	5,37,286
1289 ...	15,51,801	17,48,800	... 43,973	5,37,304
1288 ...	5,50,101	7,51,174	... 32,784	4,39,332

Heads under which lands are given up.

10. The lands given up during the year are distributed under the following important heads:—

	Heads.	Assessment.
I.	Transferred from one cultivator to another	5,37,206
II.	Lands removed from *Jamabandi*...	4,11,911
III.	Lands voluntarily relinquished ...	2,48,835
IV.	Revision of assessment and deficit discovered in measurement.....	2,37,583
V. (1)	Lands left waste owing to death of cultivators	65,163
(2)	Lands left waste owing to the impoverishment of cultivators.	33,979
(3)	Lands left waste owing to the desertion of cultivators.....	20,526

Transfer of land.

11. (I) The first and most important item of Rs. 5,37,206 is not actually a decrease, but only a transfer of land from one *raiat* to another. Lands thus shown as decrease in this statement are shown again in the statement of lands taken up under the head of "Transfer of land from one *raiat* to another," where a similar item of Rs. 5,36,741 appears.

Lands removed from *Jamabandi*.

(II.) The next item of Rs. 4,11,911 is on account of land either (1) made over to Jagirdars, Maktadars, Inamdars, or (2) transferred to another district. Out of this sum an amount of Rs. 1,22,024 belongs to the first, and the rest to the second description. This latter will again appear in the statement of lands taken up, together with lands received from Jagirdars, &c.

Lands relinquished.

(III.) The third item of Rs. 2,48,835 is on account of the relinquishment made by the cultivators and before the commencement of the monsoon.

Revision of assessment and deficit discovered in measurement.

(IV.) The decrease effected by the revision of assessment is not a decrease of land like the one foregoing, but only a decrease in assessment owing to the revision of the same. This decrease amounts to Rs. 1,95,960. The decrease on account of deficit discovered in land by remeasurement amounted to Rs. 41,623.

Lands left waste.

V. (1) The fifth item of decrease of Rs. 65,163 is on account of lands left waste by the death of cultivators. But such lands ought to be made over to another *raiat* after the demise of the former or the Government dues must be recovered from the standing crops, if any. The amount of decrease, however, is not much.

(2) This item of decrease in land assessed at Rs. 33,979 is on account of the inability of the cultivators to cultivate the land through poverty. The land ought to have been made over to other cultivators, if there was sufficient time for the purpose of cultivation.

(3) This item of decrease is Rs. 20,526 on account of land left waste owing to the desertion of the cultivators, that is, their relinquishing their holdings without giving notice in due time.

On the whole, the year 1290 Fasli has been more favourable in respect of lands given up than the previous one, *i.e.*, 1289 Fasli, which was itself worse than 1288 Fasli.

Dry and wet lands.

12. Most of the lands given up lie in Aurangabad, Bidar, and Naldrug, and their extents were 2,26,642, 1,12,214, and 2,31,770 acres

respectively. These were either voluntarily relinquished or transferred from one *raiat* to another. Their assessments are Rs. 2,08,550, Rs. 1,48,847, and Rs. 1,61,584 respectively.

Lands given up in Telingana.

13. Wet lands given up are chiefly confined to the Telingana districts in the Northern, Eastern, and Western Divisions, *viz.*, Indur, Elgandal, Khammam, Nalgunda, and Naldrug; their extents are 5,974, 4,578, 5,143, 3,251, and 3,813 acres assessed at Rs. 2,43,105, 55,107, 65,412, 38,481, and 12,653 respectively. These relinquishments owe their origin in Indur to transfer of land, revision of assessment, and lands given up in Jagirs; in Elgandal chiefly to transfer of lands; in Khammam and Nalgunda to voluntary relinquishment and transfer of land; and in Naldrug mostly to lands given up to Jagirs, &c.

Comparison with Madras.

14. In the Madras Presidency lands given up this year were 13,84,660* acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 17,28,449.* The percentage was 7·2 and 5·1 respectively. In the previous year, *i.e.*, 1289 Fasli, they were 9·7 and 6·6 per cent. respectively.

Lands taken up.

15. Lands newly taken up in 1290 Fasli are 13,28,334 acres, assessed at Rs. 18,55,083. In previous years they were as follows:—

Years.	Acres.		Assessment.
F. 1289	14,69,482	...	24,43,186
F. 1288	8,64,611	...	38,82,638
F. 1287	7,82,532	...	21,85,802
F. 1286	3,78,307	...	11,30,952

This shows that fewer acres were taken up this year than the last three years in respect of assessment.

Percentage of lands taken up.

16. The percentage of lands taken up this year on the holdings of the last year is 12·3 in acres and 10·8 in assessment. In the last year it was 13·4 acres, and Rs. 13·0 respectively.

* Madras Administration Report for 1281-82, page 21.

Comparison with Madras.

17. In the Madras Presidency the percentage of lands taken up and the assessment thereon was 8·9 and 4·9 respectively. Last year it was 6·07 and 4·9 respectively.

Different heads in which Land was taken up in 1290 F.

18. Lands taken up this year chiefly come under the following heads:—

I.	Transferred from one cultivator to another	5,36,741
II.	Lands brought under *Jamabandi*..	3,78,914
III.	Fresh lands taken up	3,04,061
IV.	Revision of assessment and re-measurement	2,55,163
V.	Waste lands brought under cultivation.....	3,37,966

The above heads I. to V. are counter-heads of the first five heads shown under para. 10.

(I.) The first item of increase is nearly equal to the first item of decrease as already shown under para. 10.

(II.) The second item of Rs. 3,78,915 is on account of land brought under *Jamabandi*, and consists of two sub-heads:—

Jagir villages confiscated.....	Rs.	1,94,704
Inam lands ,, ...	,,	1,84,211

and is about Rs. 32,996 less than shown under its counter-head under para. 10, (II.)

(III.) The third item of increase is Rs. 3,04,061 on account of fresh lands taken up, in opposition to lands given up, which amounted to Rs. 2,48,835 as shown in para. 10, (III.)

(IV.) The fourth item shows an increase of Rs. 2,55,163 on account of revision of assessment and re-measurement. Under its counter-head in para. 10, (IV.), the decrease owing to the revision of assessment and re-measurement amounted to Rs. 2,37,583. Thus, there is a net increase of about Rs. 17,580 under revision of assessment and re-measurement.

(V.) The fifth item of increase, Rs. 3,37,966, consists of the assessment of waste lands brought under cultivation. This item

is opposed to the items V. (1), V. (2) and V. (3) of para. 10. Lands left waste for various reasons in previous years have been brought under cultivation this year. This year the amount of lands left waste under sub-heads V. (1), V. (2) and V. (3) being Rs. 1,19,668 and the amount of waste land brought under cultivation being Rs. 3,37,966, there appears to be a real increase of Rs. 2,18,298.

Details of dry and wet lands taken up.

19. The following figures will show that even dry lands taken up this year were less than those of the last year. The wet lands taken up this year were half in extent and a little more than a third part in assessment :—

Years.	Dry.		Wet.	
	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.
(1) 1290	12,84,148	14,88,170	44,186	3,69,913
(2) 1289	13,79,803	15,41,883	89,679	9,11,301
(3) 1288	6,90,732	11,04,110	1,73,879	27,78,528

Dry lands taken up.

20. The lands taken up this year are chiefly dry, amounting to 12,84,148 acres assessed at Rs. 13,85,169. There are only 44,186 acres of wet land assessed at Rs. 3,69,913.

Districts in which dry lands were taken up.

21. The subjoined table gives the names of the districts in which most dry lands were taken up. It also gives their acres and assessment :—

Districts.	Acres.	Assessment.
Aurangabad	2,25,229	2,40,399
Birh	2,51,287	1,65,634
Indur	78,389	75,799
Naldrug	1,18,876	1,35,870
Elgandal	1,35,263	2,45,004
Khammam	90,286	1,34,502

Districts in which wet land was taken up.

22. The following table gives the names of the districts in which more than five thousand acres of wet land were taken up. It also gives the assessment:—

Districts.	Acres.	Assessment.
Aurangabad	6,716	20,656
Birh	4,174	14,289
Indur	5,086	1,34,040
Nalgunda	5,318	39,201
Elgandal	8,362	90,204
Khammam	7,164	77,767

Total land Revenue *Raiatwari.*

23. The total amount of land revenue assessment on 1,10,24,154 acres is Rs. 1,86,33,840. This shows a net increase of 1,96,203 acres and Rs. 3,06,518 in the assessment. The percentage is 1·8 and 1·6 respectively. Last year there was a net decrease of 1,26,292 acres, and of Rs. 2,44,552 in assessment.

Dry and wet Cultivation.

24. Of the whole number of acres under cultivation during this year, 1,05,35,297 acres, or 95·6 per cent. were under dry and 4,88,857 acres or 4·4 per cent. were under wet cultivation. These, in comparison with the four foregoing years, stand as follows:—

Years.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Percentage on the whole.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Dry.	Wet.
1289	1,02,97,973	5,29,978	1,08,27,951	95·2	4·8
1288	1,04,69,971	4,84,272	1,09,54,243	95·6	4·4
1287	97,94,938	3,28,971	1,01,23,909	96·8	3·2
1286	93,34,797	2,94,393	96,29,190	26·95	3·05

The extent of dry cultivation this year shows a slight increase of 2·3 per cent. over the year preceding, while that of wet cultivation shows a decrease of 7·5 per cent.

Nine Years' Assessment.

25. The total assessments during the preceding nine years from 1289 to 1281 were as follows :—

Years.	Acres.	Assessment.
1289	1,08,27,951	1,83,27,322
1288	1,09,54,243	1,85,71,874
1287	1,01,23,909	1,58,97,844
1286	96,29,190	1,45,33,874
1285	98,57,436	1,63,11,121
1284	.....	1,76,42,609
1283	.....	1,58,67,233
1282	.....	1,70,38,498
1281	.....	1,42,70,525

The gross *Jamabandi* of 1290 F. contrasted with other years.

26. The gross *Jamabandi* of this year exceeds the figures for the four preceding years, both in point of extent and assessment, but I am sorry to observe that neither the extent of cultivation nor the assessment is really more satisfactory or favourable than the previous years. From the former gross *Jamabandi* a large amount of annual remissions is to be deducted, which will considerably reduce the net demand. Unfortunately, the extent of land on which remissions are given is not ascertainable, consequently the actual cultivation is not known. But the actual net demand is pretty certain, for which see para. 41.

Annual occasional remissions dependent on the vicissitudes of the season.

27. The annual remissions for the year amounted to Rs. 37,79,503, a large and alarming increase on previous years. In former years the annual remissions never reached such a high amount. The percentage of the remissions on the gross *Jamabandi* is 20·2.

The annual remissions are mostly in the Northern and Eastern Divisions as shown below :—

		Amount.	Percentage on the gross *Jamabandi.*
North-Western Division...	Rs.	433	.....
Western do. ...	,,	5,082	0·1
Southern do. ...	,,	2,07,814	8·6
Northern do. ...	,,	19,15,948	35·0
Eastern do. ...	,,	16,31,891	40·2
Hyderabad District.....	,,	18,335	27·6

According to the districts the percentage of annual remissions on the gross *Jamabandi* of each district is given below :—

Southern Division.

	Amount of Remissions.	Percentage.
Gulbarga	Rs. 1,15,622	15·6

Northern Division.

Medak	Rs. 3,24,827	29·2
Indur	,, 5,81,421	32·3
Elgandal	,, 10,07,120	42·5
Sarpur Tandur	,, 2,570	1·2

Eastern Division.

Khammam	Rs. 7,61,304	42·8
Nalgunda	,, 2,83,427	26·4
Nagar Karnul	,, 5,87,160	48·8

In other districts of the *Mahrattwari* divisions (North-Western or Western) there are very trifling, or no remissions at all.

Of the worst districts, *i.e.*, in which the percentage of annual remissions has gone very high, the foremost is Nagar Karnul, 48·8 per cent. The next comes Khammam, 42·8 and Elgandal, 42·5; Indur is 32·3, Medak, 29·2; and the least of them in the Telingana district are Hyderabad suburban district and Nalgunda, in which remissions were 27·6 and 26·4 respectively.

The Gulbarga district, though properly speaking a Telingana district, has little wet cultivation, and that cultivation, as a rule, is followed by annual remissions.

Comparison with previous years.

28. In previous years the amount was as follows :—

Fasli Year.	Amount.	Fasli Year.	Amount.
1289	22,76,605	1284	2,66,340
1288	10,57,785	1283	4,78,702
1287	13,46,949	1282	2,43,202
1286	14,00,766	1281	7,09,702
1285	2,94,754		

There is an increase of 66 per cent. in this year's remissions on the last year's. But the remissions last year were more than double of the year previous to it.

Percentage of remissions to demand.

29. The percentage of the annual remissions this year on the demand for the same year is 25·1.

During the previous years these percentages were as follows :—

1289	12·4
1288	5·7
1287	8·4
1286	9·6
1285	1·8

Remissions confined mostly to Telingana.

30. The annual remissions are chiefly confined to the Telingana districts in the Northern and Eastern Divisions. The percentages of annual remissions for each district for several past years are given below :—

Districts.	1282.	1283.	1284.	1285.	1286.	1287.	1288.	1289.	1290.
Medak	0·70	0·36	0·75	1·09	1·99	9·8	4·4	26·8	29·2
Indur	1·08	3·7	5·70	5·67	3·18	11·32	7·5	16·4	32·3
Elgandal	6·9	0·26	0·36	1·05	2·45	11·6	7·6	24·9	42·5
Khammam	0·75	0·73	0·11	1·3	11·7	12·54	16·6	25·7	42·8
Nalgunda	2·19	4·78	2·2	1·13	18·3	10·32	5·2	15·04	26·4
Nagar Karnul .	2·13	20·4	5·6	8·63	62·6	48·9	20·7	30·3	48·8

Percentage of remissions in the six districts.

31. The percentages of annual remissions on the *Jamabandi* of these six districts only during the five previous years are shown below :—

1290 Fasli.....	37·4
1289 ,, ...	23·1
1288 ,, ...	9·9
1287 ,, ...	17·6
1286 ,, ...	18·4

Comparison with Madras.

32. In the Madras Presidency the amount of total assessment and annual remissions has been, for the past six years, as shown below :—

	Total Assessment.	Annual Remissions.
1290 Fasli	Rs. 3,82,49,816	Rs. 10,59,956
1289 ,, ...	,, 3,86,00,835	,, 14,33,583
1288 ,, ...	,, 3,91,08,876	,, 15,92,291
1287 ,, ...	,, 3,89,57,539	,, 25,74,699
1286 ,, ...	,, 3,80,63,240	,, 97,20,697
1285 ,, ...	,, 3,85,06,823	,, 27,31,362

Their percentages on the total assessment are as follows :—

	Percentage.
1290 Fasli	2· 7
1289 ,, ...	3· 7
1288 ,, ...	4·07
1287 ,, ...	6· 8
1286 ,, ...	25· 5
1285 ,, ...	7·09

Annual remissions in Hyderabad and Madras compared.

33. The percentage of annual remissions in His Highness' Territories is much larger than in the Madras Presidency for the same years. There is one reason for this, among others, namely, that we remit waste *in toto*, unless it is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the entire holding, whilst in the Madras Presidency only a small part of the waste is remitted and the rest charged. In the year 1288 F. in that presidency out of lands under occupancy, acres 41,44,509 assessed at Rs. 46,76,132 or 20·8 per cent. were left waste. Of this extent *raiats* were allowed remissions only on 1,73,909 acres assessed at Rs. 6,52,106 and were required to pay on 39,70,600

acres assessed at Rs. 40,24,026; in other words 86·1 per cent. of the assessment of the waste was charged and 13·9 per cent. remitted.*

Classification of Remissions.

34. The remissions are granted under the rules in force for lands left waste and crops withered or injured in consequence of the failure or excess of water-supply. They may be classed as follows:—

I. Left uncultivated owing to unfavourable season, whether an entire field or more than ¼ of the land occupied.

II. Remission for loss of crops.

III. Remissions for withered crops or short produce.

IV. Remissions for second crops not cultivated.

V. Remissions for difference between dry and wet assessment, *i.e.*, land classed as wet, but cultivated with dry crop for want of water.

VI. Remissions in the shape of reductions in the assessment.

VII. Remissions owing to inundations or cultivation injured by water.

VIII. Remissions for other miscellaneous reasons.

Remission for lands left uncultivated.

35. Of the reasons for the remissions the foremost is the unfavourable season. Out of the total remissions 80·6 per cent. are on account of lands left uncultivated, owing to an unfavourable season, lands bearing an assessment of Rs. 30,48,171 having been left waste.

During the years 1286 to 1289 Fasli the figures stood as below:—

1286 Fasli	.....	Rs. 5,33,066
1287 ,,	.....	,, 4,89,440
1288 ,,	.....	,, 4,64,170
1289 ,,	.....	,, 13,89,269

The worst districts under this head in this year are the following:—

Elgandal	.....	Rs. 8,26,216
Khammam	.....	,, 6,57,961
Indur	.....	,, 4,91,460
Nagar Karnul	.....	,, 4,56,990

* See Madras General Administration Report for 1879-80, page 45.

IV. Second crop not cultivated.

The next important head of remissions is *the second crop not cultivated.* The remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 1,12,700. It is chiefly confined to districts in the Eastern Division.

Nagar Karnul	Rs. 53,461
Khammam	,, 31,262
Nalgunda	,, 13,810

Its absence in the sister Northern Division is very striking, unless it is amalgamated with some other head.

VII. Inundations.

Notwithstanding complaints of scanty rainfall and large remissions on account of it, remissions have been made on account of inundations to the amount of Rs. 58,168 and 30,791 in the Northern and Eastern Divisions respectively. Under this head the whole amount including the Southern Division comes to Rs. 93,596.

VIII. Miscellaneous.

Under the head of Miscellaneous remissions the figure Rs. 2,55,210 is higher than in any other head, excepting the first one. The Northern Division alone has Rs. 2,28,119.

Details of Remissions.

36. The annual remissions under each minor head, for the five years 1286 to 1290 Fasli, are given below:—

Years.	Remission field left uncultivated owing to unfavourable season whether entire field or more than ½ of the holding	Remissions for loss of crops.	Withered crops or loss of produce.	Second crops not cultivated.	Lands classed as wet but cultivated with dry crop for want of water.	Hail stones.	Reduction of assessment.	Inundations.	Miscellaneous.	Total remissions.
1290 Fasli.	30,48,172	59,687	86,018	1,12,700	86,378	...	36,737	93,596	2,56,215	37,79,503
1289 ,,	13,89,269	2,85,770	2,32,309	49,972	3,338	...	79,619	56,743	1,79,585	22,76,605
1288 ,,	4,64,170	67,487	66,227	8,984	2,186	...	24,972	1,12,626	3,11,133	10,57,785
1287 ,,	4,89,440	5,09,233	1,38,148	57,008	77,888	299	26,037	.....	48,896	13,46,949
1286 ,,	5,33,066	5,48,309	2,84,829	.....	7,635	...	14,481	.....	12,446	14,00,766

Remarks on the system of annual remissions.

37. The system of annual remissions as practised in His Highness' Dominions has many defects and requires many checks. The village officers are unable to point out the fields remitted on the spot. The *Jamabandi* officers take no trouble to ascertain the fields in question, and hence the extent of land for which remissions are allowed is not known. This defect in this important branch of revenue management is owing to the lack of prompt supervision on the part of the Sadar talukdars of the Northern and Eastern Divisions.

Remissions explained.

38. The reason why there is such an enormous amount of annual remissions in this and in the preceding years is well explained by the following proposal of the Sadar talukdar of the Northern Division made about three years ago that all the wet lands left uncultivated owing to the vicissitudes of the season should not be struck off the *Jamabandi* as lands given up, but be shown under the head of annual remissions. The reason adduced was that by striking off such lands from the *Jamabandi* the holders would lose their right of occupancy, or in other words, there would be a break in their tenure of occupancy, and that when lands, shown as given up, were reclaimed, the rates would probably be changed by the village officials. The Revenue Minister having approved of the proposal in his proceedings No. 210 of 1295 Hijri=1287 Fasli provided that such lands and the assessment remitted should be separately shown in the *Jamabandi* papers. These instructions were not fully acted upon till 1289 Fasli, and in carrying them out some district officers exceeded the limits and went so far as to enter all wet lands in the district left uncultivated for many years past. As they were never actually cultivated, they are shown under the head of annual remissions under each year. On the other hand such lands were never shown separately, as required, in the *Jamabandi* papers sent up to the Government.

Defect of the System.

39. This system has one great drawback, that is, that most of such wet lands are purposely left uncultivated under the pretext of the vicissitudes of the season, notwithstanding the season being favourable and are held under the cultivator's possession for various other

purposes and assessment remitted. They are neither relinquished by the holder nor paid for. If the holder relinquished the land any other cultivator would likely take it up. This would be a source of extension of cultivation and increase of revenue. But under the existing rules any other person is debarred from taking up the land, and the holders leave it uncultivated for the purpose of converting it into grazing ground. The Revenue Minister was addressed on the subject by the Government, and he recommended in his Proceeding No. 1008, dated 23rd Rajjab 1293, that the system may be discontinued. Sanction was given accordingly in the Government Order No. 1215, dated 24th Jamadi-ul-Avval 1298,=1291 Fasli. But it was deemed desirable that such lands, though shown under lands given up, must be shown under the sub-head of "entire fields left uncultivated owing to the vicissitudes of the season."*

Actual cultivation.

40. The amount of actual cultivation is not ascertained, as the amount of land for which remissions are granted is not returned. The amount of remissions affects the area under occupancy. Out of the 8 classes of remissions mentioned in para. 34, the first class will affect the number of acres of the holdings, as in that class an entire field or more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total holdings is left waste and remitted.

Net demand.

41. The net demand, after deducting the annual remissions from the total *Jamabandi* for 1290, was Rs. 1,48,54,337. This amount of net assessment is less by Rs. 11,96,379 than the last year. Last year it was less by Rs. 14,63,373 than the year previous to it. The decrease has been 7·4 and 8·3 per cent. in the present and past years respectively.

---

* It has been lately reported that the amount of actual remissions of assessment strictly for the year 1290 Fasli, exclusive of the remissions of the previous years wrongly brought over in the accounts of this year, was Rs. 8,61,538 for the Northern and Rs. 7,75,222 for the Eastern Division, making a total of Rs. 16,36,760. This is 21·2 per cent. on the assessment of these two Divisions, which amounts to Rs. 76,96,118, excluding the remissions of former years.

On the gross *Jamabandi*, which now, after deducting the remissions of previous years, *i.e.*, Rs 18,42,861, comes to Rs 1,67,92,978, the percentage of actual remissions for 1290 F. amounting to Rupees 19,38,642 is 11·5.

In former years the net demand has been as follows:—

1289	Fasli	Rs.	1,60,50,716
1288	,,	,,	1,75,14,089
1287	,,	,,	1,45,50,895
1286	,,	,,	1,31,33,108
1285	,,	,,	1,60,16,367
1284	,,	,,	1,73,76,269
1283	,,	,,	1,53,88,531
1282	,,	,,	1,67,95,295
1281	,,	,,	1,35,60,823

Average demand.

42. The average of the first five years from 1281 to 1285 F. in the decade gives an annual net demand of Rs. 1,58,27,457, and the second quinquennial average from 1286 to 1290 F. is Rs. 1,53,50,291.

Excluding famine years.

43. If we exclude the net demand for the two famine years of 1286 and 1287 from the decade, the average demand of the remaining eight years comes to Rs. 1,59,44,553, which seems to be the normal figure of the net demand.

Excluding favourable years.

44. But if we exclude the net demands for the years of 1284 and 1288 F., which were exceptionally favourable, as the rainfall in those years was much beyond the average, the average demand of the remaining eight years comes to Rs. 1,51,21,798, an amount little greater than the demand for the year under review.

Dry and Wet Assessment.

45. Out of Rs. 1,48,54,333, net demand for the present year, Rs. 1,09,84,151 were on account of the assessment on dry lands and Rs. 38,70,186 on account of the wet cultivation. The percentage of wet assessment on the whole is 26·05. In this year there is a trifling increase of 1·9 per cent. on the assessment of dry cultivation of the last year, but a considerable falling off of 28·2 per cent. on the wet cultivation assessment of the last year.

The subjoined table gives the dry and wet assessments for the last four years :—

Years.	Dry.	Wet.	Per cent. of wet assessment on the whole.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	
1289 Fasli	1,06,58,467	53,92,249	33·5
1288 ,, ...	1,11,76,640	63,37,449	36·1
1287 ,, ...	1,11,41,600	34,50,276	23·6
1286 ,, ...	1,08,93,230	28,47,211	20·7

The wet cultivation is chiefly confined to the Eastern and Northern Divisions. There is some wet cultivation in the Southern Division also. The proportion, per cent., of wet cultivation to the total demand of each of the above divisions, is as follows :—

	Per cent.
Eastern Division	47·3
Northern Division	50·5
Southern Division	15·9

An Abstract of the *Jamabandi* in 1290 F.

46. The following table gives an Abstract of the *Jamabandi* for 1290 Fasli :—

Year.	Last year's holdings.						Add Remissions.	Total.		Lands given up.						Lands taken up.						*Jama-bandi.*		Deduct Remissions.	Total holdings.			
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.					Dry.		Wet		Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.					Dry.		Wet.		Total.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Assessment.			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1290 Fasli.	1,02,11,516	1,07,25,454	5,21,837	38,92,219	1,07,33,383	1,61,17,703	22,76,506	1,07,33,383	1,83,94,309	10,04,083	10,78,266	33,480	5,37,286	10,37,503	16,15,552	12,84,148	14,88,170	44,186	3,69,913	13,28,334	18,55,083	1,10,24,154	1,86,33,840	37,79,503	1,05,35,297	1,09,84,151	4,88,857	38,70,185	1,10,24,154	1,48,54,337

Average rate of assessment.

47. The average rates of assessment charged during the Fasli year under review were Rs. 1-0-8 per acre of dry land and Rs. 7-14-8 per acre of wet land. On the whole the average was Rs. 1-5-6 per acre. It is to be noticed that the incidence is on the total holdings, which include lands remitted, and not on actual cultivation, the figures of which are not ascertainable. On the other hand the extent of land in the unsurveyed districts is not to be depended upon. It must be supposed that it is at least 50 per cent. less than the actual number of acres under cultivation.

The average assessment per acre on wet cultivation in fact ought to be higher than that given above, because the extent of wet cultivations includes those lands also on which assessment to the amount of Rs. 37,79,503 has been remitted, but the corresponding number of acres is not ascertainable. Therefore the net demand on account of wet cultivation, *i.e.*, Rs. 38,70,186 *plus* Rs. 37,79,503 remitted=Rs. 76,49,689, must be taken as an assessment on 4,88,857 acres of wet cultivation. This will make the average assessment on wet cultivation to be Rs. 15-0-6 H. S.

During the previous years the rates were as follows:—

1289 Fasli.....	Rs.	1-7-$8\frac{1}{2}$
1288 „	„	1-9-7
1287 „	„	1-7-$0\frac{1}{2}$
1286 „	„	1-6-10
1285 „	„	1-9-$11\frac{3}{4}$

During the five years, 1286 to 1290 Fasli, the average rate of assessment on dry and wet cultivation has been, as shown below:—

	Rate of assessment on dry. H. S. Rs. a. p.	Rate of assessment on wet. H. S. Rs. a. p.
1290 Fasli.....	1 0 8	7 14 8
1289 „	1 0 6	10 2 9
1288 „	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 1 5
1287 „	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 7 9
1286 „	1 2 8	9 10 9

Rate per acre on cultivation.

48. The average rate of assessment per acre of cultivation in the surrounding provinces together with Hyderabad for 1290 Fasli was, as given under:—

	Halli Sicca.	British Currency.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hyderabad	1 5 4 ...	1 2 7
Madras		1 13 11*
Bombay, 1880-81		1 7 3†
Berar		0 15 4‡
Nagpur or Central Provinces		0 6 10§

Maktas.

49. *Maktas* and *Sarbastas*, *i.e.*, quit-rent lands or villages assessed in a lump sum on favourable terms have amounted to Rs. 8,72,353 for the year under review. During previous years the demands under this head have been as follows:—

1289 Fasli	Rs.	8,19,517
1288 ,,	,,	5,72,950
1287 ,,	,,	5,10,682
1286 ,,	,,	4,30,626
1285 ,,	,,	4,42,348
1284 ,,	,,	4,39,394
1283 ,,	,,	4,28,044
1282 ,,	,,	4,29,919
1281 ,,	,,	5,45,868

Makta demands doubled.

50. It will appear from the above that this demand has almost doubled itself since 1282 Fasli. But it is to be seen whether these *Maktas* were detached from the *Raiatwari* demand, or whether they were *Maktas* held under Government attachment owing to Inam enquiry and lately released.

---

* In Madras the rate of assessment on surveyed land is 2-0-6. *Vide* Madras General Administration Report, appendix E, p. xxiv., for 1880-81.

† Total cultivated area in Government villages excluding Sindh 1,57,99,552 (Appendix IV-A. Agriculture, Statement I p. 114) and total assessment Rs. 2,29,68,312 (Appendix V-A. Imperial Revenue and Finance, p. 213, Administration Report for 1880-81.

‡ Berar Administration Report, 1880-81, Statement E -2 Fiscal, p. 8.

§ Administration Report for 1880-81, Statement E—Fiscal, 2.

51. The Rajas of Gadwal and Amarchinta pay the sum of Rs. 81,796 and 5,291 respectively on account of *Peishkash*.

Peishkash.

The demand for several years past was as follows:—

1290 Fasli	.....	Rs. 87,087
1289 ,,	.....	,, 88,026
1288 ,,	.....	,, 87,626
1287 ,,	.....	,, 87,087
1286 ,,	.....	,, 87,087
1285 ,,	.....	,, 87,087
1284 ,,	.....	,, 87,087
1283 ,,	.....	,, 87,087
1282 ,,	.....	,, 87,087
1281 ,,	.....	,, 87,087

52. The fruit of the trees on government lands unoccupied by the cultivator is leased out annually. The proceeds for the year 1290 Fasli amounted to Rs. 2,19,158.

Fruit-trees.

The demand during the several past years was as follows:—

1290 Fasli	.....	Rs. 2,19,158
1289 ,,	.....	,, 2,79,142
1288 ,,	.....	,, 2,63,367
1287 ,,	.....	,, 2,06,542
1286 ,,	.....	,, 2,02,389
1285 ,,	.....	,, 2,21,691
1284 ,,	.....	,, 1,76,622
1283 ,,	.....	,, 2,28,647
1282 ,,	.....	,, 1,85,161
1281 ,,	.....	,, 1,38,062

53. Grazing grounds, not occupied by the cultivators, are leased annually. The amount of lease for the year 1290 Fasli was Rs. 2,31,651.

Kuncha or grazing-ground dues.

Subjoined are the amounts for several years from 1281 Fasli:—

1290 Fasli	.....	Rs. 2,31,651
1289 ,,	.....	,, 2,46,914
1288 ,,	.....	,, 2,49,009
1287 ,,	.....	,, 1.44,515
1286 ,,	.....	,, 1,26,319
1285 ,,	.....	,, 1,18,896
1284 ,,	.....	,, 1,11,988
1283 ,,	.....	,, 1,08,045
1282 ,,	.....	,, 71,104
1281 ,,	.....	,, 73,057

Miscellaneous demands.

54. The chief items which compose this revenue are noted below:—

1. *Dastband*, or charge for water on Inam lands.
2. Land cultivated, but not included in *Jamabandi*.
3. Revenue from sequestrated Inams.
4. Excess of collections over the demand.
5. *Rusums* collected from *Watandars*.

The amount of miscellaneous revenue demands for the present year is Rs. 1,55,419.

During previous years the amount has been as follows:—

1290 Fasli	.....	Rs. 1,55,419
1289 ,,	.....	,, 2,46,864
1288 ,,	.....	,, 3,20,957
1287 ,,	.....	,, 1,11,141
1286 ,,	.....	,, 45,095
1285 ,,	.....	,, 45,594
1284 ,,	.....	,, 45,223
1283 ,,	.....	,, 72,068
1282 ,,	.....	,, 59,317
1281 ,,	.....	,, 1,60,557

55. The total net *Jamabandi* for this year is Rs. 1,64,20,004 against Rs. 1,77,31,179 of the last year. During the last decade it was as shown below:—

Total net *Jamabandi*.

Year.	*Raiatwari* Assessment.	*Maktas*, or Quit-rent.	*Peishkash*.	Fruit-trees.	*Kamba* or Grazing-ground Dues.	Miscellaneous Demands.	Total net Demand.
1290 Fasli.	1,48,54,337	8,72,353	87,087	2,19,158	2,31,651	1,55,419	1,64,20,004
1289 ,,	1,60,50,716	8,19,517	88,026	2,79,142	2,46,914	2,46,864	1,77,31,179
1288 ,,	1,75,14,089	5,72,950	87,626	2,63,367	2,49,009	3,20,957	1,90,07,998
1287 ,,	1,45,91,876	5,10,683	87,087	2,06,542	1,44,516	1,11,142	1,56,51,846
1286 ,,	1,37,40,441	4,30,627	87,087	2,02,389	1,26,319	45,096	1,46,31,959
1285 ,,	1,60,16,368	4,42,348	87,087	2,21,692	1,18,897	45,594	1,69,31,986
1284 ,,	1,73,76,269	4,39,394	87,087	1,76,623	1,11,988	45,224	1,82,36,585
1283 ,,	1,53,88,531	4,28,045	87,087	2,28,647	1,08,046	72,068	1,63,12,424
1282 ,,	1,67,95,296	4,29,919	87,087	1,85,161	71,104	59,318	1,76,27,885
1281 ,,	1,35,60,823	5,45,869	87,087	1,38,063	73,057	1,60,557	1,45,65,456

SECTION SECOND.

Collections and Arrears.

Collection of Current Demand.

56. Of the current land revenue demand which amounted to Rs. 1,64,20,004, there were collected within the year Rs. 1,60,12,587 or 97·5 per cent., leaving a balance of Rs. 4,07,417 or 2·5 per cent. of the demand, against 95·5 and 4·5 per cent. of the collection and balances respectively in the last year.

Collections of current demand.

The subjoined table shows the collection of current demand under different heads of revenue for the last decade:—

Years.	*Raiatwari* Assessment.		*Maktas* or Quit-rent.		*Peishkash.*		Fruit-trees.		Grazing ground Dues.		Miscellaneous Revenue.		Total net Revenue.	
	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.
1290 Fasli	1,48,51,337	1,46,38,959	8,72,353	7,25,299	87,087	87,087	2,19,158	2,09,406	2,31,657	2,29,841	1,55,419	1,22,009	1,64,20,994	1,60,12,587
1289 ,, ...	1,69,50,716	1,55,18,471	8,19,517	6,65,239	88,026	81,416	2,79,142	2,61,760	2,46,914	2,35,127	2,46,864	1,73,301	1,77,31,179	1,69,35,318
1288 ,, ...	1,75,14,089	1,61,66,547	5,72,950	4,58,158	87,626	81,464	2,63,347	2,21,774	2,49,009	2,15,360	3,20,957	2,61,009	1,90,07,978	1,74,03,012
1287 ,, ...	1,45,91,876	1,39,99,410	5,10,683	3,87,029	87,087	84,175	2,06,512	1,63,878	1,11,510	1,18,023	1,11,112	85,776	1,56,51,816	1,49,29,891
1286 ,, ...	1,37,10,441	1,15,87,241	4,36,627	3,12,946	87,087	70,935	2,02,389	1,41,578	1,26,319	1,00,562	45,096	31,177	1,46,31,959	1,22,50,479
1285 ,, ...	1,60,16,368	1,39,70,699	1,42,348	3,23,382	87,087	87,087	2,21,692	1,37,825	1,18,897	90,445	45,594	39,331	1,69,31,986	1,46,48,771
1284 ,, ...	1,73,76,269	1,47,20,018	4,39,394	3,72,351	87,087	87,087	1,76,623	1,06,769	1,11,988	80,106	45,224	37,743	1,82,36,585	1,54,01,374
1283 ,, ...	1,53,88,531	1,27,20,339	4,28,045	3,49,023	87,087	87,087	2,28,647	1,65,937	1,08,040	77,301	72,068	63,772	1,63,12,421	1,34,63,459
1282 ,, ...	1,67,95,296	1,41,16,282	4,29,919	3,81,986	87,087	87,087	1,85,161	1,38,361	71,101	52,961	59,318	49,139	1,76,27,885	1,48,25,816
1281 ,, ...	1,35,60,823	1,09,99,137	5,45,869	4,48,753	87,087	87,087	1,38,063	85,838	73,057	63,924	1,60,557	1,02,951	1,45,65,456	1,17,87,690

Percentage of balances in the previous year.

57. During previous years the percentage of balances on the current land revenue demands was as follows:—

	Percentage of Collection.	Percentage of Balance.
1288 Fasli	91·6	8·4
1287 ,, ...	89·0	11·0
1286 ,, ...	83·8	16·2
1285 ,, ...	86·5	13·5
1284 ,, ...	84·5	15·5
1283 ,, ...	82·6	17·4
1282 ,, ...	84·1	15·9
1281 ,, ...	80·9	19·1

There is a marked improvement in the collections of this year on those of the past 9 years.

Surrounding provinces compared.

58. In other presidencies and provinces the percentage of balances on the current demand of land revenue for the year 1290 Fasli was as follows:—

Madras, 1288 Fasli }	6·9*
,, 1289 ,, }	15·1†
,, 1290 ,, }	12·1‡
Bombay, 1880-81	2·4§
Central Provinces, 1880-81	0·02
Berar, 1880-81	0·6

Collections under each minor heads of Land Revenue.

59. The percentage of collections under each minor head of land revenue during the year under review was as follows:—

Raiatwari	98·5
Quit-rent	83·1
Kancha	99·2
Amrai	95·5
Peishkash	100·0
Miscellaneous	78·5

* Madras Administration Report for 1879-80, page 54.
† Do. do. do. for 1880-81, page 33
‡ Do. do. do. for 1881-82, page 24.
§ Bombay do. do. for 1880-81, App. V-A., column 47 & 54.

Review of the above.

60. The collections under the first head, *Raiatwari*, are satisfactory, but the demands under *Kancha* and *Amrai*, both being leased out to a single person, ought to have been realized in full within the year. The collections under the head quit-rent are not satisfactory. The quit-rents are assessed on much more favourable terms than the *Raiatwari* rent. The quit-rent payers, few in number, ought not to have been allowed to withhold their payments during the year.

Collections according to Divisions and Districts

61. The collections of the current demand for the present year 1290 Fasli, according to the several divisions, were as follows :—

North-Western	Division	.....	99·7
Western	do.	.....	98·2
Southern	do.	.....	91·5
Northern	do.	.....	98·7
Eastern	do.	.....	98·0

In the matter of collections of the current demand, the North-Western Division is the best of all, the percentage of collections in it being 99·7. The Southern Division is the worst, which shows only 91·5 per cent. The rest are 98 per cent.

Collection of Arrears.

62. Out of Rs. 28,34,680 on account of arrears in previous years, the sum of Rs. 12,39,946 or 43·7 per cent. was collected during the year under review as shown below, leaving Rs. 15,94,734 or 56·3 per cent. to stand over.

Collection of Arrears.

The following table gives the demand and collection of arrears of land revenue for the last ten years :—

Years.	*Rajdwari* Assessment.		*Maktas* or Quit-rent.		*Peshkash.*		Fruit-trees		*Kurcha* or Grazing-ground Dues.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.
1290 Fasli.	19,28,366	9,11,430	5,84,354	2,36,740	6,600	6,600	30,371	22,584	38,775	17,335	2,46,214	15,257	28,34,680	12,39,946
1289 ,,	30,85,802	13,62,460	6,32,436	2,34,508	7,475	7,475	63,008	49,746	76,180	33,469	3,11,562	42,230	41,76,464	17,14,434
1288 ,,	38,50,694	15,94,762	4,62,278	1,81,768	2,925	2,912	80,502	53,733	67,147	24,544	2,64,411	36,770	47,27,957	18,94,288
1287 ,,	46,15,243	21,50,332	3,85,669	1,07,871	16,092	16,092	1,11,578	72,802	66,395	27,465	1,42,403	17,651	53,37,380	23,92,213
1286 ,,	47,67,384	19,30,788	3,07,627	61,852	.....	.....	1,36,823	83,069	38,939	27,640	41,667	4,074	52,32,441	21,06,823
1285 ,,	49,77,727	23,19,719	2,26,543	55,349	.....	.....	1,13,664	62,875	62,239	22,314	28,446	5,356	54,08,618	24,65,612
1284 ,,	49,52,848	26,38,780	2,57,882	88,319	.....	.....	1,05,303	61,546	49,918	20,643	30,456	9,393	53,96,407	28,18,683
1283 ,,	43,67,764	20,85,800	2,25,402	43,463	.....	.....	77,838	48,623	38,301	19,066	51,567	23,701	47,60,872	22,20,653
1282 ,,	38,59,141	21,35,640	2,51,987	1,03,718	.....	.....	89,726	57,837	38,069	17,911	32,069	8,107	42,70,992	23,23,213
1281 ,,	22,66,434	10,22,874	2,42,898	28,527	.....	.....	85,676	49,498	88,807	56,619	53,634	8,280	27,37,449	11,65,798

Percentage of collections and balance of arrears.

63. During previous years the percentage of collections and balance of arrears, of land revenue, was as follows :—

	Percentage of Collections.	Percentage of Balance.
1289 Fasli	41·04	58·96
1288 ,, ...	40·06	59·94
1287 ,, ...	44· 9	55· 1
1286 ,, ...	40· 2	59· 8
1285 ,, ...	45· 6	54· 4
1284 ,, ...	52· 2	47· 8
1283 ,, ...	46· 6	53· 4
1282 ,, ...	54· 4	45· 6
1281 ,, ...	42· 5	57· 5

Surrounding provinces compared.

64. In other presidencies and provinces, the incidence of the balance and the collection of arrears of land revenue for the year 1290 Fasli or 1880-81 was as follows :—

	Collected.	Balance.
Madras 1290 }	52·2	47·8*
,, 1289 }	59·7	40·3†
Bombay	35·9	64·1‡

Collection of arrears under each minor head.

65. The following figures show the percentage of collection of arrears of land revenue for previous years under each minor head :—

	Percentage.
Raiatwari	47·2
Quit-rent	40·5
Kancha	44·7
Amrai	74·3
Peishkash	100·0
Miscellaneous	17·1

* Madras Administration Report for 1881-82, p. 25.

† Do. do. do. for 1880-81, p. 34.

‡ Bombay do. do. for 1880-81, App. V -A., columns 48 and 55.

The percentage of the collection of arrears of revenue under *Kancha* and *Amrai*, as well as quit-rent, is not satisfactory.

Arrears according to the divisions and districts.

66. The collection of the arrears of the past years, up to 1289 Fasli, during the year under review, in each division, was as follows:—

North-Western Division	.....	28·1
Western	do.	17·9
Southern	do.	45·3
Northern	do.	37·6
Eastern	do.	51·1

In this respect the Eastern Division stands foremost of all, whilst the Southern Division stands next to it, and the Western is the worst.

Remission of Arrears.

Remission of Arrears.

67. The remission of arrears up to 1289 Fasli granted during the year under review amounts to Rs. 2,27,615 against Rs. 1,28,175 in the last year. These were irrecoverable.

The arrears remitted this year were 12·4 per cent. In the last year the percentage was 7·4.

Remission of arrears according to divisions.

68. The remissions of the arrears of land revenue are distributed among the divisions as below:—

North-Western Division	.....	Rs.	9,481
Western	do.	,,	5,472
Southern	do.	,,	1,59,199
Northern	do.	,,	29,112
Eastern	do.	,,	24,351

Collection of Current Revenue and Arrears.

Collection of current revenue and arrears reviewed.

69. Out of the total demand of Rs. 1,92,54,684 on account of both current revenue and arrears to be collected during this year, a sum of Rs. 1,72,52,533 was realized within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,02,151.

Table of demand and collection of revenue for the last ten years

70. The subjoined table shows the demand and collection of arrears and current demand of land revenue for the last ten years:—

Years.	*Raiatwari* Assessment.		Quit-rent.		*Peishkash.*		Fruit-trees.		*Kancha* or Grazing-ground Dues.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.
1290 Fasli	1,67,82,703	1,55,50,380	14,56,707	9,62,039	93,687	93,687	2,49,529	2,31,990	2,70,426	2,47,176	401,633	1,67,261	1,92,54,684	1,72,52,533
1289 „	1,91,36,518	1,68,80,931	14,51,953	8,99,947	95,502	88,891	3,42,150	3,11,506	3,23,094	2,68,596	5,58,426	2,15,534	2,19,07,643	1,86,19,752
1288 „	2,13,64,783	1,77,61,109	10,35,228	6,39,926	90,551	83,075	3,43,869	2,75,597	3,16,156	2,39,903	5,85,368	2,97,779	2,37,35,955	1,92,97,300
1287 „	1,92,07,119	1,52,10,742	8,96,352	4,95,500	1,03,179	1,00,267	3,18,120	2,36,680	2,10,911	1,45,488	2,53,545	1,03,427	2,09,89,226	1,63,22,104
1286 „	1,84,47,825	1,35,18,029	7,38,251	3,74,798	87,087	70,995	3,39,213	2,27,627	1,65,258	1,27,602	86,763	38,251	1,98,64,400	1,43,57,302
1285 „	20,99,495	1,62,90,418	6,68,891	3,78,731	87,087	87,087	3,35,356	2,00,699	1,81,136	1,12,761	74,040	44,687	2,23,40,604	1,71,14,383
1284 „	2,23,29,117	1,73,58,798	6,97,276	4,60,670	87,087	87,087	2,81,926	1,68,315	1,61,906	1,01,051	75,680	47,136	2,36,32,992	1,82,23,057
1283 „	1,97,56,295	1,48,06,139	6,53,447	3,92,486	87,087	87,087	3,06,485	2,14,560	1,46,347	96,367	1,23,635	87,473	2,10,73,296	1,56,84,112
1282 „	2,06,54,437	1,62,51,922	6,81,906	4,85,704	87,087	87,087	2,74,887	1,96,198	1,09,173	70,872	91,387	57,246	2,18,98,877	1,71,49,029
1281 „	1,58,27,257	1,20,22,011	7,88,767	4,77,280	87,087	87,087	2,23,739	1,35,336	1,61,864	1,20,543	2,14,191	1,11,231	1,73,02,905	1,29,53,488

Percentage of collection and arrears.

71. The collections and balance are 89·6 and 10·4 per cent. respectively.

During the past nine years the proportion per cent. of collection and arrears to the total demand stood as follows :—

	Percentage of Collection.	Percentage of Arrears.
1289 Fasli	85·1	14·9
1288 ,, ...	81·3	18·7
1287 ,, ...	82·5	17·5
1286 ,, ...	72·3	27·7
1285 ,, ...	76·6	23·4
1284 ,, ...	77·1	22·9
1283 ,, ...	74·4	25·6
1282 ,, ...	78·4	21·6
1281 ,, ...	74·8	25·2

It is most satisfactory to find that the percentage of collections of Government demand under the important head of land revenue (arrears and current) has increased during the decade from 74·8 in 1281 to 89·5 in 1290 Fasli.

Collection of current and arrear demands under each minor head.

72. The percentage of the collection of land revenue demand, current and arrears, under each minor head in the year under review is, as shown below :—

	Amount Collected.	Percentage of Collection.
Raiatwari..... Rs.	1,55,60,380	92·6
Quit-rent ..... ,,	9,62,039	66·04
Kancha ..... ,,	2,47,176	91·4
Amrai ..... ,,	2,31,990	92·9
Peishkash ..... ,,	93,687	100·0
Miscellaneous ... ,,	1,57,303	41·6

The collections under *Raiatwari* may be considered satisfactory, whilst those under quit-rent are far from being so. The

remarks against *Kuncha* and *Amrai* already passed at paras. 60 and 65 apply here also.

Total collections of current and arrear demand according to Divisions and Districts.

73. The total collection of current and arrears on account of the demands for land revenue proper according to each Division was as follows:—

North-Western Division	.....	98·0
Western do.	.....	94·0
Southern do.	.....	73·6
Northern do.	.....	94·3
Eastern do.	.....	88·6

The percentage of collections in the Eastern Division is very unsatisfactory. It is about 6 per cent. less even than its sister Division of the North. In the Eastern Division the Nagar Karnul district shows only 78·3 per cent. of collections, whilst Khammam and Nalgunda have 97·6 and 92·6 respectively.

Collection charges.

74. The collection charges of the land revenue for the year under review amounted to Rs. 10,41,303 against Rs. 10,44,706 during the previous year. The percentage of the charges of collection during the year 1290 F. and 1289 F. were 5·98 and 5·61 respectively. The average percentage for five years was 6·46. Of these the percentage for 1286 F., which was a famine year, was the highest, *i.e.*, 10·35, and that for 1288 F. was the lowest, *i.e.*, 4·83, the latter being an exceptionally plentiful year.

Percentage of collection charges for the last 16 years.

75. The following table shows the percentage of collection charges since the introduction of the organized system of district establishment for the management of land revenue:—

Year.	Amount of Land Revenue.	Amount of Collection Charges.	Percentage
1275 Fasli...	1,37,53,372	7,79,270	5·66
1276 „ ...	1,32,56,812	10,30,627	7·77
1277 „ ...	1,41,69,160	13,82,466	9·75
1278 „ ...	1,41,76,668	10,71,294	7·55
1279 „ ...	1,48,87,227	11,13,114	7·47
1280 „ ...	1,44,67,269	11,50,885	7·95
1281 „ ...	1,29,79,232	13,30,511	10·25
1282 „ ...	1,71,41,096	13,74,922	8·02
1283 „ ...	1,55,55,497	11,38,896	7·32
1284 „ ...	1,84,28,140	12,09,843	6·56
1285 „ ...	1,67,69,622	12,34,772	7·36
1286 „ ...	1,41,20,690	14,61,416	10·35
1287 „ ...	1,67,19,342	11,04,222	6·60
1288 „ ...	1,94,76,802	9,41,717	4·83
1289 „ ...	1,87,94,077	10,44,707	5·61
1290 „ ...	1,74,05,391	10,41,303	5·98

76. The variations in the percentages of collection charges are attributable to one or other of the following causes :—

Causes of variation.

(1) In 1275 F. the establishment of the collecting agency was by no means in its full strength, because the reformed scheme of the establishment had only commenced to operate in that year.

(2) The normal average of the percentages appears to be between 7 and 8, except in unfavourable and famine years, as 1277, 1281 and 1286 F.

(3) Some variations are also due to the introduction of the suspense account system, from 1275 to 1288 F. According to this post-audit system, large sums of money paid during a year were not actually shown in the accounts of the same year, but kept in suspense awaiting post-audit, and when audited, shown in the next year, or in the case of disputed items of officiating and leave allowances and contingencies and extra charges audited after a considerably longer period. They were then shown in the accounts of the year in which they were audited, and thus augmented and at the same time disproportioned the actual charges of the year.

77. The ratio of land revenue charges borne to the land revenue receipts in the surrounding provinces and Hyderabad is given below :—

Comparison with other provinces.

	1290 F. 1880-81	1289 F. 1879-80.
Madras	7·6	7·2
Bombay	9·3	8·9
Berar	7·1	7·3
Central Provinces	12·1	12·4
Hyderabad	5·9	5·6

78. The amount of village expenses for the year under review, *i.e.*, 1290 F., was Rs. 15,84,885, or 9·10 per cent. against Rs. 12,63,547, or 6·72 per cent. in the previous year. There is thus an increase of Rs. 3,21,338 over 1289 F. But this increase is not in proportion to the higher receipts for the year. The actual expenses of the year are, in fact, less; but, in the first place, the village expenses are not paid within the year for which they are due. They are paid in the following year. Therefore they do not show the actual or *bonâ fide* ratio of charges on the collections of the year. In the second place, the *Patels* and *Patwaries*, who receive the village expenses at a certain percentage in their collections of land revenue, are themselves always defaulters of the Government quota on account of their own holdings; therefore the amount of village expenses payable to them as village collectors is credited to Government under the head of land revenue receipts due by them. Sometimes this sort of debit and credit augments both sides of our accounts of actual revenue and expenditure.

Village expenses.

Expenses of the last sixteen years

79. The undermentioned statement gives the village expenses incurred in the last sixteen years together with their percentages on the *Raiatwari* collections :—

Year.	Amount of *Raiatwari* Land Revenue.	Amount of Village Expenses.	Percentage.
1275 Fasli ...	1,13,93,448	7,27,196	6·2
1276 „ ...	1,12,71,547	7,64,500	6·7
1277 „ ...	1,19,21,814	8,27,051	6·8
1278 „ ...	1,27,22,772	1,21,890	0·9
1279 „ ...	1,35,40,692	1,26,450	0·9
1280 „ ...	1,31,57,690	3,49,799	2·0
1281 „ ...	1,20,12,011	6,32,690	5·2
1282 „ ...	1,60,30,232	1,34,122	0·8
1283 „ ...	1,44,93,725	1,67,531	1·1
1284 „ ...	1,71,34,112	24,93,611	14·5
1285 „ ...	1,56,37,248	24,66,605	15·7
1286 „ ...	1,30,11,527	16,19,953	12·3
1287 „ ...	1,54,62,002	11,04,301	7·3
1288 „ ...	1,79,02,332	17,72,182	9·9
1289 „ ...	1,68,80,930	12,63,547	7·4
1290 „ ...	1,54,33,698	15,84,885	10·2

Village expenses described.

80. The village expenses consist of two heads—(1) remuneration for collecting revenue, and (2) village stationery charges. They are regulated by a scale of certain percentages differing and diminishing for each hundred rupees when going higher and higher for the *Patels* and *Patwaries*, and an annual amount of 24 rupees to *Setsendis* and *Talaris* each, as village servants. The amount of "scale" is paid only on collecting, and in proportion of the *Raiatwari* demand. The *Patwari* receives half, and both the *Patels*, a quarter each. Formerly, that is, before the year 1280 F., the *Patwaries* and *Patels* were remunerated partly by *Inam* lands and quit-rents, and partly in cash. In the year named above it was thought expedient to resume all the *Inam* lands and quit-rents of the *Patels* and *Patwaries*, and to remunerate them by a fixed scale of cash payments instead. From 1278 to 1283 F. (both inclusive) a very small amount of money was paid

towards the village scale, because in anticipation of the proposed substitution of the system of money payments instead of land (*Inam* and quit-rent) the usual cash payments were withheld, but they enjoyed fully their *Inam* and quit-rent holdings. They held the best and valuable lands in part of the remuneration, they had also appropriated considerably larger portions of land than legitimately belonged to them. In 1284 F. they received Rs. 24,93,611, and in the next year Rs. 24,66,605, not on account of cash remuneration for the collections of only these two years, but on account of arrears for the past years (from 1278 to 1285 F.) as well. This also accounts for the large variations in the village expenses over and above that which I have already explained in para. 78 of this chapter.

Collection charges in surrounding provinces.

81. In the Madras Presidency there appears to be no cash payments from the Government as remuneration for collecting revenue to the revenue village officers. The rent-free lands of the village officers are assessed in favour of the occupant at five-eighths of the tax and three-eighths are remitted as their remuneration for collecting Government revenue. In the Bombay Presidency the village officers are paid in cash as well as in land. In Berar the percentage of the allotment for *Patels* and *Patwaries* is 6 per cent., and for labour and village office contingencies 4 per cent., making altogether 10 per cent. But I am sorry I have not been able to ascertain the actual items paid during 1880-81 on this account whether in land or cash in these Presidencies and the Province.

SECTION III.

Inam OR ALIENATION DEPARTMENT.

Working of the *Inam* Department.

82. Since the organization of a separate *Inam* Department under an *Inam* Commissioner in Tir 1285 Fasli (=May and June 1876), more than 14,000 cases have been decided, out of which 9,397 decisions have been executed, the remainder exceeding the *Inam* Commissioner's sole powers are pending

sanction of the Revenue Minister and the Prime Minister. The following abstract will show the cases decided in each year :--

Fasli Year.	Cases pending in various District offices before the organization of *Inam* Department.	Received since.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining.	Executed out of decided.
Three months in 1285 and the whole year 1286	10,348	2,143	12,491	2,520	9,971	1,420
1287	9,971	2,171	12,142	2,309	9,833	1,832
1288	9,833	3,151	12,984	3,097	9,887	1,872
1289	9,887	3,863	13,750	3,260	10,490	1,781
1290	10,490	3,154	13,644	3,452	10,192	2,492
Total.....	50,529	14,482	65,011	14,638	50,373	9,397

It appears from the table given above, that the decision of *Inam* cases has been making a slow but steady progress every year, and a separate organization of that Department has been a success.

Inam Settlement.

83. The amount of *Inam* claims either in land or cash in which decisions have been enforced since the organization of the Department has been Rs. 8,00,351-13-10. Out of this amount claims for Rs. 4,12,888 were allowed in favour of the *Inam* holders, while *Inams* of the value of Rs. 3,87,463 were confiscated or dis-

allowed according to the rules. The following table gives the figures for each year :—

Year.	No. of cases executed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Amount disallowed.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Three months in 1285 and 1286 F	1,420	1,01,984 0 9	20,251 5 4	81,732 11 5
1287 F.....	1,832	2,21,510 9 8	83,062 5 1	1,38,448 4 7
1288 ,, ...	1,872	1,82,952 7 7	1,21,086 6 7	61,866 1 0
1289 ,, ...	1,781	80,313 1 3	46,290 2 11	34,022 14 4
1290 ,, ...	2,492	2,13,591 10 7	1,42,198 0 7	71,393 10 0
Total.....	9,397	8,00,351 13 10	4,12,888 4 6	3,87,463 9 4

Detail of land and cash *Inams*.

84. The total value of cases finally decided by the *Inam* Commissioner during the period of five years was Rs. 8,00,550-14-10, of which Rs. 5,23,090-10-5 were in land and the rest in cash allowances. The table given below shows the detail of each year:—

YEAR.	Allowed.						Land.		
	Land.				Cash.	Total.	Number of		
	Number of			Revenue.			Villages.	Bighas.	Acres.
	Villages.	Bighas.	Acres.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
3 months in 1285.									
1286	25	13,967	8,867	56,199 0 0	47,113 0 0	1,03,313 10 5	12	34,649	7,651
1287									
1288	56	14,861	6,097	98,725 0 0	22,360 0 0	1,21,086 6 7	12	15,796	3,349
1289	24	5,990	...	30,103 0 0	16,187 0 0	46,290 2 11	2	15,747	...
1290	50	24,706	4,389	96,086 4 6	46,111 0 4	1,42,198 0 7	21	14,115	3,329
Total	155	59,524	19,353	2,81,113 4 6	1,31,771 0 4	4,12,888 4 6	47	80,307	14,329

Disallowed.			Total.					
			Land.					
			Number of					
Revenue.	Cash.	Total.	Villages.	Bighas.	Acres.	Revenue.	Cash.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7 0 0	90,935 0 0	2,20,181 0 0	37	48,616	16,518	1,85,646 0 0	1,38,048 0 0	3,23,494 10 5
3 0 0	22,824 0 0	61,866 1 0	68	30,657	9,446	1,37,768 0 0	45,184 0 0	1,82,952 7 7
9 0 0	8,194 0 0	34,022 14 4	26	21,737	...	55,632 0 0	24,681 0 0	80,313 1 3
8 5 11	23,435 4 1	71,393 10 0	71	38,821	7,718	1,44,044 10 5	69,546 4 5	2,13,591 10 7
7 5 11	1,45,688 4 1	3,87,463 9 4	202	1,39,831	33,682	5,23,090 10 5	2,77,459 [illegible]	8,00,351 13 10

Details of claims allowed.

85. Out of the claims allowed by the *Inam* Department for the amount of Rs. 4,12,888-4-6 in cash or land, a sum of Rs. 1,48,681-12-10 has been only for the life of the *Inam* holders, and Rs. 876-12-0 for two generations, the rest Rs. 2,63,329-11-8 without restriction of life or generation, or in perpetuity, as shown in the undermentioned abstract :—

Year.	Total amount allowed in land or cash.	For life.	For two generations.	Without restriction or in perpetuity.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Three Months in 1285, and the whole year 1286 F..	20,251 5 4	13,934 1 10	.....	6,317 3 6
1287 F.	83,062 5 1	31,983 1 0	.....	51,079 4 1
1288 „	1,21,086 6 7	50,405 3 6	185 8 0	70,495 11 1
1289 „	46,290 2 11	19,129 2 10	426 8 0	26,734 8 1
1290 „	4,12,198 0 7	33,230 3 8	264 12 0	1,08,703 0 11
Total.....	4,12,888 4 6	1,48,681 12 10	876 12 0	2,63,329 11 8

There have been some modifications of the decisions for life on appeal to Government.

Financial results.

86. The financial results of the *Inam* enquiry have been a net saving to Government of Rs. 3,87,463, the total amount of disallowed *Inams* in land or cash, during these five years, besides a sum of Rs. 1,48,681-0-0 allowed only for the life of the present holders and which will lapse to Government after their demise. But there have been several *Inam* cases out of those altogether disallowed, or allowed for life only, in which the decision of the *Inam* Commissioner as well as that of the Revenue Minister have been reversed on appeal by the Prime Minister and the *Inams* disallowed or restricted to life by the former have been declared by the latter to be enjoyable by the future heirs of the *Inamdars* in perpetuity.

87. A code of rules was framed for the guidance of the *Inam* Commission in deciding or reporting *Inam* cases. Subjoined is an abstract.

Inam Commission Code.

1. All grants of land or cash supported by *Sanads* granted by the Kings of Delhi or Rajas of Satara, Nagpur, Sindhia, and the Nizam shall be held to be valid if they contain proper signatures and seals. But *Sanads* granted by Maharaja Chandu Lal from 1250 to 1252 Fasli, (1840 to 1842) inclusive, and by Raja Ram Baksh from 26th Shavval 1265 to 2nd Zilhij 1266 A.H. (= 13th September 1849 to 7th October 1850), and the second Divanship of Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk Bahadur (29th June 1851 to 26th May 1853) are not to be considered valid. Grants of land or cash by revenue or other authorities shall also be considered invalid.

2. In case of *Inams* supported by *Sanads* a careful investigation should be made of the same. If no *Sanads* exist, a reference is necessary to village accounts; or the oral testimony of respectable persons should be taken. It should be ascertained whether the grant since it was conferred was ever resumed, and if so, whether the resumption was ordered by Government, and whether its subsequent release was effected under the sanction of Government.

3. After the validity of an *Inam* has been established, each case will be taken up for disposal under one or other of the following classes of *Inams* :—

1. *Inam-al-Tumgha* or hereditary and personal *Jagirs*.
2. Religious grants, conditional on performance of service.
3. Subsistence and charitable grants.
4. Grants made by former Sovereigns conditional on performance of service.
    1. Grants in land or money to *Parganah* Officers for service, whether the service is now performed or discontinued.
    2. Grants in land or money for village service, now rendered or discontinued.
5. *Inams* and *Huqs* (perquisites) of village servants, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, barbers, *dheirs*, &c.

4. Personal *Jagirs* should be continued on payment of the Government fee. The scale, as given below, has been fixed with reference to the relationship of the heir.

First Class.

1. Lineal heirs or undivided brothers, at 2 per cent. on the real value of the property estimated at ten years' average rental.
2. Heirs by adoption at 3 per cent.
3. Collateral heirs of one remove at 5 per cent.
4. Collateral heirs of two removes at 8 per cent. and from distant relations of the same progenitors up to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the rental.

5. When a grant has been made for religious purposes, for instance for the maintenance of mosques, temples, educational institutions, &c., and if in the *Sanad* the name of the mosque, temple, &c., or of the person performing the service is entered, the grant is one that should be continued, on condition, however, that the terms of the *Sanad* are fulfilled, or on an agreement being executed for carrying them out.

Second Class.

6. *Inam* granted for maintenance and repairs of tanks, channels, wells, &c., should be continued, provided that the conditions of the *Sanad* are fulfilled, and the works are kept in repair and in good order; or when an agreement is entered into, that the terms will be carried out. On failure of these conditions the *Inam* will be resumed.

7. An *Inam* granted as subsistence allowance should be confirmed in the terms of the *Sanad* in the name of the holder, provided that the present incumbent is the descendant of the original grantee. The continuance however of the grant hereditarily will be allowed as below:—

Third Class.

1. To direct male lineal heirs, *i.e.*, son and grandson, and undivided brothers.
2. On failure of such heir the grant to lapse to Government.
3. Adoption will not be recognized to such an *Inam*.
4. Alienation of such an *Inam* will not be permitted.

8. If the present holder of an *Inam* is not a lineal descendant of the original grantee, and can prove that he has acquired the grant either by gift or purchase or by adoption in his own person or in succession to others, the continuance of the grant should be hereditarily authorized in terms of the conditions laid down in Section 5 of these Rules.

9. *Inams* granted by Revenue or other officials who were not competent to do so, without the sanction of Government, and which have never been resumed during forty years before 1263 Fasli, should be disposed of as mentioned below :—

1. If the *Inam* was acquired by fraud, it should be resumed, but if the present holder of the *Inam* was not mixed up in the fraud, and the *Inam* has been in his possession uninterruptedly for fifteen years, it should be continued only for his life.
2. Under the terms mentioned in the foregoing clause, if an *Inam* has been in possession for more than fifteen years and up to forty years, it shall be continued for two lives, that is, for the present holder, and after his death, for the life of his son.
3. For such *Inams* adoption will not be recognized, nor will its alienation in the name of another be permitted.
4. It shall be optional with Government to exempt any person or persons from the operation of the above clause for such reasons as may be considered advisable by Government.

10. Grants made by former Governments for services partially or wholly discontinued, either in the Military, Police or Revenue Departments, shall be decided as follows :—

Fourth Class.

1. *Inams* known as *Huqs* and *Rusums*, granted in lieu of lands or cash payments to *Deshmukhs* and *Deshpandyas*, &c., will be disposed of as provided in the following clauses.
2. The amount of the *Inam* of the above description will not under any circumstance exceed Rs. 7-8-0 per

cent. of the amount of assessment actually realized, to be divided as usual between the *Deishmukhs* and *Deishpandyas*. The above item includes every sort of *Rusums* and perquisites, and no other item should be allowed except distinctly provided in the *Sanad*, that is besides the *Rusum*. The same rule applies to *Seri* lands. If the *Deishmukhs* and *Deishpandyas* be actually in receipt of less than the maximum amount mentioned above, they will continue to receive the same amount and not the maximum.

11. In cases relating to *Rusums* of *Patels* and *Patwaries* it is necessary that payments to these Officials should be allowed in accordance with the scale of percentage which may have been heretofore in force in each district.

12. If a grant is in the enjoyment of the relatives of *Patels* or *Patwaries* who do not perform the required service, some other person may be selected, and such portion of the grant should be assigned as may be considered sufficient for the efficient performance of the work, and if, in addition to the grant, the *Sanad* confers a *Rusum*, its continuance also would be necessary.

Fifth Class.

13. *Inams* enjoyed by *Balotadars*, such as blacksmiths and carpenters, will be continued as hereditary grants, provided the required service is performed by them, but in case service is not rendered or the amount enjoyed is in excess of the grant, the excess should be disallowed, or in case the grantee has been allowed land in lieu of a cash stipend, and should the land be found to be in excess of that allowed, and is not included in the *Sanad*, the excess should be liable to assessment.

Maktas.

14. Although *Maktas* are not to be treated as *Inams*, yet in the case of possession for sixty years being proved they may be brought under the rules governing *Inams* and disposed of accordingly.

Miscellaneous Rules.

15. Decisions in *Inam* cases may be passed in the name of the person on whom the *Inam* is conferred, or in that of the person who performs the service, and who may be considered responsible for it.

16. It often happens that *Deishmukhs, Deishpandyas, Kanungoes, Patels* and *Patwaries* submit in support of their claims old papers, such as *Mavazana*, to show that such and such land was held by their ancestors for service rendered by them, and admit at the same time that from time immemorial the land has neither been in their possession, nor did their father or grandfather point out to them the boundaries of such land; nor can they establish any proof of actual possession. In such cases *Inams* that have not been in their possession for ten years previous to 1263 F. should be disallowed; but if non-possession is owing to any enquiry that is being held in the case by Government, the case may be taken in hand and enquiry instituted.

17. When any *Inamdar* for some reason or other has abandoned his *Inam*, or when no heirs are in existence, or if existing they prefer no claims, or when the *Inamdar* after receipt of notice fails to make his appearance, or when he does appear is unable to establish proof of his title to the claim, such *Inam* shall in the first instance be brought under attachment, and after the expiry of one year be resumed and included in the *Khalisa*.

18. When it is found that any *Inamdar* is in possession of land in excess of that granted, and it is proved that it is in his possession for more than forty years previous to 1263 F., such excess will form part of the original grant; but when of less than forty years standing, the excess land will be liable to assessment in accordance with the rules in force.

19. *Inams* that have been decided and allowed in accordance with the rules now laid down, will not be liable to any interference whatever on the part of Government.

20. When the validity of an *Inam* has been established after due enquiry, the *Inam* Commissioner will at once issue a *Sanad* under his own seal and signature, entering in it full particulars of the grant and all details appertaining to it. Similar action will be taken in the case of *Yeomiadars* and *Salianadars*, &c.

21. Such *Sanads* as may have been submitted by *Inamdars* in support of their claims will on the close of the enquiries be returned to the owners.

22. Whenever the term *Bigah* is found recorded in the *Sanad*, it will, as at present observed, be considered to consist of 3,660 square yards.

23. No *Yeomias* or *Salianas* will be continued hereditarily when the *Sanads* do not mention this fact. But as Government is desirous of continuing *Yeomias* and *Salianas* in certain cases, it will be necessary first to ascertain whether the terms of the *Sanad* authorise the continuance of the grant in perpetuity or not. In the latter case the money payment may be commuted to a land grant, one-fourth or one-half of the land that may be allowed being culturable, and the remainder made up of waste land of an estimated higher value: for instance, if a *Salianadar* is in the enjoyment of a cash payment of Rs. 100, a land grant will in lieu be made of culturable and waste land yielding a revenue of Rs. 125.

24. Cash stipends granted conditionally for mosques, temples, &c., should be continued, if the terms of the *Sanad* are fully carried out. Such grants are to be included in the village miscellaneous accounts, and wherever practicable, these grants also may be commuted to land grants in accordance with the terms defined in the preceding rule.

25. Cash stipends granted as subsistence allowance when they are not hereditary, and are not supported by *Sanad* as such, but nevertheless have been in enjoyment for not less than forty years prior to 1262 F., should be continued for the life of the present incumbent, and after that disallowed.

26. In case where it is considered necessary that a cash stipend should be continued, the following procedure should be observed:—

1. Money grants that have been included in the Government *Irsal* list should be continued for the life of the present incumbent.
2. Money grants proved to have been enjoyed for upwards of twenty-four years prior to the year 1262 Fasli should be continued for two lives, viz., for the life of the present incumbent, and after his death, for that of his son.

27. In respect to grants of land not exceeding five *Bigahs* or money payments for sums not exceeding Rs. 5 *per annum*, the *Inam* Commissioner is competent to authorize the continuance of such grants for the life of the present incumbent. His powers in regard to resumptions of lands and money grants, excepting Jagirs, are unlimited.

28. As regards land grants not exceeding twenty-five *Bigahs* or cash payments not exceeding Rs. 200 *per annum*, the *Sadar-ul-Miham* is competent to sanction the continuance of such grants for two lives, that is, for the life of the present incumbent and that of his son.

29. No detailed statements of land or money grants disposed of in terms of the two preceding rules need be submitted to Government, but it is necessary that a monthly list be forwarded showing the land and money grants ordered to be continued or discontinued, the number of each description disposed of by the *Inam* Commissioner and *Sadar-ul-Miham* being shown separately.

30. Cases which do not come under the above category, and which have been reserved for the orders of the *Madar-ul-Miham*, will be disposed of by His Excellency.

SECTION FOURTH.

Revenue Survey and Settlement.

Survey Operations.

88. As stated in Section III. of Chapter IV. Survey Operations in His Highness' Dominions were, for the first time, started in the year 1285 Fasli, in the Aurangabad district. The measure, though experimental at the outset, proved successful and continued to make progress, till in the year 1290 Fasli the operations extended to seven districts and to four out of five Divisions of the territories, viz:—

North-Western.	Aurangabad.
	Birh.
	Parbhani.
Western.....	Bidar.
	Naldrug.
Southern	Lingsugur.
Northern	Medak.

Various Survey branches.

89. The operations in the first two Divisions were under the supervision and control of a Commissioner, who held this office in addition to that of the Revenue Secretary to Government. The other two Divisions were controlled by their respective *Sadar* talukdars, who were also Survey Commissioners. Thus, properly speaking, there were three main branches of the Survey and Settlement Department at work in the Dominions of His Highness during the year 1290 Fasli, each branch holding a direct communication with the Revenue Minister or *Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Malguzari*, no one being in any respect subordinate to the other.

Strength of the Department.

90. There were during the year altogether 14 establishments employed in the above districts. There were 16 establishments at work during the previous year. The total strength of all the three branches of the Department at the commencement of each Survey year, which begins in the month of Azur, is given in the following table :—

Division.	Fasli Year.	Number of Measuring Establishments at work.	Strength.			Number of Classing Establishments.	Strength.			Strength of Settlement Establishment.
			Officers.		Measurers.		Officers.		Classers.	
			Assistants.	Sub Assistants.			Assistants.	Sub Assistants.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aurangabad.	1285	1	1	4	30	1	1	1	10	.....
	1286	6	6	9	135·50	1	1	.....	7	.....
	1287	6	6	9	188	2	2	.....	26·75	15
	1288	6	6	9	162·50	2	2	.....	25	20
	1289	5	5	7	151·50	2	2	2	38·75	25
	1290	4	4	6	107·75	3	3	3	53·75	30
Gulbarga.	1287	3	3	5	82·72	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	1288	5	5	7	134·19	1	1	1	7·75	.....
	1289	5	5	7	131·50	2	2	2	19·50	.....
	1290	3	3	5	91·82	2	2	2	26·73	10
Telingana.	1288	2	2	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	1289	2	4	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	1290	2	2	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

Amount of work done.

91. The following table gives the strength of the three branches and the amount of Survey and Classification work turned out during the year and compares the results with the preceding year:—

Main Branch.		Number of Establishment employed.		Field Operations.	
		Measuring.	Classing.	Area surveyed.	Area classed.
				acres.	acres.
Aurangabad Branch	1290	4	3	8,29,448	10,15,783
	1289	5	2	11,14,014	9,07,402
Gulbarga do.	1290	3	2	4,98,157	6,21,436
	1289	5	2	12,25,325	7,04,897
Medak do.	1290	2	.....	1,90,093	.....
	1289	2	.....	3,45,970	.....
Total.....	1290	9	5	15,17,698	16,37,219
	1289	12	4	26,85,309	16,12,299

Cause of decrease.

92. From the foregoing table it will be observed that a considerable decrease took place in the amount of measuring work turned out this year as compared with the previous year. The reason for these differences is found in the fact that the strength of the measurers was generally reduced during the year. In the year 1289 Fasli there were altogether 12 establishments with 344 measurers at work, while in the year 1290 F. the number of establishments was reduced to 9 and that of measurers to 242 only. In the area classified there is a very slight difference on the whole. The quantity of work done by the classing establishments in the North-Western Division exceeds that for the previous year by 1,08,081 acres; and this increase is attributed by the Superintendent of the Aurangabad branch to the additions made to the strength of the classing establishments.

There was no classing establishment at work in the Northern Division.

Out-turn of work from 1285-1290 Fasli.

93. The following statement gives the out-turn of work from the commencement of the operations to the end of 1290 Fasli :—

Fasli Year.	Area Surveyed.				Area Classified.			
	Aurangabad.	Gulbarga.	Medak.	Total.	Aurangabad.	Gulbarga.	Medak	Total.
1285	1,92,709	.....	.....	1,92,709	70,569	.....	...	70,569
1286	8,72,199	.....	.. ..	8,72,199	1,68,758	.....	...	1,68,758
1287	13,18,300	4,03,203	1,19,017	18,40,520	6,90,013	.....	...	6,90,013
1288	11,00,989	10,48,310	2,03,594	23,52,893	6,81,070	1,69,935	...	8,51,005
1289	11,14,014	12,25,325	3,45,970	26,85,309	9,07,402	7,04,897	...	16,12,299
1290	8,29,448	4,98,157	1,90,093	15,17,698	10,15,783	6,21,436	...	16,37,219
Total.	54,27,659	31,74,995	8,58,674	94,61,328	35,33,595	14,96,268	...	50,29,863

Acres measured and classified.

94. Thus it will be seen that the whole amount of work done from the year the Department came into existence up to the end of 1290 Fasli is 94,61,328 acres measured, and 50,29,863 acres classified. It will also be observed that the amount of measurement work turned out by the Aurangabad Survey branch is a little less than double that done by the Gulbarga branch, and is almost seven times as much as that done by the Medak Survey branch.

The reason for this increase is self-evident. The first branch, viz., Aurangabad, commenced operations two years before either of the two branches, and has since been working with greater strength than the others.

The Medak branch has had only two establishments to work with in addition to the difficulty which it has to contend with in having to deal with comparatively small fields of wet cultivation. Classification has not been commenced in the Medak branch, but it has been proposed to start these operations also in the next year or the year after next.

The Aurangabad Survey Party has nearly finished two divisions, the North-Western and the Western. The Gulbarga branch has finished nearly half of the Southern Division, but the Medak Survey branch has much to do before finishing the Division.

Expenditure.

95. The total expenditure of the Revenue Survey Department during the year under notice amounted to Rs. 3,84,249 and to Rs. 15,96,418 since the commencement of the work.

These items include the salaries of the Survey Commissioner's Office establishments. Excluding this, the amount expended annually from the year 1285 to 1290 F. on Survey and Classification in the several branches is shown in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Survey.			Total.	Classification.			Total.	Grand Total.
	Aurangabad.	Gulbarga.	Medak.		Aurangabad.	Gulbarga.	Medak.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1285	21,014	.....	.....	21,014	7,897	... ..	...	7,897	28,911
1286	97,075	.. ...	... ..	97,075	5,121	.....	...	5,121	1,02,196
1287	1,36,143	49,033	40,719	2,25,895	20,041	.....	...	20,041	2,45,936
1288	1,22,503	1,12,525	29,299	2,64,327	23,590	13,483	...	37,073	3,01,400
1289	1,04,959	1,24,228	27,629	2,56,816	40,754	40,982	...	81,736	3,38,552
1290	86,004	73,776	23,482	1,83,262	56,307	43,917	...	1,00,224	2,83,486
Total...	5,67,698	3,59,562	1,21,129	10,48,389	1,53,710	98,382	...	2,52,092	13,00,481

Proportion of expenditure on measurement classification.

96. It is thus seen that the total amount expended on Measurement and Classification from the very commencement of the operations to the end of the year 1290 Fasli amounts to Rs.13,00,481, nearly $\frac{7}{8}$ of this sum having been expended on the former, and $\frac{1}{8}$ on the latter.

Proportional increase of survey expense over classification.

97. It is also to be noticed that each year shows an unproportionately greater amount spent on the Survey than on Classification, hence the amount of Survey Work turned out is nearly twice as much as that of Classification. But as the results aimed at depend upon the classification of the soil, the progress of the one should have kept pace with the other.

Out-turn of work and expenditure.

98. Combining the out-turn of work and expenditure, the following results are arrived at :—

Fasli Year.	Survey.												Classification.											
	Aurangabad.			Gulbarga.			Medak.			Total.			Aurangabad.			Gulbarga.			Medak			Grand Total.		
	Acres.	Expenditure H. S. Rs.	Average cost per acre.	Acres.	Expenditure H. S. Rs.	Average cost per acre.	Acres.	Expenditure H. S. Rs.	Average cost per acre.	Acres.	Expenditure H. S. Rs.	Average cost per acre.	Acres.	Expenditure H. S. Rs.	Average cost per acre.	Acres.	Expenditure H. S. Rs.	Average cost per acre.	Acres.	Expenditure H. S. Rs.	Average cost per acre.	Acres.	Expenditure H. S. Rs.	Average cost per acre.
			R. a.			R. a.			R. a.			R. a.			R. a.			R. a.						R. a.
1285	192,709	21,014	1 8	.....	...	...	...	...	...	192,709	21,014	1 8	70,569	7,897	1 9	.....	...	...	..	...	..	70,569	7,897	1 9
1286	872,199	97,075	1 9	.....	...	...	...	...	...	872,199	97,075	1 9	168,758	5,121	0 5	.....	...	...	...	...	..	168,758	5,121	0 5
1287	1,318,300	136,143	1 7	403,203	49,033	1 11	119,017	40,719	5 5	1,840,520	225,895	1 11	690,013	20,041	0 5	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	690,013	20,041	0 5
1288	1,100,989	122,503	1 9	1,048,310	112,525	1 8	203,591	29,299	2 3	2,352,893	264,327	1 9	681,070	23,599	0 6	169,935	13,483	1 3	...	...	..	851,005	37,073	0 8
1289	1,114,011	104,959	1 6	1,225,325	124,228	1 8	345,970	27,629	1 3	2,685,309	256,816	1 6	907,402	40,751	0 8	704,897	40,982	0 11	...	...	...	1,612,299	81,736	0 9
1290	829,448	86,004	1 7	498,157	73,776	2 4	190,093	23,482	1 11	1,517,698	183,262	1 11	1,015,783	56,307	0 10	621,436	43,917	1 1	...	...	...	1,637,219	100,224	0 11
Total.	5,427,659	567,698	1 8	3,174,995	359,562	1 9	858,674	121,129	2 3	9,461,328	1,048,389	1 9	3,533,595	153,710	0 7	1,496,268	98,382	1 0	...	...	...	5,029,863	252,092	0 9

General Remarks.

99. From the above statement it will be found that the cost of Survey per acre in the Aurangabad branch for the year under review was 1 anna $7\frac{3}{4}$ pies, and was the least as compared with the other two branches, viz., Medak and Gulbarga, where it stood at 1 anna $11\frac{3}{4}$ pies and 2 annas 4 pies respectively. During the years 1289 and 1288 F. the cost per acre of Survey for Medak was less than those for the other two Survey branches, but during the year 1287 F. the cost per acre of measurement for the Medak branch was 5 annas $5\frac{1}{2}$ pies, which is exceedingly high. The cost per acre of Classification for all the three years for the Aurangabad branch is less than the Gulbarga branch. On the whole, the total cost per acre of measurement for all the Surveys for the year 1290 F. was 1 anna 11 pies against 1 anna 6 pies for the previous year, and the cost per acre of Classification was 11 pies against $9\frac{1}{2}$ pies in 1289 F. This shows that a greater quantity of work was turned out at a smaller cost during the year 1289 F.

In Mysore and Berar the incidence per acre is as follows:—

Year.	Cost per acre of survey and testing.		Cost per acre of Classification.		Total cost per acre.	
Mysore.						
	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.
A. D. 1870-71	2	10·7	0	7·7	3	6·4
A. D. 1871-72	2	7·5	1	2·6	3	10·1
A. D. 1872-73	3	4·3	0	11·5	4	3·8
A. D. 1873-74	3	11·1	1	4·4	5	3·5
Berar Assigned Districts.						
	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.
A. D. 1869-70	2	8	0	11	3	7
A. D. 1870-71	2	7·25	0	10·75	3	6
A. D. 1872-73	1	9	0	7	2	4
A. D. 1873-74	2	3	0	8·5	3	11·5

Extent of the Survey Operations.

100. The Settlement Operations have only extended to 11 talukas of the Dominions up to the end of the year 1290 Fasli.

District average rate per acre.

101. A glance at Appendix D will show that the average rate per acre in the Aurangabad district, according to the Survey Settlement, was Rs. 1-0-2 against Re. 0-15-11 according to the old

assessment, that for Naldrug it was Re. 0-13-9 against Re. 0-15-1. The fiscal results of the new assessment given at full length in the Appendix are summarised in the following table:—

District.	Taluka.	Average demand of five years previous to the introduction of settlement.	Demand. For the year previous to the introduction of settlement rates into the talukas.	Demand. According to the survey rates.	Difference. Between cols. 4 and 5. Increase.	Difference. Between cols. 4 and 5. Decrease.	Difference. Between cols. 3 and 5. Increase.	Difference. Between cols. 3 and 5. Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aurangabad.	Paittan	1,54,232	1,62,268	1,77,736	15,468	.....	23,504	.....
	Baizapur	2,11,217	2,30,712	2,47,258	16,546	.....	36,041	.....
	Gandapur ...	2,35,866	2,38,108	2,34,541	.....	3,567	.....	1,325
	Ambarh	3,02,425	3,20,072	3,84,748	55,676	.....	82,323	.....
	Bhokhardhan	95,359	1,10,378	1,17,320	7,002	.....	21,961	.....
	Sillode	85,789	94,721	1,01,984	7,263	.....	16,195	.....
	Kanarh	1,40,800	1,53,503	1,73,019	19,516	.....	32,219	.....
	Total	12,25,688	13,18,702	14,36,606	1,21,471	3,567	2,12,243	1,325
				Difference.	1,17,904	.....	2,10,918	.....
Naldrug.	Dharaseon ..	1,34,293	1,34,622	1,54,963	20,341	.....	20,670	.....
	Tuljapur	1,42,522	1,46,294	1,60,165	13,871	.....	17,643	.....
	Total.....	2,76,815	2,80,916	3,15,128	34,212	.....	38,313	.....
				Difference.	34,212	.....	38,313	.....
	Grand Total.	15,02,503	15,99,618	17,51,734	1,55,683	3,567	2,50,556	1,325
				Difference.	1,52,116	.....	2,49,231	.....

From the above figures it appears that there has been a net increase of Rs. 2,49,231 according to the new assessment over the old one.

Boundary Marks.

102. We have noticed before that the erection of boundary marks is carried on with the Survey. The expenditures incurred on the erection of boundary marks on cultivated lands are borne by the cultivators while those on waste lands by Government. The following is a Statement showing the amount annually expended on the erection of boundary marks on the cultivator's holdings and on Government lands:—

Fasli Year.	Aurangabad.			Gulbarga.			Medak.			Total.		
	Amount expended on Cultivated Land in H. S. Rs.	Amount expended on Waste Land in H. S. Rs.	Total H. S. Rs.	Amount expended on Cultivated Land in H. S. Rs.	Amount expended on Waste Land in H. S. Rs.	Total H. S. Rs.	Amount expended on Cultivated Land in H. S. Rs.	Amount expended on Waste Land in H. S. Rs.	Total H. S. Rs.	Amount expended on Cultivated Land in H. S. Rs.	Amount expended on Waste Land in H. S. Rs.	Total H. S. Rs.
1285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1286	92,490 11 4	22,239 4 9	1,14,730 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,490 11 4	22,239 4 9	1,14,730 0 1
1287	1,72,105 11 2	22,248 14 9	1,94,354 9 11	62,626 5 3	10 10 3	62,636 15 6	.....	.....	.....	2,34,732 0 5	22,259 9 0	2,56,991 9 5
1288	1,62,230 9 3	5,536 5 6	1,67,766 14 9	1,42,939 8 0	174 12 6	1,43,114 4 6	.....	.....	.....	3,05,170 1 3	5,711 2 0	3,10,881 3 3
1289	1,79,920 0 0	1,050 14 6	1,80,970 14 6	1,49,691 12 3	.....	1,49,691 12 3	12,607 14 2	.....	12,607 14 2	3,42,219 10 5	1,050 14 6	3,43,270 8 11
1290	1,22,525 12 3	4,196 12 9	1,26,722 9 0	97,441 5 9	.....	97,441 5 9	23,364 0 0	.....	23,364 0 0	2,43,331 2 0	4,196 12 9	2,47,527 14 9
Total.	7,29,272 12 0	55,272 4 3	7,84,545 0 3	4,52,698 15 3	185 6 9	4,52,884 6 0	35,971 14 2	.....	35,971 14 2	12,17,943 9 5	55,457 11 0	12,73,401 4 5

Remarks on the above figures.

103. From this it is apparent that no expenditure was incurred on the erection of boundary marks in the year 1285 Fasli, the year in which Survey operations were for the first time set on foot. In this year the taluka of Pattan was taken in hand as an experimental measure, and the boundary marks were left to the cultivators to erect. This measure however failed. The cultivators were reluctant to erect the boundary marks, consequently in the following year, viz., 1286 F., the erection of boundary marks was put up to auction and given out to contractors at annas 6 and pies 6 per mound.

The Contractors' rates.

104. The rates allowed to the contractors were very high. They were considerably reduced in subsequent years, till in the year 1290 Fasli, the rate per mound and stone in the North-Western, Western, and Southern Divisions was as low as 5 annas 4 pies, while in the Northern Division it was 2 annas and 6 pies for a stone, and 5 annas 4 pies for a mound. The statement shows no expenditure for the year 1286 Fasli in the Gulbarga and Medak branches, there being no operations in progress in these two Divisions during this year. In 1287 F. Survey operations were set on foot in the Gulbarga and in 1289 Fasli in the Medak Divisions, and since then the statement shows the cost of the erection of boundary marks. The total expenditure incurred in all the three branches during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 2,47,527 against Rs. 3,43,270 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 2,43,331 were expended on the cultivated lands, and were to be recovered from the cultivators, while the rest, viz., Rs. 4,196, were expended on waste lands and were borne by Government.

The share of expense borne by Government in boundary marks.

105. These figures for 1289 Fasli stand at Rs. 3,42,219 and Rs. 1,050 respectively. The total expenditure thus incurred since the commencement of Survey operations up to the end of 1290 Fasli amounts, as shown in the Statement, to Rs. 12,73,401, of which Rs. 55,467 were borne by Government as being the cost of erecting boundary marks on the Government waste lands; the remainder, viz., Rs. 12,17,943 being the amount spent on the erection of boundary stones on Ryots' holdings, were for the first

time defrayed from the Government Treasuries as advances recoverable, and were to be recovered from them.

Amount recoverable from Ryots.

106. At the end of the year the account of the expenditure on boundary marks erected on the Ryots' holdings is prepared in the office of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and furnished to the talukdars of districts, who, after receiving the accounts, begin to recover the amount due by each Ryot at the next *Jamabandi*. It has already been observed that the total amount recoverable from the Ryots up to the end of 1290 Fasli was Rs. 12,17,943 in all the surveyed districts, out of which accounts aggregating to a sum of Rs. 11,15,243 were sent to the talukdars, who recovered, up to the end of the aforesaid year, Rs. 10,42,499 or 93·5 per cent., leaving only Rs. 72,754 or 6·5 per cent. outstanding. The subjoined table gives the amounts recovered and their percentages to the amounts recoverable in each surveyed district:—

DISTRICT.	Accounts furnished to the Talukdars of the amount recoverable from the Ryots.					
	1286 F.	1287 F.	1288 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad ...	45,041 0 9	98,036 2 3	1,13,332 1 7	39,961 13 3	2,938 9 1	2,99,309 10 11
Birb	.....	.....	19,655 3 6	1,06,483 6 1	1,45,609 1 3	2,71,747 10 10
Naldrug	.....	59,704 14 0	1,45,867 9 9	1,49,691 12 3	97,441 15 9	4,52,703 3
Lingsugur	.....	.....	14,315 15 10	41,178 5 9	.....	55,494 5
Medak.....	.....	.....	.....	12,607 14 2	13,364 0 0	25,971 14
Bidar	.....	.....	.....	33,836 13 0	79,315 9 3	1,13,152 6

Amount recovered.						Balance	Percentage of recovery to the amount recoverable.
1286 F.	1287 F.	1288 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	Total F.		
s. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
73 13 4	1,03,008 1 1	1,36,223 9 7	50,598 0 10	8,689 0 8	2,98,592 9 6	717 1 5	99 7
.....	.....	19,655 3 6	87,916 14 0	1,40,703 0 2	2,48,275 1 8	23,472 9 2	91·3
.....	59,704 14 0	1,45,867 9 9	1,49,691 12 3	95,624 10 10	4,50,888 14 10	1,817 4 11	99·5
.....	.....	14,315 15 10	41,178 5 9	.....	55,494 5 7	.. ...	100·0
.....	.....	.....	8,713 10 9	16,723 14 3	25,437 9 0	534 5 2	97 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,00,870 11 6	1,00,870 11 6	12,281 10 9	88·9

SECTION FIFTH.

Estates under the Government Management for 1290 F.

Estates under Government management.

107. There have been estates yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 3,27,823 under the Government management this year. All the estates are not actually encumbered estates. All sorts of attachment, whether by order of a Civil Court or pending *Inam* enquiry or left intestate or by other reasons, are shown as estates under the Government management.

Out of the amount of Rs. 3,27,823 realized within the year Rs. 83,036 or 25·2 per cent. were expended within the year, of which Rs. 1,555 or 4·7 per cent. were the cost of management, and the rest, *i.e.*, Rs. 67,487, were paid towards miscellaneous expenses. A large sum of Rs. 62,208-15-2 was paid to some of the proprietors of the estates, who were entitled to receive it, and a sum of Rs. 2,27,128 was left to their credit at the end of the year.

The following table shows the results of each division:—

Table showing the

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Income.		
		Amount realized up to the last year.	Amount realized during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western.	Aurangabad	33,224 2 4	22,543 0 2	55,767 2 6
	Birh	196 0 0	1,086 0 0	1,282 0 0
	Parbhani	.....	.....	.....
	Total	33,420 2 4	23,629 0 2	57,049 2 6
Southern.	Raichur	17,279 4 3	4,045 8 11	21,324 13 2
	Lingsugur	5,485 1 4	6,625 14 3	12,110 15 7
	Shorapur	18,797 2 4	20,948 11 6	39,745 13 10
	Gulbarga	1,29,997 10 10	47,060 2 1	1,77,057 12 11
	Total	1,71,559 2 9	78,680 4 9	2,50,239 7 6
Western.	Bidar	486 12 5	9,340 10 4	9,827 6 9
	Naldrug	.....	878 2 10	878 2 10
	Nander	1,09,015 1 7	40,681 1 9	1,49,696 3 4
	Total	1,09,501 14 0	50,899 14 11	1,60,401 12 11
Northern.	Medak	34,835 3 1	24,310 8 5	59,145 11 6
	Indur	1,60,440 1 11	45,670 7 10	2,06,110 9 9
	Elgandal	3,25,706 11 7	41,379 8 1	3,67,086 3 8
	Sarpur Tandur	13,091 5 0	2,399 11 11	15,491 0 11
	Total	5,34,073 5 7	1,13,760 4 3	6,47,833 9 10
Eastern.	Khammam	12,716 7 3	7,814 5 3	20,530 12 6
	Nagar Karnul	2,45,369 4 3	5,08,001 2 1	2,96,170 7 4
	Nalgunda	4,419 8 10	2,237 10 7	6,657 3 5
	Total	2,62,505 4 4	60,853 1 11	3,23,358 6 3
	Grand Total	11,11,059 13 0	3,27,822 10 0	14,38,882 7 0

Results of each Division.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

Amount expended up to the last year.	Expended during the year.		
	Establishment.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,966 6 7	4,863 9 6	204 0 0	5,067 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
2,966 6 7	4,863 9 6	204 0 0	5,067 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,010 0 0	411 12 8	1,421 12 8
.....	4,898 1 3	3,179 12 11	8,077 14 2
.....	5,908 1 3	3,591 9 7	9,499 10 10
371 10 0	294 12 6	267 2 0	561 14 6
111 8 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
10,801 2 10	1,087 8 9	3,350 4 9	4,437 13 6
11,284 4 10	1,402 5 3	3,617 6 9	5,019 12 0
4,448 3 7	858 11 9	13,766 13 8	14,625 9 5
18,181 11 3	333 2 9	18,748 15 4	19,082 2 1
50,030 7 10	1,616 14 7	295 9 0	1,912 7 7
1,354 0 2	.....	.....	.....
74,014 6 10	2,808 13 1	32,811 6 0	35,620 3 1
135 10 6	288 12 4	205 0 0	493 12 4
60,756 9 4	.....	26,894 7 5	26,894 7 5
552 7 1	279 11 4	161 0 5	440 11 9
61,444 10 11	568 7 8	27,260 7 10	27,828 15 6
1,49,709 13 2	15,551 4 9	67,484 14 2	83,036 2 11

Table showing the

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Expenses of Management.	Amount given to the	
		Total of Columns 6 and 9.	Paid till last year.	Paid during the year.
		10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western.	Aurangabad	8,034 0 1	5,732 4 1	3,428 3 5
	Birh.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parbhani.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	8,034 0 1	5,732 4 1	3,428 3 5
Southern.	Raichur	.....	.....	.....
	Lingsugur	.....	848 6 8	920 12 11
	Shorapur.....	1,421 12 8	188 1 5	639 13 6
	Gulbarga	8,077 14 2	2,149 7 9	16,914 1 1
	Total.....	9,499 10 10	3,185 15 10	18,473 11 6
Western.	Bidar	933 8 6	356 3 2	1,763 12 10
	Naldrug	131 8 0	.....	.....
	Nander	15,239 0 4	18,650 13 7	2,481 13 4
	Total.....	16,304 0 10	19,007 0 9	4,245 10 2
Northern.	Medak	59,073 13 0	4,230 4 7	.....
	Indur	37,263 13 4	47,314 11 2	28,993 11 5
	Elgandal.....	51,942 15 5	25,143 9 9	4,972 1 0
	Sarpur Tandur	1,354 0 2	506 15 0	0 15 0
	Total.....	1,09,624 9 11	77,195 8 6	33,965 11 5
Eastern.	Khammam	629 6 10	7,624 14 6	.....
	Nagar Karnul.....	87,650 10 9	4,156 4 5	1,111 7 8
	Nalgunda	993 2 10	3,603 0 0	983 3 0
	Total.....	89,273 10 5	15,384 2 11	2,094 10 8
	Grand Total.....	2,32,746 0 1	1,20,505 0 1	62,208 15 2

Results of each Division—continued.

Owner.	Balance.		
Total.	Up to last year.	During the present year.	Total.
13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,160 7 6	24,525 7 8	14,047 3 3	38,572 10 11
.....	196 0 0	1,086 0 0	1,282 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....
9,160 7 6	24,721 7 8	15,133 3 3	39,854 10 11
.....	17,279 4 3	4,045 8 11	21,324 13 2
1,769 3 7	4,636 10 8	5,705 1 4	10,341 12 0
827 14 11	18,609 10 11	18,886 7 4	37,496 2 3
19,063 8 10	1,27,848 3 1	22,068 2 10	1,49,916 5 11
21,660 11 4	1,68,373 12 11	50,705 4 5	2,19,079 1 4
2,120 0 0	411 2 3	6,362 12 0	6,773 14 3
.....	.....	746 10 10	746 10 10
21,132 10 11	79,563 1 2	33,761 6 11	1,13,324 8 1
23,252 10 11	79,974 3 5	40,870 13 9	1,20,845 1 2
4,230 4 7	26,156 10 11	9,684 15 0	35,841 9 11
76,307 6 7	72,240 3 3	20,299 2 6	92,539 5 9
30,115 10 9	2,50,532 9 11	34,494 15 6	2,85,027 9 5
507 14 0	11,230 5 10	2,398 12 11	13,629 2 9
1,11,161 3 11	3,60,159 13 11	66,877 13 11	4,27,037 11 10
7,624 14 6	4,955 14 3	7,320 8 11	12,276 7 2
5,267 12 1	1,57,844 6 8	45,407 3 10	2,03,251 10 6
4,586 3 6	264 1 9	813 11 10	1,077 13 7
17,478 13 7	1,63,064 6 8	53,541 8 7	2,16,605 15 3
1,82,783 15 3	7,96,293 12 7	2,27,128 11 11	10,23,422 8 6

APPENDIX.

PART I.—Containing Statements of Jamabandi, of Lands given up or transferred, of Remissions, of Land Revenue, Land Revenue Raiatwari, Quit-rent, Peishkash, Amrai, Kanchas, and Miscellaneous Demands from the Fasli year 1290 to the Fasli year 1281, both inclusive, pp. i—ccxlii.

PART II.—Containing Statements showing the amount of work turned out by the Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, in the various Divisions of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, and the total expenditure incurred thereon, together with the cost per acre of measurement, Fasli years 1285—90, pp. ccxliii—cclxxix.

PART I.

Containing Statements of Jamabandi, of Lands given up or transferred, of Remissions of Land Revenue, Land Revenue Raiatwari, Quit-rent, Peishkash, Amrai, Kanchas, and Miscellaneous Demands from the Fasli year 1290 to the Fasli year 1281, both inclusive.

STATEMENTS.

REVENUE

Statement of Jamabandi

LAST YEAR'S JAMABANDI.

DISTRICTS.	Villages.	DEMAND.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N.-W. DIVISION.							
Aurangabad	1240	15,19,071	13,34,025	50,365	2,79,418	15,69,436	16,13,443
Birh.....	766	12,90,923	8,96,862	20,759	73,134	13,11,682	9,69,996
Parbhani.....	1091	12,51,405	11,61,519	11,665	62,371	12,63,070	12,23,890
Total.....	3097	40,61,399	33,92,406	82,789	4,14,923	41,44,188	38,07,329
W. DIVISION.							
Bidar	637	4,97,554	8,83,791	10,774	91,386	5,08,328	9,75,177
Nander	1064	9,66,169	12,88,656	17,883	1,09,159	9,84,052	13,97,815
Naldrug	206	4,90,656	3,75,960	9,906	35,571	5,00,562	4,11,531
Total.....	1907	19,54,379	25,48,407	38,563	2,36,116	19,92,942	27,84,523
S. DIVISION.							
Gulbarga.....	386	3,59,978	5,49,281	13,520	1,67,047	3,73,498	7,16,328
Shorapur.....	398	4,75,614	4,75,749	7,162	66,108	4,82,776	5,41,857
Raichur	446	6,45,995	5,44,060	15,165	85,855	6,61,160	6,29,915
Lingsugur	326	5,54,477	2,96,050	7,646	60,735	5,62,123	3,56,785
Total.....	1556	20,36,064	18,65,140	43,493	3,79,745	20,79,557	22,44,885
N. DIVISION.							
Medak	329	1,01,387	2,48,040	31,471	5,64,508	1,32,858	8,12,548
Indur	786	2,76,911	4,21,831	49,789	11,62,420	3,26,700	15,84,251
Elgandal	1069	4,10,959	7,74,843	94,688	8,25,318	5,05,647	16,00,161
Sarpur Tandur	807	2,88,903	1,68,883	3,541	23,362	2,92,444	1,92,245
Total.....	2991	10,78,160	16,13,597	1,79,489	25,75,608	12,57,649	41,89,205
E. DIVISION.							
Nalgunda	701	4,11,244	4,07,358	65,230	4,82,775	4,76,474	8,90,133
Nagar Karnul	748	2,56,557	2,78,294	45,871	5,59,685	3,02,428	8,37,979
Khammam	1614	4,12,719	5,79,834	65,270	7,22,564	4,77,989	13,02,398
Total.....	3063	10,80,520	12,65,486	1,76,371	17,65,024	12,56,891	30,30,510
Baghat Tahsil (Atraf-Balda)	17	1,024	40,418	1,132	20,833	2,156	61,251
Grand Total.....	12631	1,02,11,546	1,07,25,454	5,21,837	53,92,249	1,07,33,383	1,61,17,703
Last Year.....	...	1,04,69,971	1,08,45,397	4,84,272	63,37,419	1,09,54,243	1,71,82,816

A.

for the year Fasli 1290.

Add Remissions.	Total.		Deduct Lands given up or transferred to other Heads.				Remainder.	
			Dry.	Wet.	Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
40	15,69,436	16,13,483	2,24,924	1,717	2,26,641	2,08,550	13,42,795	14,04,933
.....	13,11,682	9,69,996	43,398	42	43,440	29,586	12,68,242	9,40,410
950	12,63,070	12,24,840	10,398	3	10,401	9,792	12,52,669	12,15,048
990	41,44,188	38,08,319	2,78,720	1,762	2,80,482	2,47,928	38,63,706	35,60,391
1,175	5,08,328	9,76,352	1,10,698	1,524	1,12,222	1,48,847	3,96,106	8,27,505
1,446	9,84,052	13,99,261	34,718	812	35,530	53,147	9,48,522	13,46,114
.....	5,00,562	4,11,531	2,27,957	3,814	2,31,771	1,61,584	2,68,791	2,49,947
2,621	19,92,942	27,87,144	3,73,373	6,150	3,79,523	3,63,578	16,13,419	24,23,566
62,419	3,73,498	7,78,747	37,345	527	37,872	73,256	3,35,626	7,05,491
58,763	4,82,776	6,00,620	31,490	318	31,808	34,044	4,50,968	5,66,576
12,879	6,61,160	6,42,794	56,773	1,202	57,975	54,056	6,03,185	5,88,738
20,116	5,62,123	3,76,901	41,196	454	41,650	41,399	5,20,473	3,35,502
1,54,177	20,79,557	23,99,062	1,66,804	2,501	1,69,305	2,02,755	19,10,252	21,96,307
2,99,139	1,32,858	11,11,687	4,949	1,152	6,101	64,439	1,26,757	10,47,248
3,10,575	3,26,700	18,94,826	22,191	5,974	28,165	3,06,555	2,98,535	15,88,271
5,32,922	5,05,647	21,33,083	23,993	4,578	28,571	1,02,906	4,77,076	20,30,177
398	2,92,444	1,92,643	17,358	370	17,728	17,034	2,74,716	1,75,609
11,43,034	12,57,649	53,32,239	68,491	12,074	80,565	4,90,934	11,77,084	48,41,305
1,57,618	4,76,474	10,47,751	31,871	3,251	34,622	75,163	4,41,852	9,72,588
3,64,298	3,02,428	12,02,277	13,562	2,400	15,962	46,708	2,86,466	11,55,574
4,50,300	4,77,989	17,52,698	71,762	5,143	76,905	1,86,684	4,01,084	15,66,014
9,72,216	12,56,891	40,02,726	1,16,695	10,794	1,27,489	3,08,550	11,29,402	36,94,176
3,568	2,156	64,819	.....	199	199	1,807	1,957	63,012
22,76,606	1,07,33,383	1,83,94,309	10,04,083	33,480	10,37,563	16,15,552	96,95,820	1,67,78,757
10,57,755	1,09,54,243	1,82,49,571	15,51,801	43,973	15,95,774	22,86,104	93,58,469	1,59,63,467

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	Add Lands taken up or transferred from other Heads.				Jamabandi or gross demand.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.			
	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	18	19	20	21	22	23
N.-W. Division.						
Aurangabad	2,25,229	6,716	2,31,945	2,61,055	15,74,740	16,65,988
Birh	2,51,287	4,174	2,55,461	1,79,923	15,23,703	11,20,333
Parbhani	17,099	209	17,308	18,545	12,69,977	12,33,593
Total	4,93,615	11,099	5,04,714	4,59,523	43,68,420	40,19,914
W. Division.						
Bidar	13,270	257	13,527	15,232	4,09,633	8,42,737
Nander	53,814	752	54,566	43,112	10,03,088	13,89,226
Naldrug	1,18,876	1,428	1,20,304	1,44,307	3,89,095	3,94,254
Total	1,85,960	2,437	1,88,397	2,02,651	18,01,816	26,26,217
S. Division.						
Gulbarga	29,017	212	29,229	48,127	3,64,855	7,53,618
Shorapur	20,959	48	21,007	17,448	4,71,975	5,84,024
Raichur	62,872	450	63,322	64,099	6,66,507	6,52,837
Lingsugur	64,130	275	64,405	68,766	5,84,878	4,04,268
Total	1,76,978	985	1,77,963	1,98,440	20,88,215	23,94,747
N. Division.						
Medak	8,457	1,507	9,964	64,878	1,36,721	11,12,126
Indur	78,389	5,086	83,475	2,09,839	3,82,010	17,98,110
Elgandal	1,35,263	8,362	1,43,625	3,35,209	6,20,701	23,65,386
Sarpur Tandur	34,019	626	34,645	22,401	3,09,361	1,98,010
Total	2,56,128	15,581	2,71,709	6,32,327	14,48,793	54,73,632
E. Division.						
Nalgunda	65,710	5,318	71,028	1,00,288	5,12,880	10,72,876
Nagar Karnul	15,377	1,590	16,967	46,276	3,03,433	12,01,850
Khammam	90,286	7,164	97,450	2,12,270	4,98,534	17,78,284
Total	1,71,373	14,072	1,85,445	3,58,834	13,14,847	40,53,010
Baghat Tahsil (Atraf-Balda)	94	12	106	3,308	2,063	66,320
Grand Total	12,84,148	44,186	13,28,334	18,55,083	1,10,24,154	1,86,33,840
Last Year	13,79,803	89,679	14,69,482	23,72,855	1,08,27,951	1,83,27,322

for the year Fasli 1290—continued.

Total Jamabandi.								
	Net Demand.						Add miscellaneous demand.	Total settled demand.
Deduct remissions.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
87	15,19,378	13,74,236	55,362	2,91,665	15,74,740	16,65,901	20,455	16,86,356
.....	14,98,810	10,33,064	24,893	87,269	15,23,703	11,20,333	11,004	11,31,337
346	12,58,106	11,70,673	11,871	62,574	12,69,977	12,33,247	2,915	12,36,162
433	42,76,294	35,77,973	92,126	4,41,508	43,68,420	40,19,481	34,374	40,53,855
1,207	4,00,127	7,56,325	9,506	85,205	4,09,633	8,41,530	14,624	8,56,154
3,875	9,85,212	13,78,524	17,876	6,827	10,03,088	13,85,351	15,516	14,00,867
.....	3,81,575	3,63,028	7,520	31,226	3,89,095	3,94,254	1,227	3,95,481
5,082	17,66,914	24,97,877	34,902	1,23,258	18,01,816	26,21,135	31,367	26,52,502
1,15,622	3,51,462	4,64,048	13,393	1,73,948	3,64,855	6,37,996	16,424	6,54,420
73,791	4,65,025	4,78,405	6,950	31,828	4,71,975	5,10,233	21,983	5,32,216
11,147	6,52,094	5,61,588	14,413	80,102	6,66,507	6,41,690	5,884	6,47,574
7,254	5,77,415	3,38,222	7,463	58,792	5,84,878	3,97,014	6,529	4,03,543
2,07,814	20,45,996	18,42,263	42,219	3,44,670	20,88,215	21,86,933	50,820	22,37,753
3,24,837	1,04,896	2,64,123	31,825	5,23,166	1,36,721	7,87,289	4,911	7,92,200
5,81,421	3,33,108	4,85,274	48,902	7,31,415	3,82,010	12,16,689	9,046	12,25,735
10,07,120	5,22,228	8,32,737	98,473	5,25,529	6,20,701	13,58,266	6,201	13,64,467
2,570	3,05,563	1,76,790	3,798	18,650	3,09,361	1,95,440	1,433	1,96,873
19,15,948	12,65,795	17,58,924	1,82,998	17,98,760	14,48,793	35,57,684	21,591	35,79,275
2,83,427	4,72,054	3,97,483	40,826	3,91,966	5,12,880	7,89,449	8,717	7,98,166
5,87,160	2,36,215	2,75,318	67,218	3,39,372	3,03,433	6,14,690	3,424	6,18,114
7,61,304	4,70,910	6,01,360	27,624	4,15,620	4,98,534	10,16,980	504	10,17,484
16,31,891	11,79,179	12,74,161	1,35,668	11,46,958	13,14,847	24,21,119	12,645	24,33,764
18,335	1,119	32,953	944	15,032	2,063	47,985	4,622	52,607
37,79,503	1,05,35,297	1,09,84,151	4,88,857	38,70,186	1,10,24,154	1,48,54,337	1,55,419	1,50,09,756
22,76,606	1,02,97,973	1,06,58,467	5,29,978	53,92,249	1,08,27,951	1,60,50,716	2,46,864	1,62,97,580

REVENUE

Statement of Lands given up or transferred

DISTRICTS.	Lands left waste owing to the impoverishment of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the deaths of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the desertion of the cultivators.	Lands voluntarily relinquished.	Lands given up owing to the crops being withered for want of rain.	Transfer of Lands from one Ryot to another.	Deficit discovered by measurement.	Revision of Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N.-W. DIVISION.								
Aurangabad	60	61	4,439	51,543	.....	90,400	20,665	47
Birh	.....	.....	.....	1,765	.....	16,938	7	1,613
Parbhani	.....	42	908	1,277	.....	6,631	18	626
Total	60	103	5,347	54,585	.....	1,13,969	20,690	2,286
W. DIVISION.								
Bidar	359	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,806	374	.....
Nander	4,426	.....	.....	3,756	.....	29,608	14,842	.....
Naldrug	179	.....	.....	573	.....	7,859	139	.....
Total	4,964	.....	.....	4,329	.....	47,273	15,355	.....
S. DIVISION.								
Gulbarga	15,340	3,442	6,938	.....	.....	27,852	147	6,381
Shorapur	8,485	4,221	4,911	12,769	.....	27	108	563
Raichur	2,770	5,047	2,093	10,467	.....	32,915	121	268
Lingsugur	553	3,058	1,237	29,948	.....	.....	4	1,007
Total	27,148	15,768	15,179	53,184	.....	60,794	380	8,219
N. DIVISION.								
Medak		8,438		1,524	.....	14,342	714	23,386
Indur		5,436		5,767	.....	64,369	3,091	1,50,219
Elgandal		4,391		118	.....	95,033	124	302
Sarpur Tandur		5,894		3,666	.....	6,584	26	834
Total		24,159		11,075	.....	1,80,328	3,955	1,74,741
E. DIVISION.								
Khammam		10,694		88,996	.....	76,772	228	7,972
Nalgunda		7,242		28,728	.....	38,627	320	246
Nagar Karnul		7,197		7,938	.....	19,443	695	2,496
Total		25,133		1,25,662	.....	1,34,842	1,243	10,714
Atraf Balda	1,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total H. S Rs.	83,979	65,163	20,526	2,48,835	.....	5,37,206	41,623	1,95,960
Last year	1,02,165	1,20,687	1,05,828	6,14,194	.....	6,47,560	1,02,303	1,22,215

B.

to other Heads in 1290 *Fasli.*

Left uncultivated.	Covered by sand or flooded or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation.	Boundary Disputes.	Transferred from wet to dry.	Lands erroneously brought to account.	Lands taken up for Government purposes.	Lands washed away by river.	Miscellaneous reasons.	Lands removed from Jamabandi.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
.....	.....	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	137	41,030	2,08,550
3,053	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	309	5,900	29,586
.....	.....	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	9,792
3,053	.....	.....	372	.....	.....	.....	446	47,017	2,47,928
.....	.....	.....	1,185	.....	.....	.....	317	1,36,806	1,48,847
.....	.....	.....	515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,147
.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,729	1,61,584
.....	.....	.....	1,805	.....	.....	.....	317	2,89,535	3,63,578
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13,141	.....	73,254
.....	.....	.....	620	.....	.....	.....	2,341	.....	34,045
55	.....	2	317	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,055
.....	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	.....	5,341	.....	41,400
55	.....	2	1,189	.....	13	.....	20,823	.....	2,02,754
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,135	5,900	64,439
.....	.....	65	8,542	.....	.....	.....	2,028	67,038	3,06,555
.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	439	2,421	1,02,906
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	17,034
.....	.....	143	8,543	.....	.....	.....	12,631	75,359	4,90,934
.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,008	.....	1,86,684
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,183
3,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,666	.....	46,703
3,268	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,674	.....	3,08,550
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,807
6,376	.....	159	11,909	.....	13	.....	41,891	4,11,911	16,15,551
46,091	23	304	16,870	147	21,181	723	12,405	3,73,408	22,86,104

REVENUE

Statement of Lands taken

DISTRICTS.	Waste land brought under cultivation.	Fresh land taken up.	Transfer of land from one ryot to another.	By measurement and revision of assessment.	On account of Istawa Kaul.
1	2	3	4	5	6
N.-W. Division.					
Aurangabad	37,135	.....	90,400	85,812	5,417
Birh	.....	752	16,938	1,399	.....
Parbhani	2,171	6	6,631	3,253	3,804
Total	39,303	758	1,13,969	90,464	9,221
W. Division.					
Bidar	1,016	.....	9,806	1,551	365
Nander	2,702	.....	29,608	6,110	.....
Naldrug	187	.....	7,859	18	.....
Total	3,905	.....	47,273	7,679	365
S. Division.					
Gulbarga	11,634	.....	27,382	1,151	1,245
Shorapur	8,165	.....	31	834	343
Raichur	29,020	.....	32,915	1,251	.....
Lingsugur	60,450	.....	.....	298	901
Total	1,09,269	.....	60,328	3,534	2,489
N. Division.					
Medak	.....	24,569	14,342	20,725	1,088
Indur	.....	52,884	64,370	72,878	725
Elgandal	.....	2,18,807	95,033	12,788	2,148
Sarpur Tandur	.....	7,043	6,584	7,412	.....
Total	.....	3,03,303	1,80,329	1,13,803	3,961
E. Division.					
Khammam	1,18,327	.....	76,772	17,171	.....
Nalgunda	52,465	.....	38,627	9,178	.....
Nagar Karnul	11,386	.....	19,443	13,334	.....
Total	1,82,178	.....	1,34,842	39,683	.....
Baghat Tahsil (Atraf-Balda)	3,308	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total H. S. Rs.	3,37,966	3,04,061	5,36,741	2,55,163	16,036
Last year	26,861	6,91,312	6,53,297	5,73,051	22,240

C.

up in 1290 *Fasli.*

Land transferred from dry to wet.	Inam land resumed and brought under cultivation.	Land erroneously omitted last year and brought to account this year.	Miscellaneous.	Jagir villages confiscated.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
174	804	....	810	40,503	2,61,055
308	1,60,525	.....	1	.....	1,79,923
203	509	....	128	1,840	18,545
685	1,61,838	.....	939	42,343	4,59,523
1,335	415	.....	475	269	15,232
1,007	192	... .	.....	3,493	43,112
105	378	... .	.....	1,35,760	1,44,307
2,447	985	.. ..	475	1,39,522	2,02,651
153	3,107	.....	3,455	.....	48,127
142	6,341	.....	1,592	....	17,448
341	572	.....	... .	.....	64,099
589	533	... .	5,995	... .	68,766
1,225	10,553	... .	11,042	....	1,98,440
.....	1,987	.. ..	.....	2,167	64,878
8,610	3,479	.....	122	6,771	2,09,839
583	4,396	.....	.....	1,454	3,35,269
....	287	... .	... .	1,075	22,401
9,193	10,149	....	122	11,467	6,32,327
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2,12,270
.....	.....	.....	18	... .	1,00,288
.....	687	....	54	1,372	46,276
.....	687	....	72	1,372	3,58,834
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,308
13,550	1,84,212	....	12,650	1,94,704	18,55,083
13,826	32,217	.....	46,377	2,83,075	23,72,856

REVENUE

Statement of Remissions

DISTRICTS.	Left uncultivated owing to unfavorable season whether entire or more than ¼ of the entire holding.	Remission for loss of crops.	Withered crops and loss of produce.	Fasl-kami or second crop not cultivated.
Aurangabad	37	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	326	20	.....	.....
Total	363	20	.....	.....
Bidar	.....	1,132	.....	.....
Nander	31	287	.....	.....
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	31	1,419	.....	.....
Gulbarga	6,940	13,128	74,965	4,957
Shorapur	55,900	.....	264	9,095
Raichur	.....	.....	506	.....
Lingsugur	.....	.....	34	.....
Total	62,840	13,128	75,769	14,052
Medak	2,90,402	9,614	.....	.....
Indur	4,91,460	14,327	.....	.....
Elgandal	8,26,216	3,221	.....	115
Sarpur Tandur	2,395	11	.....	.....
Total	16,10,473	27,173	.....	115
Khammam	6,57,961	11,763	10,234	31,262
Nalgunda	2,41,179	3,762	15	13,810
Nagar Karnul	4,56,990	2,422	.....	53,461
Total	13,56,130	17,947	10,249	98,533
Atraf-Balda	18,335	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total H. S. Rupees	30,48,172	59,687	86,018	1,12,700
Last year	13,89,269	2,85,770	2,32,309	49,972

D.

for 1290 *Fasli.*

Land classed as wet but cultivated with dry crop for want of water.	Hail stone.	Reduction of assessment.	Inundations.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	433
.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1,207
3,189	.....	.....	.....	368	3,875
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,189	.....	.....	.....	443	5,082
8,330	.....	.....	2,961	4,341	1,15,622
5,692	.....	1,217	529	1,094	73,791
5,563	.....	.....	1,148	3,930	11,147
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,220	7,254
19,585	.....	1,217	4,638	16,585	2,07,814
4,349	.....	1,107	15,982	3,383	3,24,837
3,590	.....	1,539	1,822	68,683	5,81,421
7,641	.....	1,050	12,986	1,55,891	10,07,120
.....	.....	.....	.....	164	2,570
15,580	.....	3,696	30,790	2,28,121	19,15,948
.....	.....	.....	49,083	1,001	7,61,304
4,764	.....	11 165	5,152	3,580	2,83,427
43,210	.....	20,659	3,933	6,485	5,87,160
47,974	.....	31,824	58,168	11,066	16,31,891
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,335
86,378	.....	36,737	93,596	2,56,215	37,79,503
3,338	.....	79,619	56,743	1,79,585	22,76,605

REVENUE E.

Statement showing the demand under each head of Land Revenue for 1290 *F.*

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-rent (Maktas.)	Kanchas.	Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Poishkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
N. W. Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad	16,65,901	.....	31,722	6,261	.....	20,455	17,24,311
Birh	11,20,333	.....	4,523	159	.....	11,004	11,36,006
Parbhani.....	12,33,247	.....	6,590	9,635	.....	2,915	12,52,388
Total.....	40,19,481	.....	42,835	16,055	.....	34,374	41,12,705
W. Division.							
Bidar	8,41,530	15,734	4,419	2,702	.....	14,624	8,80,827
Nander	13,85,351	48,592	2,420	6,812	.....	15,516	14,58,691
Naldrug	3,94,254	.....	46	146	.....	1,227	3,95,673
Total.....	26,21,135	64,326	6,885	9,660	.....	31,367	27,35,191
S. Division.							
Gulbarga	6,37,996	27,019	2,213	3,357	.....	16,424	7,02,585
Shorapur	5,10,233	67,235	937	1,216	.....	21,983	6,01,604
Raichur	6,41,690	38,674	4,176	1,121	81,796	5,884	7,93,151
Lingsugur	3,97,014	1,88,062	8,409	1,558	5,291	6,529	6,06,890
Total.....	21,86,933	3,20,990	15,735	7,279	87,087	50,820	26,84,230
N. Division.							
Medak..	7,87,289	36,956	3,720	18,978	.....	4,911	8,51,827
Indur	12,46,689	90,810	2,698	61,351	.....	9,046	13,82,714
Elgandal.....	13,58,266	28,047	4,229	20,718	.....	6,201	14,22,000
Sarpur Tandur	1,95,440	15,379	191	18,162	.....	1,433	2,30,597
Total.....	35,57,684	1,71,192	10,838	1,19,209	.....	21,591	38,87,138
E. Division.							
Khammam	10,16,980	27,703	19,687	31,734	.....	504	10,96,608
Nalgunda	7,89,439	20,409	9,057	21,857	.....	8,717	8,49,489
Nagar Karnul	6,14,690	2,40,514	6,154	13,364	.....	3,424	8,78,737
Total.....	21,21,119	2,88,626	34,898	66,955	.....	12,645	28,24,834
Baghat Tahsil Atraf-Balda.	47,985	27,219	1,20,460	.....	.....	4,622	1,75,907
Grand Total.....	1,48,54,337	8,72,353	2,31,651	2,19,158	87,087	1,55,419	1,64,20,005

1289 Fasli.

REVENUE

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	Villages.	Last Year's Jamabandi.					
		Demand.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N. W. Division.							
Aurangabad	1931	15,52,670	13,23,181	42,713	2,55,539	15,95,383	15,78,720
Birh	1210	15,17,341	10,45,621	23,118	80.398	15.40,459	11.26,019
Parbhani	912	12,47,883	11,56,746	11,336	61.626	12,59,219	12.18,372
Total	4053	43,17,894	35,25,548	77,167	3,97,563	43,95,061	39,23,111
W. Division.							
Bidar	834	4,08,608	7,55,174	7,612	76,299	4,16,220	8,31,473
Nander	1256	7,35,110	11,66,722	10,252	88.132	7,45,362	12,54,854
Naldrug	248	3,74,253	3,60,279	7.276	25.138	3,81,529	3,85,417
Total	2338	15,17,971	22,82,175	25,140	1,89,569	15,43,111	24,71,744
S. Division.							
Gulbarga	601	4,01,356	5.54,631	13.706	1,96,258	4,15,062	7,50,889
Shorapur	620	5,30,796	4.95.829	7.231	83.178	5,38,027	5,79,007
Raichur	600	7,70,407	6.12,120	4,805	94,022	7,75,212	7,06,142
Lingsugur	695	7,91,592	3.75,426	2,258	62.584	7,93.850	4.38.010
Total	2516	24,94,151	20.38.006	28,000	4.36,042	25,22,151	24,74.048
N. Division.							
Medak	582	99,114	2.37,775	31,707	8,03,749	1,30,821	10,41,524
Indur	1353	2,46,259	4,56,880	46,907	12,25,368	2,93,166	16,82,248
Elgandal	1658	4,61,856	8,46,750	86,976	11,26,422	5.48,832	19.73.172
Sarpur Tandur	1499	2,68,047	1,61,425	3,299	22,285	2,71.346	1,83,710
Total	5092	10,75,276	17.02,830	1,68,889	31,77,824	12.44.165	48,80,654
E. Division.							
Khammam	1705	4,40,431	6,29,654	73.849	8,52,123	5.14,280	14,81,777
Nalgunda	962	3,96,469	3.71.589	59,129	5,93.237	4,55,598	9.64,826
Nagar Karnul	1461	2,26,924	2.36,231	49,982	6,53,288	2,76,906	8.89,519
Total	4128	10.63.824	12.37,474	1,82,960	20,98,648	12,46,784	33,36,122
Miscellaneous Villages	17	765	9,895	2,116	17,270	2,971	27,165
Grand Total	18144	1,04,69,971	1,07,95,928	4.84,272	63,16,916	1,09,54,243	1,71,12,844

A.

for the year 1289 Fasli.

[illegible]	Total.		Dry.	Wet.	Total.		Remainder.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	[illegible]	Extent.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8,435	15,[illegible],383	15,82,155	2,75,[illegible]	2,227	2,77,321	2,71,726	13,18,062	13,10,429
.. ..	15,40,459	11,26,[illegible]	2,61,865	4,173	2,66,038	1,8[illegible],034	12,74,421	[illegible]
352	12,59,219	12,18,724	5,260	[illegible]	5,290	3,419	[illegible]	12,15,305
3,787	43,95,061	39,26,898	5,42,219	6,430	[illegible]	4,64,179	38,46,412	34,62,719
2,912	4,16,22[illegible]	8,34,385	[illegible]	117	9,011	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,12,785
4,556	7,45,3[illegible]2	12,59,410	[illegible]	157	93,175	1,10,494	6,52,187	11,18,916
.. ..	3,81,529	3,85,417	1,32,882	1,681	1,34,563	1,52,570	2,46,966	2,32,847
7,468	15,43,111	24,79,212	2,34,794	1,955	2,36,749	3,14,664	13,06,362	[illegible]
75,250	4,15,062	8,26,139	62,154	[illegible]	62,817	[illegible]	3,52,245	7,29,973
48,911	5,38,[illegible]27	6,27,918	[illegible]	[illegible]	63,513	[illegible]	4,74,484	[illegible]
37,557	7,75,212	[illegible]	1,34,229	[illegible]	1,35,698	[illegible]	6,39,514	6,19,569
53,175	7,93,850	[illegible]	1,54,780	1,296	1,56,076	1,29,736	6,37,774	[illegible]
2,14,893	25,22,151	[illegible]	4,14,522	3,612	4,18,134	4,11,613	21,04,017	22,77,328
[illegible]	1,30,821	[illegible]	5,810	1,430	7,240	67,234	1,23,581	10,25,098
[illegible]	[illegible]	17,86,274	[illegible]	7,144	[illegible]	1,61,405	2,80,519	[illegible]
[illegible]	5,48,[illegible]	21,37,097	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,24,219	3,79,591	17,12,878
782	[illegible]	1,84,492	21,472	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,905	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,19,541	12,44,165	52,00,195	1,93,524	20,469	2,13,993	6,71,763	10,30,172	[illegible]
2,24,487	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,05,176	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,72,031	4,03,619	14,34,233
52,973	4,55,598	10,17,799	[illegible]	4,352	49,789	[illegible]	4,05,809	[illegible]
2,32,525	2,76,906	11,22,044	15,785	[illegible]	17,449	40,526	2,59,457	10,81,518
5,09,985	12,46,784	38,46,107	[illegible]	11,501	1,77,899	[illegible]	10,68,885	34,33,787
1,72[illegible]	2,971	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	11,566	[illegible]	17,322
10,57,397	1,09,54,243	1,81,70,241	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,95,774	22,86,105	93,58,469	[illegible]

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	Lands taken up or transferred from other Heads.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.		Jamabandi.	
	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	18	19	20	21	22	23
N. W. Division.						
Aurangabad	2,38,223	9,821	2,48,044	3,03,261	15,66,106	16,13,690
Birh	35,446	1,815	37,261	33,184	13,11,682	9,70,169
Parbhani	8,783	359	9,142	9,534	12,63,071	12,24,839
Total	2,82,452	11,995	2,94,447	3,45,979	41,40,859	38,08,698
W. Division.						
Bidar	1,14,700	2,445	1,17,145	1,63,567	5,24,354	9,76,352
Nander	3,30,480	1,355	3,31,865	2,80,345	9,84,052	13,99,261
Naldrug	2,49,451	4,144	2,53,595	1,78,685	5,00,561	4,11,532
Total	6,94,631	7,974	7,02,605	6,22,597	20,08,967	27,87,145
S. Division.						
Gulbarga	21,122	130	21,252	47,696	3,73,497	7,77,669
Shorapur	8,175	116	8,291	7,505	4,82,775	5,73,842
Raichur	5,142	559	5,701	25,675	6,45,215	6,45,244
Lingsugur	3,578	992	4,570	21,903	6,42,344	3,83,352
Total	38,017	1,797	39,814	1,02,779	21,43,831	23,80,107
N. Division.						
Medak	8,058	11,274	11,322	78,462	1,34,903	11,03,560
Indur	35,042	3,262	46,314	2,66,607	3,26,833	18,91,476
Elgandal	1,17,432	20,098	1,37,530	4,22,593	5,17,121	21,35,471
Sarpur Tandur	45,388	575	45,963	29,405	2,92,444	1,94,992
Total	2,05,920	35,209	2,41,129	7,97,067	12,71,301	53,25,499
E. Division.						
Khammam	70,276	17,874	88,150	3,13,310	4,91,769	17,47,543
Nalgunda	60,768	10,351	71,119	1,31,598	4,76,928	10,49,634
Nagar Karnul	27,746	4,339	32,085	1,20,768	2,91,542	12,02,286
Total	1,58,790	32,564	1,91,354	5,65,676	12,60,239	39,99,463
Miscellaneous Villages	3	130	133	9,088	2,754	26,410
Grand Total	13,79,813	89,669	14,69,482	24,43,186	1,08,27,951	1,83,27,322

for the year 1289 *Fasli*—continued.

Total Holdings.								
Deduct Remissions.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Add Miscellaneous Demands.	Total Settled Demands.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
40	15.15.798	13,34,232	50.308	2,79,418	15.66,106	16,13,650	21.914	16,35.564
.....	12,90,923	8,97,034	20,759	73,135	13,11.682	9,70,169	10,949	9.81,118
950	12,51,405	11,61,519	11.666	62,370	12,63,071	12,23.889	2 894	12.26,783
990	40,58,126	33,92,785	82,733	4,14,923	41,40,859	38,07,708	35,757	38,43,465
1,175	5,13.672	8,83,791	10,682	91,386	5.24.354	9,75,177	14.715	9,89,892
1,446	9,66,169	12,88.656	17.883	1,09.159	9,84 052	13,97,815	15.028	14,12,843
.....	4,90,655	3,75,961	9,906	35,571	5,00.561	4,11,532	1,806	4,13,338
2.621	19,70,496	25,48,408	38,471	2 36,116	20,08,967	27,84.524	31,549	28.16,073
62,419	3.59.977	5,18,203	13.520	1,67,047	3,73,497	7,15,250	17.671	7,32,921
58,703	4,75.613	4,48.971	7,162	66,108	4,82,775	5,15,079	49.026	5,64,105
12 880	6,30,050	5,46,508	15.165	85,856	6.45,215	6,32,364	4.927	6,37,291
20,115	6,28,693	3,02,502	13,651	60,735	6,42,344	3,63,237	10,505	3.73.742
1,54,177	20,94,333	18,46.184	49.498	3,79,746	21,43.831	22.25.930	82,129	23,08,059
2.99,139	1.03.089	2,33,082	31.814	5,71,339	1,34 903	8,04.421	19.132	8.23,553
3.10,575	2,76.912	4.13.966	49,921	11,66,935	3,26.833	15 80 901	10,304	15.91.205
5,32.922	4,21,549	7.71.298	95.572	8,31,251	5,17.121	16.02,549	10,396	16.12,945
398	2.88,962	1,71.233	3,482	23,361	2,92,444	1,94,594	2,268	1,96,862
11.43.034	10,90,512	15,89,579	1.80,789	25.92,886	12,71,301	41.82,465	42,100	42,24,565
4,50.301	4,26,520	5,74,841	65.249	7,22.401	4,91,769	12,97,242	23 295	13,20,537
1,57,618	4,11,801	3,70.365	65,127	5,21,651	4,76,928	8,92.016	8,222	9.00,238
3.64.297	2,15,671	2,78,307	45.871	5,59.682	2,91,542	8.37.989	1,691	8,39,680
9,72,216	10,83.992	12 23.513	1,76 247	18.03,734	12.60,239	30.27,247	33,208	30,60,455
3.568	514	2.009	2 240	20 833	2,754	22,842	22 121	44,963
22,76,606	1,02,97,973	1,06,92.478	5 29,978	51 48 238	1 08.27.951	1 58,50,716	2 46,854	1,62 97,580

REVENUE

Statement of Lands given up or transferred

DISTRICTS.	Lands left waste owing to the impoverishment of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the deaths of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the desertion of the cultivators.	Lands voluntarily relinquished.	Lands given up owing to the crops being withered for want of rain.	Transfer of land from one Ryot to another.	Deficit discovered by measurement.	Revision of assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N. W. Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad	390	592	6,094	52,924	.....	81,893	58,361	106
Birh	.....	.....	.....	388	.....	15,280	822	1,308
Parbhani	.....	35	253	893	2,033	.....	.....	205
Total	390	627	6,347	54,205	2,033	97,173	59,183	1,619
W. Division.								
Bidar	55	.....	.....	....	.....	17,556	.....	144
Nander	99	.....	.....	241	.....	75,100	35,028	17,977
Naldrug	5,671	.....	.....	427	.....	16,415	.....	495
Total	5,825	.....	.....	668	.....	1,09,071	35,028	18,616
S. Division.								
Gulbarga	13,968	24,322	37,264	.....	.....	17,538	110	1,853
Shorapur	22,318	20,182	10,725	5,382	.....	233	41	1,018
Raichur	15,569	47,869	21,969	18,999	.....	18,257	103	826
Lingsugur	2,439	19,833	15,185	85,881	.....	.....	.....	1,503
Total	54,234	1,12,206	85,143	1,10,262	.....	36,028	254	5,200
N. Division.								
Medak	6,514	.....	.....	1,479	.....	13,091	657	21,557
Indur	2,213	.....	.....	3,202	.....	85,811	465	69,372
Elgandal	794	.....	.....	2,60,163	.....	1,35,557	342	856
Sarpur Tandur	3,461	.....	.....	4,890	.....	7,057	51	1,121
Total	12,982	.....	.....	2,69,734	.....	2,41,516	1,515	92,906
E. Division.								
Khammam	14,366	.....	.....	1,38,221	.....	90,449	382	25,796
Nalgonda	5,550	2,012	8,754	34,096	.....	43,172	293	5,478
Nagar Karnul	2,127	5,842	5,584	6,768	.....	15,654	1,186	265
Total	22,043	7,854	14,338	1,79,085	.....	1,49,275	1,861	31,539
Miscellaneous Villages	11,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total, H. S. Rs.	1,07,040	1,20,687	1,05,828	6,13,954	2,033	6,33,063	97,841	1,49,880

B.

to other Heads in 1289 *Fasli.*

Left uncultivated.	Covered by sand or flooded or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation.	Boundary disputes.	Transferred from wet to dry	Land erroneously brought to account.	Land taken up for Government purposes.	Lands washed away by river.	Miscellaneous reasons.	Lands removed from Jamabandi.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	8,081	.....	.....	.....	8	63.277	2,71,726
963	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	1,692	1,68,546	1,89,034
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,419
963	.....	.....	8,116	.....	.....	.....	1,700	2,31.823	4,64,179
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.660	.....	.....	185	21,600
.....	.....	7	.....	.....	11,584	458	.....	.....	1,40,494
.....	.....	.....	868	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,28,694	1,52,570
.....	.....	7	868	.....	15.244	458	.....	1,28,879	3,14,664
....	.....	.....	1.133	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	96,166
.....	.....	66	376	.....	.....	.....	1,240	.....	61,581
.....	.....	.....	538	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,24 130
.....	23	.....	283	.....	.....	.....	4,589	.....	1,29.736
.....	23	66	2 330	.....	38	.....	5,829	.....	4,11,613
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.936	.....	67.234
.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	1,61,405
.....	.....	152	3,194	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.166	4,24,218
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.306	18.905
.....	.....	152	3.272	.....	.....	.....	23.936	25.749	6.71.762
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	...	2,762	.....	2.72.031
.....	.....	79	291	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,763
.....	24	.....	573	55	.....	.....	2,448	.....	40.526
.....	24	79	864	148	.....	.....	5,210	.....	4 12 320
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.566
963	47	304	15.450	148	15.282	458	36.675	3.86,451	22.86.104

REVENUE

Statement of Lands taken

DISTRICTS.	Waste land brought under cultivation.	Fresh land taken up.	Transfer of land from one Ryot to another.	By measurement and revision of assessment	On account of Istawa Kaul.
1	2	3	4	5	6
N. W. Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad	.....	28,465	81.893	1,09,931	8,429
Birh	.....	699	15,280	6,281	.....
Parbhani	1,159	863	.....	3,092	4.302
Total...	1.159	30,027	97,173	1,19,304	12,731
W. Division					
Bidar	1,532	.....	17,561	9,370	346
Nander	5,225	.....	75,100	1,76,250	.....
Naldrug	728	.....	16,415	1.962	.....
Total...	7,485	.....	1,09,076	1,87,582	346
S. Division.					
Gulbarga	548	.....	17,537	1,055	1,418
Shorapur	1,684	.....	98	293	521
Raichur	2,336	.....	18.257	2,206	.....
Lingsugur	12.761	.....	... ..	1,064	1,316
Total...	17,329	.....	35,892	4,618	3,255
N. Division.					
Medak	33,581	.....	13,091	4,013	.....
Indur	89,061	.....	85,812	4,209	1,746
Elgandal	2.55.184	.....	1,35,557	41	1,771
Sarpur Tandur	6.235	.....	7,057	1.303	.....
Total..	3,84,061	.....	2,41,517	9,566	3.517
E. Division.					
Khammam	1.93.500	280	90,449	5,002	.....
Nalgonda	167	69,969	43,172	7,211	.....
Nagar Karnul	55	8,093	15,654	28,478	2.176
Total...	1,94,022	78,342	1,49,275	4,03,691	2,176
Baghat Tahsil (Atraf Balla District)	...	6,525	1,800	655	.....
Grand Total ..	6,04,056	1,14.894	6.34,733	3,62,416	22,025

C.

up in 1289 *Fasli.*

Land transferred from dry to wet.	Inam land resumed and brought under cultivation.	Land erroneously omitted last year and brought to account this year.	Miscellaneous.	Jagir villages confiscated.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,387	931	.....	986	63,239	3.03.261
1,691	9,198	.....	35	.....	33.184
.....	.....	.....	118	.....	9,534
11,078	10,129	.....	1,139	63.239	3.45,979
4.191	389	.....	1,484	1,28,691	1.63,567
11,585	3,056	.....	9,130	.....	2,80.346
810	203	.....	.....	1,58,567	1,78.685
16,586	3,648	.....	10,614	2,87,261	6,22,598
839	111	.....	26,188	.....	47,696
638	3,881	.....	390	.....	7,505
510	1,805	.....	560	.....	25,674
564	863	.....	5.338	.....	21,903
2,548	6,660	.....	32,476	.....	1,02,778
.....	2.591	.....	25,185	.....	8,461
.....	2,806	.....	81,091	1,883	2,66.608
5,257	1,379	.....	20,791	2,613	4,22,593
19	326	.....	14,406	59	29,405
5,276	7,102	.....	1,41,473	4.555	7,97,067
64	459	101	23.455	.....	3,13,310
.....	.....	.....	10.779	.....	1,31,598
5.257	817	.....	2,238	58,000	1.20,768
5.321	1,276	101	36,472	58,000	5,65,676
.....	.....	.....	108	.....	9,088
40.809	28,815	101	2.22.282	4,13,055	24,43,186

REVENUE

Statement of Remissions

DISTRICTS.	Left uncultivated owing to unfavorable season whether entire or more than ¼ of the field occupied.	Remission for loss of crops.	Withered crops and loss of produce.	Fasl-kami or second crop not cultivated.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	341	609	.....	.....
Total.....	341	609	.....	.....
Bidar	652	523	.....	.....
Nander	81	36	1,329	.....
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	733	559	1,329	.....
Gulbarga	12,934	10,015	17,924	5,117
Shorapur	45,678	.....	148	7,342
Raichur	.....	1,403	736	.....
Lingsugur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	58,612	11,418	18,808	12,459
Medak	2,50,708	29,674	2,717	11,579
Indur	2,71,475	14,103	.....	.....
Elgandal	4,37,872	5,537	38,099	17,865
Sarpur Tandur	159	210	.....	29
Total.....	9,60,214	49,524	40,816	29,473
Khammam	62,314	11,543	11,031	3,56,397
Nalgunda	7,694	5,599	9,611	1,32,712
Nagar Karnul	1,07,026	5,360	50,714	1,38,330
Total.....	1,77,034	22,502	71,356	6,27,439
Baghat Tahsil (Atraf-Balda)	3,568	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	12,00,502	84,612	1,32,309	6,69,371

D.

for 1289 *Fasli.*

Land classed as wet but cultivated with dry crop for want of water.	Hail stone.	Reduction of assessment.	Inundations.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40	.....	....	.....	.....	40
... .	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....
... .	... .	.....	.....	.....	950
40	....	....	.....	....	990
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175
.....	....	... .	....	.....	1,446
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	2,621
1,222	.....	....	7,823	7,384	62,419
1,902	.....	345	719	2,630	58,764
104	.....	.....	1,476	9,160	12,879
70	.....	.....	.....	20,045	20,115
3,298	.....	345	10,018	39,219	1,54,177
.....	.....	.....	4,231	230	2,99,139
... .	.....	12,087	12,666	244	3,10,575
2,130	.....	499	26,949	3,971	5,32,922
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398
2,130	.....	12,586	43,846	4,445	11,43,034
.....	.....	9,015	.....	.....	4,50,300
.....	.....	1,968	35	.....	1,57,619
.....	.....	55,705	2,844	4,318	3,64,297
.....	.....	66,688	2,879	4,318	9,72,216
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,568
5,468	.....	79,619	56,743	47,982	22,76,606

REVENUE

Statement showing the demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-rent (Maktas.)	Kanchas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.			
Aurangabad	16,13,649 11 11	.....	33,852 5 7
Birh	9,70,168 12 9	.....	6,196 2 7
Parbhani	12,23,889 7 6	.....	28,026 0 0
Total	38,07,708 0 2	.....	68,074 8 2
W. Division.			
Bidar	9,75,177 1 7	15,734 4 4	4,187 0 3
Nander	13,97,814 14 4	48,591 7 10	2,951 14 0
Naldrug	4,11,532 0 0	.....	1,056 7 0
Total	27,84,523 15 11	64,325 12 2	8,195 5 3
S. Division.			
Gulbarga	7,15,249 13 5	28,096 15 8	1,587 12 0
Shorapur	5,15,078 14 1	67,235 3 4	1,253 0 0
Raichur	6,32,363 14 2	35,313 3 1	4,933 11 5
Lingsugur	3,63,237 0 10	1,77,540 2 10	5,280 15 9
Total	22,25,929 10 6	3,08,185 8 11	12,755 7 2
N. Division.			
Medak	8,04,420 8 0	36,795 4 5	4,259 8 0
Indur	15,80,901 3 5	76,896 6 0	11,713 12 0
Elgandal	16,02,549 4 8	25,724 12 8	3,025 4 0
Sarpur Tandur	1,94,593 14 11	12,474 12 8	150 4 0
Total	41,82,464 15 0	1,51,891 3 9	19,148 12 0
E. Division.			
Khammam	12,97,242 6 6	21,411 10 2	17,426 0 0
Nalgunda	8,92,015 3 11	20,398 14 0	9,101 2 0
Nagar Karnul	8,37,989 2 7	2,43,872 7 7	4,575 0 0
Total	30,27,246 13 0	2,85,682 15 9	31,102 2 0
Baghat Tahsil (Atraf-Balda)	22,842 6 10	9,431 11 1	1,07,637 6 5
Grand Total	1,60,50,715 13 5	8,19,517 3 8	2,46,913 9 0

E.

Head of Land Revenue for 1289 *Fasli*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Peishkash	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,672 14 9	.....	21,914 1 0	16,78,089 1 3
211 15 0	.....	10,949 2 8	9,87,526 1 0
11,906 14 0	.....	2,893 7 9	12,66,715 13 3
20,791 11 9	.....	35,756 11 5	39,32,330 15 6
6,300 13 6	.....	14,715 1 7	10,16,114 5 3
8,832 2 0	.....	15,027 13 5	14,73,218 3 7
396 3 0	.....	1,806 5 4	4,14,790 15 4
15,529 2 6	.....	31,549 4 4	29,04,123 8 2
4,154 4 0	.....	17,671 1 0	7,66,759 14 1
1,535 8 0	.....	49,026 5 6	6,34,128 14 11
802 3 0	82,735 1 1	4,927 6 9	7,60,775 7 6
1,011 7 3	5,291 2 5	10,505 0 11	5,62,865 11 0
7,503 6 3	88,026 3 6	82,129 14 2	27,24,530 2 6
26,549 0 0	.....	19,132 4 9	8,91,156 9 2
75,151 6 0	.....	10,304 5 0	17,54,967 0 5
32,727 7 0	.....	10,396 0 9	16,74,422 13 1
21,798 9 0	.....	2,267 9 9	2,31,285 2 4
1,56,226 6 0	.....	42,100 4 3	45,51,831 9 0
35,498 6 10	.....	23,294 11 9	13,94,873 3 3
25,258 13 0	.....	8,222 7 9	9,54,996 8 8
17,551 12 6	.....	1,690 8 0	11,05,678 14 8
78,309 0 4	.....	33,207 11 6	34,55,548 10 7
782 0 0	.....	22,120 8 0	[illegible] 4
2,79,141 10 10	88,026 3 6	[illegible]	[illegible] 1

REVENUE

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	Villages.	Last Year's Jamabandi.					
		Demand.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N.-W. Division.							
Aurangabad	1346	15,02,516	12,49,628	41,406	2,51,849	15,43,922	15,01,477
Birh	785	15,01,415	10,40,309	22,801	78,881	15,24,216	11,19,190
Parbhani	1123	12,17,939	11,31,821	10,730	61,376	12,28,669	11,93,197
Total	3254	42,21,870	34,21,758	74,937	3,92,106	42,96,807	38,13,864
W. Division.							
Bidar	528	3,91,642	7,50,806	7,490	75,952	3,99,132	8,26,758
Nander	1154	7,24,555	11,88,987	9,148	78,630	7,33,703	12,67,617
Naldrug	249	3,73,786	3,60,097	7,191	24,894	3,80,977	3,84,991
Total	1921	14,89,983	22,99,890	23,829	1,79,476	15,13,812	24,79,366
S. Division.							
Gulbarga	412	3,99,487	5,67,247	13,016	1,49,395	4,12,503	7,16,642
Shorapur	439	5,48,961	5,49,951	7,132	70,690	5,56,093	6,20,641
Raichur	392	7,86,282	6,46,032	15,765	90,248	8,02,047	7,36,280
Lingsugur	360	9,31,150	7,29,021	12,454	47,769	9,43,604	7,76,790
Total	1703	26,65,880	24,92,251	48,367	3,58,102	27,14,247	28,50,353
N. Division.							
Medak	325	1,00,977	2,73,611	20,348	3,98,548	1,20,425	6,72,159
Indur	834	2,24,694	2,98,756	26,471	7,50,311	2,51,165	10,49,067
Elgandal	1256	3,95,381	8,50,432	42,073	3,71,460	4,37,454	12,21,892
Sarpur Tandur	1514	2,53,274	1,67,205	4,953	12,238	2,58,227	1,79,443
Total	3929	9,73,426	15,90,004	93,845	15,32,557	10,67,271	31,22,561
E. Division.							
Nalgunda	720	4,17,221	3,62,685	36,083	3,31,435	4,53,304	6,94,120
Nagar Karnul	675	3,40,752	2,18,195	38,951	3,26,003	3,79,703	5,44,198
Khammam	1425	2,18 996	6,08,816	26,654	4,14,331	2,45,650	10,23,147
Total	2820	9,76,969	11,89,696	1,01,688	10,71,769	10,78,657	22,61,465
Miscellaneous Villages	17	1,211	2,426	512	3,528	1,723	5,954
Grand Total	13644	1,03,29,339	1,09,96,025	3,43,178	35,37,538	1,06,72,517	1,45,33,563

A.

for the year 1288 *Fasli.*

Remissions.	Total.		Deduct Land given up or transferred to other Heads.				Remainder.	
			Dry.	Wet.	Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
27,765	15,43,922	15,29,242	43,990	399	44,389	1,19,712	14,99,533	14,09,530
7	15,24,216	11,19,197	20,352	29	20,381	13,995	15,03,835	11,05,202
135	12,28,669	11,93,332	5,134	10	5,144	3,756	12,23,525	11,89,576
27,907	42,96,807	38,41,771	69,476	438	69,914	1,37,463	42,26,893	37,04,308
497	3,99,132	8,27,255	4,001	463	4,464	14,306	3,94,668	8,12,949
855	7,33,703	12,68,472	19,563	270	19,833	31,499	7,13,870	12,36,973
.....	3,80,977	3,84,991	5,472	8	5,480	5,221	3,75,497	3,79,770
1,352	15,13,812	24,80,718	29,036	741	29,777	51,026	14,84,035	24,29,692
1,02,655	4,12,503	8,19,297	12,699	174	12,873	27,628	3,99,630	7,91,669
62,074	5,56,093	6,82,715	25,249	163	25,412	21,096	5,30,681	6,61,619
12,626	8,02,047	7,48,906	47,820	451	48,271	44,837	7,53,776	7,04,069
30,906	9,43,604	8,07,696	1,57,127	1,067	1,58,194	1,39,573	7,85,410	6,68,123
2,08,261	27,14,247	30,58,614	2,42,895	1,855	2,44,750	2,33,134	24,69,497	28,25,480
73,501	1,20,425	7,45,660	8,779	3,112	11,891	90,979	1,08,534	6,54,681
1,39,362	2,51,165	11,88,429	11,745	10,450	22,195	1,84,160	2,28,970	10,04,269
1,46,527	4,37,454	13,68,419	92,625	4,224	96,849	2,44,229	3,40,605	11,24,190
368	2,58,227	1,79,811	12,023	145	12,168	8,584	2,46,059	1,71,227
3,59,758	10,67,271	34,82,319	1,25,172	17,931	1,43,103	5,27,952	9,24,168	29,54,367
81,134	4,53,304	7,75,254	50,323	5,659	55,982	61,055	3,97,322	7,14,199
5,19,594	3,79,703	10,63,792	28,047	2,867	30,914	32,040	3,48,789	10,31,752
1,46,542	2,45,650	11,69,689	4,843	3,061	7,904	1,41,566	2,37,746	10,28,123
7,47,270	10,78,657	30,08,735	83,213	11,587	94,800	2,34,661	9,83,857	27,74,074
1,631	1,723	7,585	309	232	541	6,270	1,182	1,315
13,46,179	1,06,72,517	1,58,79,742	5,50,101	32,784	5,82,885	11,90,506	1,00,89,632	1,46,89,236

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS	Lands taken up or transferred from other Heads.				Jamabandi.	
	Dry	Wet	Total			
	Extent.	Extent	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment
	18	19	20	21	22	23
N.-W. Division						
Aurangabad	90,827	1,626	92,453	1,72,926	15,91,986	15,82,456
Birh	36,279	346	36,625	20,704	15,40,460	11,25,906
Parbhani	35,076	618	35,694	29,148	12,59,219	12,18,724
Total	1,62,182	2,590	1,64,772	2,22,778	43,91,665	39,27,086
W. Division.						
Bidar	21,063	189	21,552	21,436	4,16,220	8,34,385
Nander	30,516	977	31,493	71,144	7,45,363	13,08,117
Naldrug	5,931	101	6,032	5,807	3,81,529	3,85,577
Total	57,510	1,567	59,077	98,387	15,43,112	25,28,079
S. Division.						
Gulbarga	14,603	830	15,433	34,936	4,15,063	8,26,605
Shorapur	7,141	204	7,345	11,777	5,38,026	6,73,396
Raichur	20,670	767	21,437	28,463	7,75,213	7,32,532
Lingsugur	11,001	1,985	12,986	9,773	7,98,396	6,77,896
Total	53,415	3,786	57,201	84,949	25,26,698	29,10,429
N. Division.						
Medak	7,689	14,578	22,267	4,55,927	1,30,801	11,10,608
Indur	35,354	25,692	61,056	7,80,687	2,90,026	17,84,956
Elgandal	1,50,771	57,456	2,08,227	11,17,801	5,48,832	22,41,991
Sarpur Tandur	24,030	1,257	25,287	21,490	2,71,346	1,92,717
Total	2,17,854	98,983	3,16,837	23,75,905	12,41,005	53,30,272
E. Division.						
Nalgunda	1,03,137	37,063	1,40,200	3,01,854	5,37,522	10,16,053
Nagar Karnul	82,734	22,314	1,05,048	93,636	4,53,837	11,25,388
Khammam	12,804	6,889	19,693	6,83,268	2,57,439	17,11,391
Total	1,98,675	66,266	2,64,941	10,78,758	12,48,798	38,52,832
Miscellaneous Villages	1,096	687	1,783	21,861	2,965	23,176
Grand Total	6,90,732	1,73,879	8,64,611	38,82,638	1,09,54,243	1,85,71,874

for the year 1288 *Fasli*—continued.

Total Jamabandi								
	Demand.							
Deduct remissions.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Add miscellaneous demand.	Total settled demand.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
3,435	15.49.355	13.23,532	42.631	2.55.489	15.91,986	15,79.021	23.709	16.02.730
.....	15.17.343	10.45,509	23.117	80.397	15,40.460	11.25.906	13,513	11.39.419
352	12,47,881	11.56.746	11,338	61.626	12.52,919	12,18.372	2.852	12,21.224
3,787	43,14,579	35.25,787	77,086	3,97.512	43.91,665	39.23.299	40,074	39.63.373
2,911	4.08,608	7.55,175	7.612	76,299	4,16.220	8.31,474	14,496	8.15.970
4,556	7,35,110	12.15,429	10.253	88 132	7,45.363	13.03,561	14.804	13,18.365
.....	3,74.254	3,60,439	7,275	25,138	3,81,529	3.85.577	1,239	3,86.816
7,467	15.17,972	23.31,043	25,140	1.89.569	15,43,112	25.20.612	30,539	25,51,151
75,250	4,01,357	5.55.096	13,706	1,96,259	4,15.063	7,51,355	17,948	7,69 303
48.911	5,30,796	5.41.307	7,230	83,178	5.38.026	6,24.485	5,798	6.30,283
37.537	7,68,137	6,00,954	7,076	94.021	7.75,213	6,94.975	5.732	7.00,707
53,266	7,96,252	5.83.577	2,144	41,053	7.98,396	6.24,630	2,489	6.27,119
2,14,984	24.96.542	22.80.934	30,156	4,14,511	25.26,698	26,95,445	31,967	27.27.412
50.808	99.113	2,15,989	31,688	8,43.811	1,30,801	10.59,800	4.278	10,64,078
1.04,027	2,43.693	4,68.931	46.333	12.11.998	2.90.026	16,80.929	10.585	16.91.514
1,63,924	4,61,856	9.51,877	86.976	11.26.190	5,48,832	20,78.067	6.093	20.84.160
782	2,68,047	1,69,652	3.299	22,283	2,71,346	1.91,935	1,309	1.93,244
3,19,541	10,72,709	18,06,449	1.68.296	32,04,282	12,41,005	50,10,731	22,265	50.32.996
52,972	4,63,673	3,72,195	73.849	5,90,886	5.37.522	9,63,081	55.245	10.18,326
2.32.824	3,94,918	2,21,267	58.919	6,71.297	4,53,837	8,92,564	48,523	9.41,087
2,24,487	2,08,729	6,34,782	48.710	8,52,122	2,57,439	14,86,904	48,354	15,35,258
5,10,283	10,67,320	12,28,244	1,81,478	21,14,305	12,48,798	33,42,549	1,52,122	34.94,671
1,723	849	4,183	2,116	17,270	2,965	21,453	43,990	65.443
10,57,785	1,04,69,971	1,11,76,640	4,84,272	63,37,449	1,09,54,243	1,75,14,089	3,20,957	1,78,35,046

REVENUE

Statement of Lands given up or transferred

DISTRICTS.	Lands left waste owing to the impoverishment of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the deaths of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the desertion of the cultivators.	Lands voluntarily relinquished.
1	2	3	4	5
N.-W. DIVISION.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	413 12 0	12,587 2 4	1,328 15 5	12,234 5 0
Birh	.....	.....	.....	240 14 0
Parbhani	.....	10 5 7	89 5 0	170 8 0
Total	413 12 0	12,597 7 11	1,418 4 5	12,645 11 0
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	190 13 0	.....	.....	15 0 0
Nander	602 12 1	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug	120 3 0	.....	.....	131 0 0
Total	913 12 1	.....	.....	146 0 0
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga	491 12 6	.....	343 0 0	226 0 0
Shorapur	1,778 13 7	9,559 5 9	6,297 15 2	909 7 0
Raichur	1,030 11 9	21,676 8 2	2,498 4 9	325 9 8
Lingsugur	8,342 9 0	63,224 3 7	55,386 2 0	7,031 10 7
Total	11,643 14 10	94,460 1 6	64,525 5 11	8,492 11 3
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	13,981 0 0	.....	.....	14,389 15 1
Indur	6,624 12 6	.....	.....	13,732 14 6
Elgandal	423 4 9	.....	.....	1,27,476 6 3
Sarpur Tandur	2,289 6 6	.....	.....	939 14 0
Total	23,318 7 9	.....	.....	1,56,539 1 10
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	13,069 4 2	.....	.....	41,343 15 9
Nalgunda	12,668 4 6	.....	.....	13,129 12 6
Nagar Karnul	2,151 4 11	.....	.....	1,241 8 0
Total	27,888 13 7	.....	.....	55,715 4 3
Miscellaneous Villages	6,270 0 0	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL H. S. Rs.	70,448 12 3	1,07,057 9 5	65,943 10 4	2,33,538 12 4

B.

to other Heads in 1288 *Fasli.*

Lands given up owing to the crops being withered for want of rain.	Transfer of Land from one Ryot to another.	Deficit discovered by measurement.	Revision of assessment.	Left uncultivated.
6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	66,391 5 4	20,337 13 8	91 4 11	.....
.....	11,065 5 0	.....	250 4 0	1,866 4 11
.....	.....	36 0 0	56 0 0	.....
.....	77,456 10 4	20,373 13 8	397 8 11	1,866 4 11
.....	12,620 1 6	1,442 15 0	16 0 0	.....
.....	29,238 15 7	.....	1,542 1 2	.....
.....	4,875 6 0	.....	95 2 0	.....
.....	46,734 7 1	1,442 15 0	1,653 3 2	.....
.....	21,681 12 7	136 4 0	1,578 9 2	....
....	462 6 9	8 0 0	1,270 8 4	.....
.....	13,231 15 4	495 9 0	146 3 4	.....
.....	.....	13 8 0	263 13 10	.....
.....	35,376 2 8	653 5 0	3,259 2 8	.....
.....	15,278 9 6	2,537 0 6	43,802 14 0	.....
.....	82,720 8 9	159 15 0	51,848 11 3	.....
.....	1,11,727 12 7	240 5 0	989 7 0	....
....	5,071 1 0	20 6 0	250 9 0	.....
.....	2,14,797 15 10	2,957 10 6	96,891 9 3	.....
.....	71,281 13 5	308 3 6	9,861 14 11	.....
.....	33,856 0 5	211 1 9	1,184 3 2	.....
.....	23,006 0 5	571 9 6	2,317 5 8	.....
....	1,28,143 14 3	1,090 14 9	13,363 7 9	.....
.....	....	... .	.....	....
... .	5,02,509 2 2	26,518 10 11	1,15,564 15 9	1,866 4 11

REVENUE

Statement of Lands given up or transferred

DISTRICTS.	Covered by sand or flooded or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation.	Boundary disputes.	Transferred from wet to dry.	Lands erroneously brought to account.
	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. Division.				
Aurangabad	... .	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	385 6 0	.....
Total	.....	.....	405 6 0	... .
W. Division.				
Bidar	.....	.....	....	.....
Nander	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	.....	11 4 0	873 3 3	.....
Shorapur	....	152 14 0	83 1 0	.....
Raichur	49 4 4	... .	638 14 11	.....
Lingsugur	.....	.....	534 4 1	.....
Total	49 4 4	164 2 0	2,129 7 3	.....
N. Division.				
Medak	.....	.....	67 8 0	839 9 0
Indur	.....	.....	3,569 5 3	9,174 15 6
Elgandal	.....	50 6 0	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur	....	.....	12 4 0	.....
Total	.....	50 6 0	3,649 1 3	10,014 8 6
E. Division.				
Khammam	.....	.....	2,133 12 0	.. ..
Nalgunda	.....	5 8 0	....	.....
Nagar Karnul	.....	.....	2,163 15 6	.....
Total	....	5 8 0	4,287 11 6	.....
Miscellaneous Villages	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total H. S. Rs.	49 4 4	220 0 0	10,471 10 0	10,014 8 6

B—*continued.*

to other Heads in 1288 *Fasli*—continued.

Lands taken up for Government purposes.	Lands washed away by river.	Miscellaneous reasons.	Villages granted in jaghirs.	Total.
15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	41 12 0	6,286 6 0	1,19,712 12 8
.....	.....	552 4 11	.....	13,995 0 10
.....	.....	3,008 4 0	.....	3,755 12 7
.....	.. ..	3,602 4 11	6,286 6 0	1,37,463 10 1
.....	.....	.....	21 0 0	14,305 13 6
.....	.....	.....	115 0 0	31,498 12 10
.....	....	.....	.....	5,221 11 0
.....	.....	.....	136 0 0	51,026 5 4
.....	.....	2,286 1 3	.....	27,627 14 9
.....	.....	572 13 7	.....	21,095 5 2
....	.....	4,743 15 0	.....	44,837 0 3
35 4 0	.....	4,741 15 3	.....	1,39,573 6 4
35 4 0	.....	12,344 13 1	.....	2,33,133 10 6
.....	.....	.....	82 8 0	90,979 0 1
.....	.....	.....	16,328 10 0	1,84,159 12 3
.....	.....	.....	3,321 5 6	2,44,228 15 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,583 8 6
.....	.....	.....	19,732 7 6	5,27,951 4 5
.....	.....	.....	3,577 2 3	1,41,566 2 0
.....	.....	.....	... .	61,054 14 4
.....	.....	.....	588 5 9	32,040 1 9
.....	.....	.....	4,165 8 0	2,34,661 2 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,270 0 0
35 4 0	.....	15,947 2 0	30,320 5 6	11,90,506 0 5

REVENUE

Statement of Lands taken

DISTRICTS.	Waste land brought under cultivation.	Fresh land taken up.	Transfer of land from one Ryot to another.	By measurement and revision of assessment	On account of Istawa Kaul.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. Division.					
Aurangabad ...	.....	34,617 4 7	66,391 5 4	54,620 1 7	10,534 15 6
Birh.....	.....	3,359 4 1	11,065 5 0	5,017 15 11	.....
Parbhani.....	.....	8,276 12 2	.....	16,393 1 0	3,363 10 5
Total.....	.....	46,253 4 10	77,456 10 4	76,031 2 6	13,898 9 11
W. Division.					
Bidar	3,093 11 9	.....	12,620 1 6	1,416 13 3	193 1 0
Nander	9,754 4 0	.....	29,238 15 7	11,515 0 9	.....
Naldrug	456 7 0	.....	4,875 6 0	114 8 7	.....
Total.....	13,304 6 9	.....	46,734 7 1	13,046 6 7	193 1 0
S. Division.					
Gulbarga.....	1,219 1 11	.....	21,518 14 4	4,056 7 1	1,416 12 5
Shorapur.....	2,772 11 10	.....	.....	2,433 6 3	2,006 0 9
Raichur	1,013 3 7	.....	13,231 15 4	5,569 14 11	.....
Lingsugur	1,805 3 4	.....	.....	107 0 0	1,670 0 11
Total.....	6,810 4 8	.....	34,750 13 8	12,166 12 3	5,092 14 1
N. Division.					
Medak	.....	3,70,830 5 7	15,274 9 6	67,485 4 3	.....
Indur	.....	3,47,692 7 3	82,989 8 9	3,31,635 8 11	3,197 1 9
Elgandal.....	.....	9,02,382 1 3	1,11,226 12 4	81,952 6 11	4,653 7 3
Sarpur Tandur.	.....	12,828 6 10	5,071 1 0	3,139 10 6	.....
Total.....	.....	16,33,733 4 11	2,14,561 15 7	4,84,212 14 7	7,850 9 0
E. Division.					
Khammam	.....	5,63,515 0 4	71,281 13 5	44,741 12 9	.....
Nalgunda	.....	2,22,071 8 10	34,623 3 5	40,483 12 5	3,505 8 6
Nagar Karnul ..	.....	26,595 15 8	23,006 0 5	14,412 9 5	3,940 10 3
Total.....	.....	8,12,182 8 10	1,28,911 1 3	99,638 2 7	7,446 2 9
Miscellaneous Villages	.....	15,825 0 0	2,530 0 0	840 0 0	.....
Grand Total H. S. Rs.... ..	20,114 11 5	25,07,994 2 7	5,04,944 15 11	6,85,935 6 6	34,481 4 9

C.

up in 1288 *Fasli.*

Land transferred from dry to wet.	Inam land resumed and brought under cultivation.	Land erroneously omitted last year and brought to account this year.	Miscellaneous.	Villages granted in jaghir.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	462 14 5	.....	13 0 0	6,286 6 0	1,72,925 15 5
552 4 11	689 11 10	.....	20 0 0	.....	20,704 9 9
385 6 0	176 4 10	.....	288 6 10	264 0 0	29,147 9 3
937 10 11	1,328 15 1	.....	321 6 10	6,550 6 0	2,22,778 2 5
.....	.....	.....	119 4 0	3,993 13 0	21,436 12 6
.....	106 8 0	.....	30 12 0	20,498 3 6	71,143 11 10
76 1 5	.....	.....	.....	284 6 8	5,806 13 8
76 1 5	106 8 0	.....	150 0 0	24,776 7 2	98,387 6 0
2,890 1 6	134 7 0	.....	.....	3,700 0 0	34,935 12 3
1,351 8 5	1,750 7 5	.....	.....	1,462 3 1	11,776 5 9
638 14 11	3,074 6 6	.....	.....	4,934 14 8	28,463 5 11
392 7 0	1,203 12 10	.....	4,595 4 10	.....	9,773 12 11
5,272 15 10	6,163 1 9	.....	4,595 4 10	10,097 1 9	84,949 4 10
305 8 0	1,862 14 6	.....	168 12 0	.....	4,55,927 5 10
6,500 15 0	6,622 0 1	.....	537 0 0	1,512 6 0	7,80,686 15 9
1,230 4 0	2,557 15 6	.....	62 12 0	13,736 0 0	11,17,801 11 3
12 4 0	315 10 0	.....	.....	122 2 0	21,489 2 4
8,048 15 0	11,358 8 1	.....	768 8 0	15,370 8 0	23,75,905 3 2
2,123 12 0	1,606 1 0	.....	.....	.....	6,83,268 7 6
722 14 4	.....	.....	446 2 1	.....	3,10,853 1 7
6,676 12 8	1,303 7 3	.....	11,504 15 0	6,195 11 1	93,636 1 9
9,523 7 0	2,909 8 3	.....	11,951 1 1	6,195 11 1	10,78,757 10 10
1,200 0 0	.....	.....	1,466 0 0	.....	21,861 0 0
25,059 2 2	21,866 9 2	.....	19,252 4 9	62,990 2 0	38,82,638 11 3

REVENUE

Statement of Remissions

DISTRICTS.	Left uncultivated owing to unfavorable season whether entire or more than ¼ of the field occupied.	Remission for loss of crops.	Withered crops and loss of produce.	Fasl-karni or second crop not cultivated.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangbad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	352 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Total	352 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Bidar	.....	2,076 6 6	.....	.....
Nander	227 11 0	4,314 7 10	.....	.....
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	227 11 0	6,390 14 4	.....	.....
Gulbarga	12,278 10 6	19,027 1 3	1,132 12 0	374 5 0
Shorapur	45,731 4 0	.....	120 0 0	884 14 0
Raichur	.....	.....	1,187 14 4	.....
Lingsugur	63 0 0	.....	15,168 14 0	.....
Total	58,072 14 6	19,027 1 3	17,609 8 4	1,259 3 0
Medak	29,039 0 9	14,054 4 6	.....	.....
Indur	43,195 7 7	12,586 9 6	975 8 0	9 5 0
Elgandal	34,305 6 0	1,903 15 0	7,044 11 0	3,312 9 6
Sarpur Tandur	74 4 0	678 13 0	.....	.....
Total	1,06,614 2 4	29,223 10 0	8,020 3 0	3,321 14 6
Khammam	60,198 10 11	4,401 11 4	39,499 2 0	3,013 10 9
Nalgunda	10,607 0 2	1,994 3 6	1,097 8 7	1,388 15 0
Nagar Karnul	2,26,374 4 11	6,449 3 9	.....	.....
Total	2,97,180 0 0	12,845 2 7	40,596 10 7	4,402 9 9
Miscellaneous Villages	1,723 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total H. S. Rupees	4,64,169 15 10	67,486 12 2	66,226 5 11	8,983 11 3

D.

for 1288 *Fasli.*

Land classed as wet but cultivated with dry crop for want of water.	Hail stone.	Reduction of assessment.	Inundations.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
51 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,383 15 11	3,434 15 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352 4 0
51 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,383 15 11	3,787 3 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	835 8 0	2,911 14 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	13 3 3	4,555 6 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	848 11 3	7,467 4 7
.....	.....	.....	9,881 14 4	32,555 2 4	75,249 13 5
525 0 0	.....	117 9 0	1,288 6 10	244 1 0	48,911 2 10
6 14 0	.....	.....	1,311 7 1	35,050 7 9	37,556 11 2
1,603 4 6	.....	.....	.....	36,431 7 3	53,266 9 9
2,135 2 6	.....	117 9 0	12,481 12 3	1,04,281 2 4	2,14,984 5 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,714 14 9	50,808 4 0
.....	.....	21,037 15 0	20,133 13 6	6,087 13 3	1,04,026 7 10
.....	.....	414 13 0	26,006 1 0	90,936 15 3	1,63,934 6 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	29 0 0	782 1 0
.....	.....	21,452 12 0	46,139 14 6	1,04,768 11 3	3,19,541 3 7
.....	.....	3,402 14 3	44,523 12 9	69,447 0 4	2,24,486 14 4
.....	.....	.....	9,480 2 8	28,404 6 10	52,972 4 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,32,823 8 8
.....	.....	3,402 14 3	54,003 15 5	97,851 7 2	5,10,282 11 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,723 0 0
2,186 2 6	.....	24,973 3 3	1,12,625 10 2	3,11,133 15 11	10,57,785 13 0

REVENUE

Statement showing the demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raitwari.	Quit-rent (Maktas.)	Kanchas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.			
Aurangabad	15,79,020 9 1	.....	40,557 0 2
Birh	11,25,906 14 6	.....	8,950 3 6
Parbhani	12,18,371 12 9	.....	29,453 12 0
Total.....	39,23,299 4 4	.....	78,960 15 8
W. Division.			
Bidar	8,31,473 7 3	15,734 4 4	5,567 4 0
Nander	13,03,561 3 0	.....	2,427 2 0
Naldrug	3,85,577 5 8	.....	144 8 0
Total.....	25,20,611 15 11	15,734 4 4	8,138 14 0
S. Division.			
Gulbarga	7,51,354 8 1	27,489 3 5	2,217 10 0
Shorapur	6,24,484 11 9	65,428 15 4	1,340 0 0
Raichur	6,94,975 9 4	46,644 7 6	116 4 0
Lingsugur	6,24,630 4 1	.....	2,821 9 9
Total.....	26,95,445 1 3	1,39,562 10 3	6,495 7 9
N. Division.			
Medak	10,59,800 3 2	36,795 4 5	5,280 0 0
Indur	16,80,929 1 11	78,166 7 0	6,873 0 0
Elgandal	20,78,067 5 3	21,057 10 6	2,598 4 0
Sarpur Tandur	1,91,934 10 7	5,034 4 4	141 0 0
Total.....	50,10,731 4 11	1,41,053 10 3	14,892 4 0
E. Division.			
Khammam	14,86,904 7 0	27,091 13 5	18,994 14 0
Nalgunda	9,63,080 2 8	20,423 14 0	9,199 8 0
Nagar Karnul	8,92,563 15 10	2,19,702 2 5	6,478 0 10
Total.....	33,42,548 9 6	2,67,217 13 10	34,672 6 10
Atraf-Balda	21,452 14 8	9,381 11 1	1,05,848 12 5
Grand Total.....	1,75,14,089 2 7	5,72,950 1 9	2,49,008 12 8

E.

head of Land Revenue for 1288 *Fasli.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Peishkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,148 11 0	.....	23,709 3 8	16,51,435 7 11
466 10 11	.....	13,512 2 4	11,48,835 15 3
11,203 11 0	.....	2,852 14 7	12,61,882 2 4
19,819 0 11	.....	40,074 4 7	40,62,153 9 6
5,671 12 0	.....	14,496 6 10	8,72,943 2 5
6,857 14 0	.....	14,803 15 3	13,27,650 2 3
438 8 0	.....	1,238 11 8	3,87,399 1 4
12,968 2 0	.....	30,539 1 9	25,87,992 6 0
7,109 15 8	.....	17,948 8 0	8,06,119 13 3
2,222 1 3	.....	5 768 2 8	6,99,273 15 0
1,203 0 6	82,335 1 1	5,731 14 2	8,31,006 4 10
2,165 13 0	5,291 2 5	3,488 11 5	6,37,897 12 8
12,700 14 5	87,626 3 6	31,967 8 7	29,73,797 13 9
32,863 8 6	.....	4,277 7 0	11,39,016 7 1
75,743 4 0	....	10,584 7 8	18,52,296 4 7
19,750 10 0	.....	6,092 11 6	21,24,968 5 3
22,585 9 8	.....	1,309 11 10	2,21,005 4 5
1,50,943 0 2	.....	22,264 6 0	53,39,286 5 4
30,864 10 7	.....	48,353 9 5	16,12,209 6 5
25,376 2 0	.....	55,245 4 1	10,73,324 14 9
9,806 5 2	.....	48,523 5 4	11,77,073 13 7
66,047 1 9	.....	1,52,122 2 10	38,62,608 2 9
888 13 0	.....	43,989 15 10	1,81,562 3 0
2,63,367 0 3	87,626 3 6	3,20,957 7 7	1,90,07,998 12 4

REVENUE

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	Villages.	Last Year's Jamabandi.					
		Demand.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N.-W. Division.							
Aurangabad	1344	13,95,383	11,76,870	38,185	2,29,528	14,33,568	14,06,398
Birh	785	14,69,551	9,14,946	22,174	75,999	14,91,725	9,90,945
Parbhani	1124	11,61,985	10,89,067	9,805	54,572	11,71,790	11,43,639
Total	3253	40,26,919	31,80,883	70,164	3,60,099	40,97,083	35,40,982
W. Division.							
Bidar	577	3,71,331	7,06,653	7,075	72,937	3,78,406	7,79,590
Nander	1028	6,99,053	11,70,506	7,771	55,016	7,06,824	12,25,522
Naldrug	249	3,73,172	3,57,914	7,308	21,636	3,80,480	3,79,550
Total	1854	14,43,556	22,35,073	22,154	1,49,589	14,65,710	23,84,662
S. Division.							
Gulbarga	421	3,91,424	5,72,522	12,898	84,699	4,04,322	6,57,221
Shorapur	425	5,65,279	5,95,997	6,958	80,233	5,72,237	6,76,230
Raichur	545	5,81,723	6,72,707	12,033	96,601	5,93,756	7,69,308
Lingsugur	685	6,47,282	7,33,502	6,717	67,802	6,53,999	8,01,304
Total	2076	21,85,708	25,74,728	38,606	3,29,335	22,24,314	29,04,063
N. Division.							
Medak	327	84,110	2,50,764	15,582	3,69,073	99,692	6,19,837
Indur	839	1,56,123	3,97,062	24,635	5,85,091	1,80,758	9,82,153
Elgandal	1226	3,04,578	6,06,681	22,187	3,32,286	3,26,765	9,38,967
Sarpur Tandur	837	1,90,157	1,31,206	2,051	9,883	1,92,208	1,41,089
Total	3229	7,34,968	13,85,713	64,455	12,96,333	7,99,423	26,82,046
E. Division.							
Khammam	1316	3,63,386	4,82,139	25,260	2,44,289	3,88,646	7,26,428
Nalgunda	766	2,92,174	2,59,912	25,980	2,52,727	3,18,154	5,12,639
Nagar Karnul	679	2,64,596	1,81,948	47,774	2,14,839	3,12,370	3,96,787
Total	2761	9,20,156	9,23,999	99,014	7,11,855	10,19,170	16,35,854
Grand Total	13173	93,11,307	1,03,00,396	2,94,393	28,47,211	96,05,700	1,31,47,607

A

for the year 1287 *Fasli.*

Remissions.	Total.		Deduct Lands given up or transferred to other Heads.				Total.	
			Dry.	Wet.	Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
62,557	14,33,568	14,68,955	20,181	576	20,757	13,642	14,12,811	14,55,313
1,07,732	14,91,725	10,98,677	5,783	.....	5,783	25,143	14,85,942	10,73,534
628	11,71,790	11,44,267	1,818	1	1,819	2,142	11,69,971	11,42,125
1,70,917	40,97,083	37,11,899	27,782	577	28,359	40,927	40,68,724	36,70,972
172	3,78,406	7,79,762	1,205	.....	1,205	22,564	3,77,201	7,57,198
5,119	7,06,824	12,30,641	2,665	.....	2,665	24,388	7,04,159	12,06,253
1,757	3,80,480	3,81,307	106	.....	106	4,054	3,80,374	3,77,253
7,048	14,65,710	23,91,710	3,976	.....	3,976	51,006	14,61,734	23,40,704
1,84,600	4,04,322	8,41,821	492	.....	492	14,649	4,03,830	8,27,172
56,834	5,72,237	7,33,064	18,975	12	18,987	15,296	5,53,250	7,17,768
26,560	5,97,258	7,95,868	1,149	602	1,751	12,558	5,95,507	7,83,310
32,465	6,53,999	8,33,769	28,343	65	28,408	35,141	6,25,591	7,98,628
3,00,459	22,27,816	32,04,522	48,959	679	49,638	77,644	21,78,178	31,26,878
12,593	99,692	6,32,430	539	654	1,193	62,824	98,499	5,69,606
32,151	1,80,748	10,14,304	6,430	5,155	11,585	1,51,029	1,69,163	8,63,275
23,551	3,26,765	9,62,518	43,602	4,991	48,593	1,91,557	2,78,172	7,70,961
2,575	1,92,208	1,43,664	6,765	274	7,039	12,078	1,85,169	1,31,586
70,870	7,99,413	27,52,916	57,336	11,074	68,410	4,17,488	7,31,003	23,35,428
96,270	3,88,646	8,22,698	25,389	2,665	28,054	1,14,762	3,60,592	7,07,936
1,15,139	3,18,154	6,28,078	18,597	2,359	20,956	72,529	2,97,198	5,55,549
6,84,247	3,12,370	10,63,034	71,390	17,029	88,419	47,478	2,23,951	10,15,559
8,77,956	10,19,170	25,13,810	1,15,376	22,053	1,37,429	2,34,769	8,81,741	22,79,041
14,27,250	96,09,192	1,45,74,857	2,53,429	34,383	2,87,812	8,21,834	93,21,380	1,37,53,023

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	Lands taken up or transferred from other Heads.				Jamabandi.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.			
	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	18	19	20	21	22	23
N.-W. Division.						
Aurangabad	1,14,670	1,449	1,16,119	73,629	15,28,930	15,28,942
Birh	37,747	442	38,189	45,561	15,24,131	11,19,095
Parbhani	45,918	331	46,249	51,207	12,16,220	11,93,332
Total	1,98,335	2,222	2,00,557	1,70,397	42,69,281	38,41,369
W Division.						
Bidar	21,672	260	21,932	70,056	3,99,133	8,27,254
Nander	27,904	1,638	29,542	62,286	7,33,701	12,68,539
Naldrug	603	.....	603	7,702	3,80,977	3,84,955
Total	50,179	1,898	52,077	1,40,044	15,13,811	24,80,748
S. Division.						
Gulbarga	8,593	80	8,673	20,175	4,12,503	8,47,347
Shorapur	2,803	41	2,844	10,542	5,56,094	7,28,310
Raichur	1,002	55	1,057	14,796	5,96,564	7,98,106
Lingsugur	1,018	5	1,023	9,068	6,26,614	8,07,696
Total	13,416	181	13,597	54,581	21,91,775	31,81,459
N. Division.						
Medak	16,591	2,225	18,816	1,75,564	1,17,313	7,45,170
Indur	49,668	8,573	58,241	3,67,008	2,47,404	12,30,283
Elgandal	1,23,004	14,594	1,37,598	4,93,234	4,15,770	12,64,195
Sarpur Tandur	69,832	368	70,200	48,212	2,55,369	1,79,798
Total	2,59,095	25,760	2,84,855	10,84,018	10,35,856	34,19,446
E. Division.						
Khamamam	1,00,142	24,767	1,24,909	4,61,013	4,85,501	11,68,949
Nalgonda	67,797	14,759	82,556	2,30,286	3,79,754	7,85,835
Nagar Karnal	10,809	7,172	23,981	45,464	2,47,932	10,61,020
Total	1,84,748	46,698	2,31,446	7,36,763	11,13,187	30,15,804
Grand Total	7,05,773	76,759	7,82,532	21,85,803	1,01,23,910	1,59,38,826

for the year Fasli 1287—continued.

Total Holdings.								
Deduct remissions.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Add miscellaneous demands.	Total settled demands.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
27,927	14,88,817	12,49,167	40,113	2,51,848	15,28,930	15,01,015	22,117	15,23,132
7	15,01,330	10,40,207	22,801	78,881	15,24,131	11,19,088	12,928	11,33,016
135	12,05,771	11,36,061	10,449	57,136	12,16,220	11,93,197	1,732	11,92,929
28,069	41,95,918	34,25,435	73,363	3,87,865	42,69,281	38,13,300	36,777	38,50,077
496	3,91,643	7,50,805	7,490	75,953	3,99,133	8,26,758	14,199	8,40,957
856	7,24,553	12,00,262	9,148	67,421	7,33,701	12,67,683	13,650	12,81,333
.....	3,73,787	3,60,060	7,190	24,895	3,80,977	3,84,955	1,234	3,86,189
1,352	14,89,983	23,11,127	23,828	1,68,269	15,13,811	24,79,396	29,083	25,08,479
1,02,655	3,99,488	5,98,202	13,015	1,46,490	4,12,503	7,44,692	17,363	7,62,055
64,313	5,48,962	5,79,496	7,132	84,501	5,56,094	6,63,997	6,002	6,69,999
12,626	5,84,908	6,95,105	11,656	90,375	5,96,564	7,85,480	3,383	7,88,863
30,905	6,19,911	7,10,349	6,703	66,442	6,26,614	7,76,791	3,613	7,80,404
2,10,499	21,53,269	25,83,152	38,506	3,87,808	21,91,775	29,70,960	30,361	30,01,321
73,501	99,897	2,73,122	17,416	3,98,547	1,17,313	6,71,669	4,250	6,75,919
1,39,362	2,19,384	4,79,973	28,020	6,10,948	2,47,404	10,90,921	6,838	10,97,759
1,46,527	3,83,916	7,46,208	31,854	3,74,460	4,15,770	11,17,668	2,946	11,20,614
368	2,53,220	1,67,192	2,149	12,238	2,55,369	1,79,430	.....	1,79,430
3,59,758	9,56,417	16,66,495	79,439	13,93,193	10,35,856	30,59,688	14,034	30,73,722
1,46,542	4,37,940	6,08,816	47,561	4,18,591	4,85,501	10,22,407	12	10,22,419
81,135	3,40,753	3,27,908	39,001	3,76,792	3,79,754	7,04,700	97	7,04,797
5,19,594	2,20,059	2,18,668	27,273	3,22,758	2,47,932	5,41,426	777	5,42,203
7,47,271	9,99,352	11,55,392	1,13,835	11,13,141	11,13,187	22,68,533	886	22,69,419
13,46,949	97,94,939	1,11,41,601	3,28,971	31,50,276	1,01,23,910	1,45,91,877	1,11,141	1,47,03,018

REVENUE

Statement of Lands given up or transferred

DISTRICTS.	Lands left waste owing to the impoverishment of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the deaths of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the desertion of the cultivators.	Lands voluntarily relinquished.	Lands given up owing to the crops being withered for want of rain.	Transfer of Land from one Ryot to another.	Deficit discovered by measurement.	Revision of Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N. W. Division.								
Aurangabad	562	136	1,789	10,350	.....	.....	.....	295
Beth...	808	89	1,376	.....	.....	21,498	.....	822
Parbhani.....	1,322	28	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	607
Total	2,692	253	3,324	10,350	.....	21,498	.....	1,724
W. Division.								
Bidar	79	10	24	.....	.....	20,362	107	1,052
Nander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,048	.....	675
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,856	.....	137
Total.....	79	10	24	.....	.....	47,266	107	1,864
S. Division.								
Gulbarga	43	7	70	109	.....	12,216	85	1,387
Shorapur	1,745	6,473	4,837	305	.....	677	21	1,220
Raichur	594	654	503	.....	.....	10,232	469	56
Lingsugur	.....	994	.....	.....	.....	423	.....	7,965
Total	2,382	8,128	5,410	414	.....	23,548	575	10,628
N. Division.								
Medak..	18	6,710	3	.....	3,355	12,381	744	39,113
Indur	333	16,057	161	.....	3,031	57,630	334	73,483
Elgandal	.....	1,11,411	.....	.....	590	77,040	202	2,214
Sarpur Tandur	1,943	26	586	.....	2,592	6,541	27	363
Total.....	2,294	1,34,204	750	.....	10,068	1,53,592	1,307	1,15,173
E. Division.								
Khammam	4,153	1,693	1,979	26,540	12,671	51,382	565	6,379
Nalgonda	9,125	2,854	16,698	13,969	.....	26,589	16	132
Nagar Karnul	904	6,882	939	1,257	.....	17,487	141	2,657
Total	14,182	11,379	22,516	41,766	12,671	95,458	662	9,168
Grand Total H.S. Rs.	21,629	1,53,974	32,024	52,530	22,739	3,41,362	2,651	1,38,557

B.

to other Heads in 1287 *Fasli.*

Left uncultivated.	Covered by sand or flooded or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation.	Boundary Disputes.	Transferred from wet to dry.	Lands erroneously brought to account.	Lands taken up for Government purposes.	Lands washed away by river.	Miscellaneous reasons.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	451	13,642
505	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,143
.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,142
505	.....	85	45	.....	.....	.....	451	40,927
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	930	22,564
437	.....	3	.....	.....	18	.....	207	24,388
31	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,054
468	.....	33	.....	.....	18	.....	1,137	51,006
419	310	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	14,669
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,296
.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12,558
25,755	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,141
26,174	358	20	2	.....	3	.....	2	77,644
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,824
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,51,029
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,91,557
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,078
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,17,488
.....	821	899	679	.....	.....	.....	4,211	1,14,762
48	364	46	.....	118	.....	.....	2,570	72,529
9,880	.....	.....	38	2	2	84	7,205	47,478
9,928	1,185	945	717	120	2	84	13,986	2,34,769
37,075	1,543	1,183	764	120	23	84	15,576	8,21,834

REVENUE

Statement of Lands taken

DISTRICTS.	Waste land brought under cultivation.	Fresh land taken up.	Transfer of land from one ryot to another.	By measurement and revision of assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	56,852	.....	.....	387
Hirh	.....	5,122	21,542	18,392
Parbhani	15,056	.....	.....	34,289
Total	71,908	5,122	21,542	53,068
W. Division.				
Bidar	2,340	306	20,362	46,488
Nander	.....	9,907	23,048	22,291
Naldrug	.....	130	3,856	3,505
Total	2,340	10,343	47,266	72,284
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	.....	2,996	12,210	3,697
Shorapur	1,502	.....	941	7,138
Raichur	.....	565	10,232	3,969
Lingsugur	151	.....	.....	5,973
Total	1,653	3,561	23,383	20,777
N. Division.				
Medak	31,123	87,349	12,381	43,785
Indur	1,65,063	38,220	57,630	1,03,503
Elgandal	3,07,773	22,025	76,913	83,136
Sarpur Tandur	.....	9,887	6,541	30,819
Total	5,03,959	1,57,481	1,53,465	2,61,243
E Division.				
Khammam	3,58,244	14,703	51,382	31,112
Nalgonda	1,21,599	51,474	26,589	9,757
Nagar Karnul	16,708	.....	17,472	7,061
Total	4,96,551	66,177	95,443	47,895
Grand Total H. S. Rs.	10,76,411	2,42,684	3,41,099	4,55,267

C.

up in 1287 *Fasli.*

On account of Istawa Kaul.	Land transferred from dry to wet.	Inam land resumed and brought under cultivation.	Land erroneously omitted last year and brought to account this year.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11
10,022	3,472	....	.....	2,896	73,629
505	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,561
1,361	.....	.....	.....	501	51,207
11,888	3,472	..... .	....	3,397	1,70,397
207	.....	....	.....	353	70,056
491	642	1,099	.....	4,808	62,286
185	....	... .	.....	26	7,702
883	642	1,099	.....	5,187	1,40,044
1,130	142	.....	.....	.....	20,175
165	.....	.....	.....	796	10,542
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,796
2,392	552	.....	.....	.....	9,068
3,717	694	.....	.....	796	54,581
764	.....	.....	.....	162	1,75,564
2,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,67,008
3,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,93,234
965	.....	... .	.....	.....	48,212
7,708	.....	....	.....	162	10,84,018
4,660	912	.....	.....	.....	4,61,013
6,504	13,151	568	48	596	2,30,286
596	3,264	9	1	388	45,464
11,760	17,327	577	49	984	7,36,763
35,956	22,135	1,676	49	10,526	21,85,803

REVENUE

Statement of Remissions

DISTRICTS.	Left uncultivated owing to unfavorable season whether entire or more than ¼ of the field occupied.	Remission for loss of crops.	Withered crops and loss of produce.	Pasl-kami or second crop not cultivated.
Aurangabad	27,927	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	27,927	.....	.....	.....
Bidar	.....	496	.....	.....
Nander	.....	.....	856	.....
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	496	856	.....
Gulbarga	46,258	23,907	4,520	9,253
Shorapur	64,313	.....	.....	.....
Raichur	12,626	.....	.....	.....
Lingsugur	30,905	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,54,102	23,907	4,520	9,253
Medak	58,479	.....	.....	8,298
Indur	1,11,190	.....	.....	11,212
Elgandal	1,17,217	.....	.....	9,542
Sarpur Tandur	.....	.....	.....	368
Total	2,86,886	.....	.....	29,420
Khamanam	1,24,075	13,870	6,204	.....
Nalgunda	73,102	3,302	2,687	761
Nagar Karnul	3,32,883	8,194	.....	514
Total	5,30,060	25,366	8,891	1,275
Grand Total H. S. Rupees	9,98,975	49,769	14,267	39,948

D.

for 1287 *Fasli.*

Land classed as wet but cultivated with dry crop for want of water.	Hail storm.	Reduction of assessment.	Inundations.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,927
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	135	135
.....	.....	.....	.....	142	28,069
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	996
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	856
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,852
13,528	.....	.....	681	4,508	1,02,655
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,342
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,626
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,905
13,528	.....	.....	681	4,508	2,10,499
.....	.....	6,724	.....	.....	73,501
.....	.....	15,580	.....	1,380	1,39,362
16,008	.....	1,181	1,871	708	1,46,527
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348
16,008	.....	23,485	1,871	2,088	3,59,738
.....	219	2,174	.....	.....	1,46,542
.....	80	273	810	50	81,135
50,840	.....	105	4,343	1,22,715	5,[illegible]
50,840	299	2,552	5,233	1,22,755	7,47,271
80,376	299	26,037	7,785	1,29,[illegible]93	13,[illegible]49

REVENUE

Statement showing the Demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-rent.	Kanchas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.			
Aurangabad	15,72,727 10 5	.....	35,303 6 2
Birh ..	11,32,016 7 8	.....	10,923 0 5
Parbhani	11,94,929 7 0	.....	29,441 6 0
Total.....	38,99,673 9 1	.....	75,667 12 7
W. Division.			
Bidar	8,26,757 14 9	15,759 4 4	4,839 11 0
Nander	12,78,892 3 4	.....	2,312 14 0
Naldrug	3,84,953 14 7	.....	289 11 0
Total.....	24,90,604 0 8	15,759 4 4	7,442 4 0
S. Division.			
Dehgaon	2,42,504 15 6	.....	465 0 0
Gulbarga	8,06,440 4 9	.....	2,607 2 0
Shorapur	4,86,920 15 8	.....	2,435 15 0
Raichur	8,34,198 12 5	.....	355 10 0
Lingsugur	8,17,116 3 6	65,429 12 3	2,674 3 9
Total.....	31,87,181 3 9	65,429 12 3	8,537 14 9
N. Division.			
Medak	6,71,669 14 2	36,666 4 5	9,508 8 0
Indur	10,90,921 7 9	77,156 14 4	5,977 14 0
Elgandal	11,17,831 5 2	25,163 1 11	3,819 0 0
Sarpur Tandur	1,79,429 0 9	5,961 10 3	115 0 0
Total.....	30,59,851 11 10	1,44,047 14 11	19,420 6 0
E. Division.			
Khammam	8,35,436 9 0	27,303 9 11	18,443 1 0
Nalgunda	6,27,247 1 5	17,095 14 0	7,940 12 0
Nagar Karnul	4,91,881 12 3	2,41,047 2 7	7,063 8 6
Total.....	19,54,565 6 8	2,85,446 10 6	23,447 5 6
Grand Total	1,45,91,876 0 0	5,10,683 10 0	1,44,515 10 10

E.

Head of Land Revenue for 1287 *Fasli.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Peishkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4,512 5 6	.....	.....	16,12,543 6 1
163 0 0	.....	.....	11,43,120 8 1
8,148 4 0	.....	.....	12,32,519 1 0
12,823 9 6	.....	.....	39,88,164 14 2
2,027 6 0	.....	13,947 6 6	8,63,583 0 7
4,851 2 0	.....	2,550 9 3	12,88,596 14 7
15 0 0	.....	1,240 11 6	3,83,492 8 1
6,903 8 0	.....	17,738 11 3	25,38,582 11 3
359 11 0	.....	166 13 9	2,43,559 11 3
2,409 11 0	.....	24 0 0	8,11,981 1 9
487 6 0	.....	5,888 15 11	4,95,663 9 7
250 14 0	81,795 15 3	4,846 10 5	9,19,983 12 1
552 14 0	5,291 2 5	3,935 5 7	8,91,677 0 6
4,060 11 0	87,087 1 8	14,861 13 8	33,65,368 3 2
30,722 12 0	.....	.....	7,52,817 14 1
61,000 6 0	.....	8,751 1 2	12,41,894 15 3
19,685 10 0	.....	2,945 8 0	11,69,444 9 1
13,658 9 0	.....	.....	1,98,264 4 0
1,25,067 5 9	.....	11,696 9 2	33,62,421 10 5
32,592 9 1	.....	12 0 0	9,31,617 15 0
19,730 9 0	.....	32 0 0	7,02,992 8 1
5,364 4 8	.....	1,253 4 0	7,62,728 14 7
57,687 6 9	.....	1,297 4 0	23,97,339 5 8
206,542 8 3	87,087 1 8	45,594 6 1	1,56,51,845 14 9

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	Last year's Jamabandi.					
	Last year			Deduct lands removed from Jamabandi.	Balance.	Add lands brought under Jamabandi.
	Net Demand.	Add Remissions.	Total			
Aurangabad	15,86,187	12,834	15,99,021	1,392	15,97,629	1,748
Birn	11,72,919	.....	11,72,919	72	11,72,847	1,235
Parbhani...	12,03,927	344	12,04,271	.....	12,04,271	22
Total.....	39,63,033	13,178	39,76,211	1,464	39,74,747	3,005
Bidar	7,92,164	630	7,92,794	.....	7,92,794	6,750
Nander	12,52,003	396	12,52,399	.....	12,52,399	.....
Naldrug	3,82,438	15	3,82,453	.....	3,82,453	.....
Total... ..	24,26,605	1,041	24,27,646	.....	24,27,646	6,750
Gulbarga	8,44,715	60,500	9,05,215	40	9,05,175	32
Shorapur	5,29,586	2,541	5,32,127	701	5,31,426	76
Raichur	8,34,099	1,488	8,35,587	30	8,35,557	251
Lingsugur	8,71,706	380	8,72,086	.....	8,72,086	393
Dehgaon..... .	2,65,659	10,335	2,75,994	.....	2,75,994	25
Total.....	33,45,765	75,244	34,21,009	771	34,20,238	777
Medak	8,12,209	8,989	8,21,198	8,098	8,13,100	7,636
Indur	11,97,074	71,273	12,68,347	10,274	12,58,073	68,005
Elgandal	12,62,350	13,492	12,75,842	2,346	12,73,496	2,206
Sarpur Tandur	1,[illegible]8,916	464	1,49,380	.....	1,49,380	14
Total	34,20,549	94,218	35,14,767	20,718	34,94,049	77,861
Khammam	10,92,772	13,119	11,05,953	.....	11,05,953	2,299
Nalgunda	8,45,796	9,634	8,55,430	.....	8,55,430	1,190
Nagar Kamal	9,03,8[illegible]0	1,77,773	10,81,591	... ..	10,81,591	30,810
Total .. .	28,42,448	2,00,526	30,42,974	.....	30,42,974	34,299
GRAND TOTAL	1,59,98,400	3,84,207	1,63,82,607	22,953	1,63,59,654	1,22,692

for the year 1286 *Fasli.*

Total.	Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.	Remainder.	Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads.	Total.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Demand.
15,99,377	65,573	15,33,804	43,488	15,77,292	62,557	15,14,735
11,74,082	30,682	11,43,400	28,476	11,71,876	1,07,732	10,64,144
12,04,293	21,323	11,82,970	34,144	12,17,114	628	12,16,486
39,77,752	1,17,578	38,60,174	1,06,108	39,66,282	1,70,917	37,95,365
7,99,544	26,283	7,73,261	22,260	7,95,521	172	7,95,349
12,52,399	48,041	12,04,358	28,854	12,33,212	5,119	12,28,093
3,82,453	5,700	3,76,753	4,553	3,81,306	1,756	3,79,550
24,34,396	80,024	23,54,372	55,667	24,10,039	7,047	24,02,992
9,05,207	6,147	8,99,060	11,822	9,10,882	1,96,028	7,14,854
5,31,502	1,985	5,29,517	6,204	5,35,721	17,077	5,18,644
8,35,808	11,013	8,24,795	18,648	8,43,443	26,560	8,16,883
8,72,479	8,044	8,64,435	12,346	8,76,781	34,457	8,42,324
2,76,019	607	2,75,412	2,296	2,77,708	42,238	2,35,470
34,21,015	27,796	33,93,219	51,316	34,44,535	3,16,360	31,28,175
8,20,736	2,03,804	6,16,932	15,498	6,32,430	12,593	6,19,837
13,26,078	5,98,688	7,27,390	2,83,078	10,10,468	32,152	9,78,316
12,75,702	7,34,886	5,40,816	4,20,592	9,61,408	23,551	9,37,857
1,49,394	24,992	1,24,402	19,262	1,43,664	2,575	1,41,089
35,71,910	15,62,370	20,09,540	7,38,430	27,47,970	70,871	26,77,099
11,08,252	2,94,665	8,13,587	54,390	8,67,977	96,270	7,71,707
8,56,620	3,26,285	5,30,335	1,02,177	6,32,512	88,456	5,44,056
11,12,401	74,083	10,38,318	33,573	10,71,891	6,50,845	4,21,046
30,77,273	6,95,033	23,82,240	1,90,140	25,72,380	8,35,571	17,36,809
1,64,82,346	24,82,801	1,39,99,545	11,41,661	1,51,41,206	14,00,766	1,37,40,440

REVENUE

Statement showing the Demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-rent.	Peishkash.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.			
Aurangabad	15,11,734 8 9	.....	.....
Birh	10,61,144 2 5	.....	.....
Parbhani	12,16,485 14 6	.....	.....
Total.....	37,95,364 9 8	.....	.....
W. Division.			
Bidar	7,95,349 6 0	.....	.....
Nander	12,28,092 13 1	.....	.....
Naldrug	3,79,550 5 7	.....	.....
Total.....	24,02,992 8 8	.....	.....
S. Division.			
Dehgaon	2,35,470 12 4	.....	.....
Gulbarga	7,14,853 11 7	.....	.....
Shorapur	5,18,643 15 3	.....	.....
Raichur	8,16,882 14 1	.....	81,795 15 3
Lingsugur	8,12,324 4 4	.....	5,291 2 5
Total.....	31,28,175 9 7	.....	87,087 1 8
N. Division.			
Medak	6,19,837 1 4	38,037 6 0	.....
Indur	9,78,315 10 0	80,172 2 11	.....
Elgandal	9,37,856 14 2	25,678 12 8	.....
Sarpur Tandur	1,41,089 3 0	5,061 10 3	.....
Total.....	26,77,098 12 6	1,48,949 15 10	.....
E. Division.			
Khammam	7,71,706 11 11	27,387 8 1	.....
Nalgonda	5,44,056 2 7	14,486 1 7	.....
Nagar Karnul	4,21,046 7 3	2,39,803 0 5	.....
Total.....	17,36,809 5 9	2,81,676 10 1	.....
Grand Total	1,37,40,440 14 2	4,30,626 9 11	87,087 1 8

E.

Head of Land Revenue for 1286 *Fasli.*

Fruit Trees.	Kanchas.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
11,026 5 3	38,456 7 7	.....	15,64,217 5 7
449 0 0	7,060 6 0	.....	10,71,653 8 5
11,369 0 0	23,759 3 0	....	12,51,614 1 6
22,844 5 3	69,276 0 7	....	38,87,484 15 6
7,836 6 6	4,267 8 0	13,976 10 6	8,21,429 15 0
4,827 1 0	2,605 14 0	2,550 12 2	12,37,476 8 3
530 12 0	338 12 0	1,203 4 3	3,81,623 1 10
13,194 3 6	6,612 2 0	17,730 10 11	24,40,529 9 1
.....	.....	.....	2,37,273 10 1
5,168 12 0	1,611 8 0	17 0 0	7,21,650 15 7
2,706 7 4	1,876 4 0	5,869 5 8	5,27,293 2 6
296 4 0	277 4 0	4,259 12 4	9,03,512 1 8
1,542 11 0	1,424 3 9	3,797 12 8	8,54,380 2 2
9,714 2 4	5,189 3 9	13,943 14 8	32,44,110 0 0
16,616 0 0	7,164 8 0	2,850 7 6	6,84,505 6 10
56,296 12 0	5,415 8 0	6,917 14 8	11,27,117 15 7
21,768 9 6	6,245 8 0	2,945 8 0	9,94,495 4 4
12,762 1 6	96 0 0	.....	1,59,008 14 9
1,07,443 7 0	18,921 8 0	12,713 14 2	29,65,127 9 6
21,118 8 1	13,146 14 0	.....	8,33,659 10 1
17,091 12 0	4,739 0 0	41 8 0	5,80,111 8 2
10,682 12 5	8,434 12 0	665 12 0	6,80,632 12 1
49,193 0 6	26,320 10 0	707 4 0	20,94,706 14 4
2,02,389 2 7	1,26,319 8 4	45,095 11 9	1,46,31,959 0 5

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS	Last year's Jamabandi.					
	Last year.			Deduct lands removed from Jamabandi.	Balance.	Add lands brought under Jamabandi.
	Net Demand.	Add Remissions.	Total.			
Aurangabad	16,83,848	641	16,84,489	.....	16,84,489	521
Birh	11,90,499	564	11,91,003	.....	11,91,003	.....
Parbhani	11,60,303	831	11,61,134	.....	11,61,134	2,631
Total	40,34,650	1,976	40,36,626	.....	40,36,626	3,152
Bidar	7,93,322	47	7,93,369	.....	7,93,369	480
Nander	12,49,165	966	12,50,131	.....	12,50,131	336
Naldrug	3,80,805	.....	3,80,805	.....	3,80,805	63
Total	24,23,292	1,013	24,24,305	.....	24,24,305	879
Gulbarga.....	8,80,842	80,801	9,61,643	.....	9,61,643	2,752
Shorapur.....	5,23,040	3,451	5,26,491	845	5,25,646	1,633
Raichur	8,29,235	1,411	8,30,646	.....	8,30,646	86
Lingsugur	8,65,712	440	8,66,152	.....	8,66,152	51
Dehgaon	2,71,426	2,841	2,74,267	.....	2,74,267	55
Total	33,70,255	88,944	34,59,199	845	34,58,354	4,577
Medak	8,99,168	6,734	9,06,202	.....	9,06,202	8,433
Indur	12,42,511	75,736	13,18,247	.....	13,18,247	3,641
Elgandal	16,57,677	5,920	16,63,597	12,029	16,51,568	4,261
Sarpur Tandur ...	1,14,450	633	1,15,083	.....	1,15,083	20
Total	39,14,106	89,023	40,23,129	12,029	40,21,100	16,358
Khammam	16,50,159	1,836	16,51,995	.....	16,51,995	.....
Nalgunda	10,15,839	23,025	10,38,864	6,062	10,32,802	1,619
Nagar Karnul	8,90,990	55,433	9,46,423	.....	9,46,423	77,609
Total.....	35,56,988	80,294	36,37,282	6,062	36,31,220	79,228
Grand Total.....	1,73,29,281	2,61,250	1,75,90,531	18,936	1,75,71,595	1,04,194

For the year 1285 *Fasli.*

Total.	Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads	Remainder.	Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads.	Total.	Deduct remissions.	Net demand.
16,85,010	2,15,178	14,69,832	1,29,189	15.99,021	12,834	15,86,187
11.91.003	48,128	11,42,875	30,043	11,72,918	.....	11,72,918
11.63,765	27,521	11,36,244	68,028	12,04.272	344	12,03,928
40,39.778	2.90,827	37,48,951	2.27 260	39,76.211	13,178	39,63,033
7,93,849	24,527	7,69,322	23,472	7.92,794	630	7,92.164
12,50,467	58,116	11,92,351	60,049	12,52,400	397	12 52,003
3,80,868	3,867	3.77,061	5.392	3.82.453	15	3.82.438
24.25 184	86,450	23,38,734	88.913	24,27,647	1.042	24,26,605
9,64,395	73,966	8,90,429	14,786	9.05.215	60,500	8,44,715
5,27,279	2,512	5,24,767	6.866	5,31,633	2,542	5.29,091
8.30.732	14,482	8,16,250	19,337	8.35.587	1.488	8,34,099
8,66,203	8,431	8,57,772	14,313	8.72,085	379	8,71,706
2,74,322	3.732	2,70,590	5,404	2.75.994	10,335	2,65,659
34,62,931	1.03.123	33.59,808	60,706	34,20.514	75.244	33,45,270
9,14,635	1,09,729	8,04,906	16.292	8.21,198	8,989	8,12,209
13,21,888	3,46,277	9,75,611	2,96,571	12,72,182	71.272	12.00,910
16,55,832	8,83,261	7,72,571	5,04,544	12,77,115	13,492	12,63,623
1.45,103	15,325	1,29,778	19,623	1,49,401	465	1,48,936
40,37,458	13,54,592	26,82,866	8.37,030	35.19,896	94,218	34,25,678
16,51,995	5,75,205	10.76.790	29,162	11,05,952	13,119	10,92,833
10,34,421	2,71,570	7,62,851	90,630	8,53,481	9.634	8,43,847
10,24,032	72,853	9,51,179	56,251	10,07,430	88.329	9,19.101
37,10,448	9,19.628	27.90 820	1,76,043	29.66.863	1,11.082	28,55,781
1,76,75,789	27,54,620	1,49.21.169	13,89,952	1,63.11,121	2.94 754	1,60.16,367

REVENUE

Statement showing the Demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-Rent.	Kanchas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.			
Aurangabad	15,86,186 12 0	.....	26,354 4 9
Birh	11,72,918 8 6	.....	6,914 9 0
Parbhani	12,03,927 14 10	.....	19,437 8 0
Total	39,23,033 3 4	.....	52,706 5 9
W. Division.			
Bidar	7,92,163 5 5	.....	4,176 14 3
Nander	12,52,002 14 2	.....	2,368 14 0
Naldrug	3,82,438 4 8	.....	490 4 9
Total	24,26,604 8 3	.....	7,036 1 0
S. Division.			
Dehgaon	2,65,659 8 0	.....	762 4 0
Gulbarga	8,44,714 14 11	.....	1,810 10 0
Shorapur	5,29,091 5 4	.....	1,992 8 0
Raichur	8,34,098 13 2	.....	270 6 0
Lingsugur	8,71,705 13 8	.....	1,930 11 9
Total	33,45,270 7 1	.....	6,766 7 9
N. Division.			
Medak	8,12,208 11 6	38,037 6 0	4,635 8 0
Indur	12,00,910 0 3	1,00,686 15 3	4,887 6 0
Elgandal	12,63,623 8 5	25,678 7 9	3,912 8 0
Sarpur Tandur	1,48,936 3 2	5,061 10 3	131 0 0
Total	34,25,678 7 4	1,69,464 7 3	13,566 6 0
E. Division.			
Khammam	10,92,832 12 2	22,522 7 6	25,116 3 3
Nalgunda	8,43,847 2 9	16,340 4 9	5,738 0 0
Nagar Karnul	9,19,101 2 0	2,34,020 15 6	7,967 6 0
Total	28,55,781 0 11	2,72,883 11 9	38,821 9 3
Grand Total	1,60,16,367 11 11	4,42,348 3 0	1,18,896 13 9

E.

Head of Land Revenue for 1285 *Fasli.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Peishkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,001 11 3	.....	.....	16,20,542 12 0
156 8 0	.....	.....	11,79,989 9 6
8,483 2 0	.....	.....	12,31,848 8 10
16,641 5 3	.....	.....	40,32,380 14 4
5,856 6 0	.....	13,947 6 6	8,16,144 0 2
3,982 10 0	.....	2,550 9 3	12,60,898 15 5
313 15 0	....	1,240 11 6	3,84,483 3 11
10,152 15 0	.....	11,738 11 3	24,61,526 3 6
1,501 2 0	.....	166 13 9	2,68,089 11 9
6,394 15 0	.....	24 0 0	8,52,944 7 11
1,500 12 0	.....	5,888 15 11	5,38,473 9 3
1,382 10 10	81,795 15 3	4,846 10 5	9,22,394 7 8
2,506 2 6	5,291 2 5	3,935 5 7	8,85,369 3 11
13,285 10 4	87,087 1 8	14,861 13 8	34,67,271 8 6
29,274 14 0	.....	.....	8,84,156 7 6
53,680 12 0	.....	8,751 1 2	13,50,916 2 8
24,534 2 0	.....	2,945 8 0	13,20,694 2 2
12,138 2 0	.....	.....	1,66,266 15 5
1,19,627 14 0	.....	11,696 9 2	37,22,033 11 9
29,067 0 5	.....	12 0 0	11,69 550 6 11
20,454 1 0	.....	32 0 0	8,86,411 8 6
12,462 12 11	.....	1,253 4 0	11,74,805 8 5
61,983 14 4	.....	1,297 4 0	32,30,767 8 1
2,21,691 10 11	87,087 1 8	45,594 6 1	1,69,31,985 14 4

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	Last year's Jamabandi.					
	Last year.			Deduct lands removed from Jamabandi.	Remainder.	Add lands brought under Jamabandi.
	Net demand.	Add remissions.	Total.			
Aurangabad	16,51,585	2,880	16,54,465	.....	16,54,465	232
Birh	11,99,279	22	11,99,301	.....	11,99,301	1,571
Parbhani.....	11,84,293	1,044	11,85,337	.....	11,85,337	1,275
Total.....	40,35,157	3,946	40,39,103	.....	40,39,103	3,078
Bidar	7,88,471	.....	7,88,471	.....	7,88,471	8,241
Nander	12,44,023	9,988	12,54,011	.....	12,54,011	818
Naldrug	3,74,482	.....	3,74,482	.....	3,74,482	6,100
Total.....	24,06,976	9,988	24,16,964	.....	24,16,964	15,159
Gulbarga	8,30,455	1,27,993	9,58,448	6,458	9,51,990	7,589
Shorapur.....	5,06,117	12,518	5,18,635	.....	5,18,635	595
Raichur	8,04,256	18,176	8,22,432	.....	8,22,432	23
Lingsugur	8,50,898	885	8,51,782	.....	8,51,783	819
Dehgaon	2,44,065	24,094	2,68,159	.....	2,68,159	.....
Total.....	32,35,791	1,83,666	34,19,456	6,458	34,12,999	9,026
Medak.....	7,31,742	2,757	7,34,499	1,463	7,33,036	4,501
Indur	10,06,238	37,235	10,43,473	112	10,43,361	10,476
Elgandal.....	11,77,068	3,034	11,80,102	132	11,79,970	959
Sarpur Tandur	1,35,853	1,263	1,37,116	.....	1,37,116	.....
Total.....	30,50,901	44,289	30,95,190	1,707	30,93,483	15,936
Khammam	11,90,438	8,326	11,98,764	.....	11,98,764	.....
Nalgunda	8,98,538	42,504	9,41,042	17,767	9,23,275	1,918
Nagar Karnul	6,65,348	1,81,173	8,46,521	415	8,46,106	650
Ibrahim Pattan.....	46,707	1,611	48,318	499	47,819	2,199
Total.....	28,01,031	2,33,614	30,34,645	18,681	30,15,964	4,767
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,55,29,861	4,75,503	1,60,05,364	26,846	1,59,78,518	47,966

for 1284 *Fasli.*

Total.	Deduct lands given up.	Remainder.	Add lands taken up.	Total.	Deduct remissions.	Net demand.
16,54,697	2,93,808	13,50,889	3,23,599	16,84,488	641	16,83,847
12,00,872	32,366	11,68,506	22,497	11,91,003	504	11,90,499
11,86,612	47,599	11,39,013	21,622	11,60,635	831	11,59,804
40,42,181	3,73,773	36,68,408	3,67,718	40,36,126	1,976	40,34,150
7,96,712	18,120	7,78 592	14,775	7,93,367	47	7,93,320
12,54,829	54,152	12,00,677	52 971	12,53,648	965	12,52,683
3,80,582	2,870	3,77,712	3,093	3,80,805	.....	3,80,805
24,32,123	75,142	23 56 981	70,839	24,27,820	1,012	24,26,808
9,59,579	18,880	9,40,699	20,943	9,61,642	80,800	8,80,842
5,19,230	2,898	5,16,332	10 652	5,26,984	3,450	5,23,534
8,22,455	18 355	8,04,100	26,545	8,30,645	1,411	8,29,234
8,52,602	8,703	8,43,899	22,253	8,66,152	439	8,65,713
2,68,159	7,634	2,60,525	13,741	2,74,266	2,841	2,71,425
34,22,025	56,470	33,65,555	94,134	34,59,689	88,941	33,70,748
7,37,537	20,704	7,16,833	1,89,369	9,06,202	6,734	8,99,468
10,53,837	2,78,334	7,75,503	5,42,521	13,18,024	75,735	12,42,289
11,80,929	4,36,732	7,44,197	9,18,884	16,63,081	5,919	16,57,162
1,37,116	12,836	1,24,280	20,803	1,45,083	633	1,44,450
31,09,419	7,48,606	23,60,813	16,71,577	40,32,390	89,021	39,43,369
11,98,764	78,496	11,20,268	5,26,513	16,46,781	1,836	16,44,945
9,25,193	56,742	8,68,451	1,70,413	10,38,864	23,026	10,15,838
8,46,756	10,819	8,35,937	1,09,549	9,45,486	55,432	8,90,054
50,018	15,475	34,543	20,908	55,451	5,091	50,360
30,20,731	1,61,532	28,59,199	8,27,383	36,86,582	85,385	36,01,197
1,60,26,484	14,15,523	1,46,10,961	30,31,651	1,76,42,612	2,66,340	1,73,76,272

REVENUE

Statement showing the Demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-rent.	Kanchas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.			
Aurangabad	16,83,847 9 11	.....	27,537 4 2
Birh	11,90,499 1 5	.....	6,528 12 0
Parbhani	11,59,803 9 5	.....	14,909 2 0
Total	40,34,150 4 9	.....	48,975 2 2
W. Division.			
Bidar	7,93,320 9 2	.....	4,199 8 0
Nander	12,52,683 7 5	.....	2,787 14 0
Naldrug	3,80,805 15 3	.....	1,282 7 6
Total	24,26,809 15 10	.....	8,269 13 6
S. Division.			
Gulbarga	8,80,842 4 3	.....	1,513 11 0
Shorapur	5,23,534 10 11	.....	2,290 6 0
Dehgaon	2,71,425 1 11	.....	756 4 0
Baichur	8,29,234 14 4	.....	386 0 0
Lingsugur	8,65,712 2 0	.....	2,218 11 9
Total	33,70,749 1 5	.....	7,165 0 9
N. Division.			
Medak	8,99,467 13 6	37,059 6 3	4,439 2 0
Indur	12,42,289 0 2	98,624 9 0	3,654 2 0
Elgandal	16,57,152 5 6	25,382 0 9	2,678 8 0
Sarpur Tandur	1,44,450 12 9	4,949 11 5	154 0 0
Total	39,43,359 15 11	1,66,015 11 5	10,925 12 0
E. Division.			
Ibrahim Pattan	50,360 14 8	1,201 8 0	5,369 4 2
Khammam	16,44,945 9 3	25,855 1 3	24,336 7 0
Nalgunda	10,15,838 7 1	16,501 11 1	5,284 4 0
Nagar Karnul	8,90,054 11 2	2,29,820 3 6	1,662 8 0
Total	36,01,199 10 2	2,73,378 7 10	36,652 7 2
Grand Total	1,73,76,269 0 1	4,39,394 3 3	1,11,988 3 7

E.

Head of Land Revenue for 1284 *Fasli.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Peishkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,260 1 3	.....	.....	17,20,644 15 4
1,636 11 3	.....	.....	11,98,664 8 8
8,565 6 0	.....	.....	11,83,278 1 5
19,462 2 6	.....	.....	41,02,587 9 5
4,436 7 0	.....	14,082 4 7	8,16,038 12 9
4,320 6 9	.....	2,390 4 3	12,62,182 0 5
580 8 0	.....	1,180 4 9	3,83,849 3 6
9,337 5 9	.....	17,652 13 7	24,62,070 0 8
4,411 2 6	.....	29 0 0	8,86,796 1 9
827 2 0	.....	5,743 7 11	5,32,395 10 10
1,341 4 0	.....	157 13 9	2,73,680 7 8
599 11 0	81,795 15 3	5,363 6 8	9,17,379 15 3
2,078 8 0	5,291 2 5	3,992 12 0	8,79,293 4 2
9,257 11 6	87,087 1 8	15,286 8 4	34,89,545 7 8
25,771 5 0	.....	.....	9,66,737 10 9
43,664 7 0	.....	8,372 9 8	13,96,604 11 10
17,428 10 0	.....	3,028 8 0	17,05,670 0 3
9,242 14 0	.....	.....	1,58,797 6 2
96,107 4 0	.....	11,401 1 8	42,27,809 13 0
1,115 11 4	.....	.....	58,047 6 2
22,704 1 11	.....	12 0 0	17,17,858 3 5
13,982 2 0	.....	870 12 0	10,52,472 4 2
4,656 2 0	.....	.....	11,26,193 8 8
42,458 1 3	.....	882 12 0	39,54,571 6 5
1,76,622 9 0	87,087 1 8	45,223 3 7	1,82,36,584 5 2

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	Last year's Jamabandi.					
	Last year.			Deduct lands removed from Jamabandi.	Balance.	Add lands brought under Jamabandi.
	Actual.	Remission.	Total.			
Aurangabad	15,18,669	21,256	15,39,925	.....	15,39,925	26,257
Birh	11,98,294	.....	11,98 294	.....	11,98,294	.....
Parbhani	10,68,794	2,378	10,71,172	.....	10,71,172	50,824
Total.....	37,85,757	23,634	38,09,391	.....	38,09,391	77,081
Bidar	7,74,225	72	7,74,297	.....	7,74,297	.....
Nander	12,29,602	7,101	12,36,703	.....	12,36,703	1,149
Naldrug	3,68,987	.....	3,68,987	.....	3,68,987	.....
Total.....	23,72,814	7,173	23,79,987	.....	23,79,987	1,149
Raichur	8,17,996	2,749	8,20,745	17	8,20,728	303
Lingsugur	8,46,505	806	8,47,311	.....	8,47,311	387
Shorapur	5,31,792	7,449	5 39 241	27,028	5,12,213	2 933
Gulbarga	8.86.130	30,740	9,16,870	1,876	9,14,994	20,518
Dehgaon	2,55,178	1,852	2,57,030	.....	2.57,030	9,739
Total.....	33.37,601	43,596	33,81,197	28,921	33,52,276	33.880
Medak	9,53,891	6,790	9,60,681	.....	9.60 681	3,935
Indur	16,33 946	17,843	16.51,789	73,212	15.78,577	16,944
Elgandal	12,18,118	90.367	13,08,485	40.598	12,67,887	9,409
Sarpur Tandur	1,34,792	675	1,35.467	.....	1,35.467	.....
Total.....	39.40,747	1,15,675	40,56,422	1,13,810	39,42,612	30,288
Khammam	15,49,185	11,633	15,60,818	8,416	15,52,401	37,169
Nalgunda	9,27,357	20,671	9,48,028	.....	9,48,029	.....
Nagar Karnul	8.12,035	18,941	8,30,976	.....	8,30,976	10,384
Ibrahim Pattan.....	55.934	742	56,676	.....	56 676	2,449
Total.....	33,44,511	51,987	33,96,498	8,416	33.88,082	50,002
Grand Total.....	1,67,81,430	2,42,065	1,70,23,495	1,51,147	1,68,72.348	1,92,400

for the year 1283 *Fasli.*

Total.	Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.	Remainder.	Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads.	Total.	Deduct Remissions	Net Demand.
15,66,182	45,938	15,20,244	1,34,221	16,54,465	2,880	16,51,585
11,98,294	23,189	11,75,105	24,196	11,99,301	21	11,99,280
11,21,996	23,451	10,98,545	86,793	11,85,338	1,045	11,84,293
38,86,472	92,578	37,93,894	2,45,210	40,39,104	3,946	40,35,158
7,74,297	24,269	7,50,028	22,960	7,72,988	.....	7,72,988
12,37,852	47,926	11,89,926	31,442	12,21,368	9,988	12,11,380
3,68,987	3,284	3,65,703	8,779	3,74,482	.....	3,74,482
23,81,136	75,479	23,05,657	63,181	23,68,838	9,988	23,58,850
8,21,031	17,611	8,03,420	19,012	8,22,432	18,176	8,04,256
8,47,698	8,513	8,39,185	12,598	8,51,783	885	8,50,898
5,15,146	5,422	5,09,724	6,428	5,16,152	12,519	5,03,633
9,35,512	31,046	9,04,466	53,983	9,58,449	1,27,993	8,30,456
2,66,769	3,260	2,63,509	4,651	2,68,160	24,094	2,44,066
33,86,156	65,852	33,20,304	96,672	34,16,976	1,83,667	32,33,309
9,64,616	2,15,235	7,49,381	22,478	7,71,859	2,757	7,69,102
15,95,521	9,00,957	6,94,564	3,49,849	10,44,413	37,235	10,07,178
12,77,296	8,00,087	4,77,209	7,03,036	11,80,245	3,024	11,77,221
1,35,467	19,229	1,16,238	20,879	1,37,117	1,263	1,35,854
39,72,900	19,35,508	20,37,392	10,96,242	31,33,634	44,279	30,89,355
15,89,570	5,21,037	10,68,533	58,990	11,27,523	8,327	11,19,196
9,48,029	1,46,969	8,01,060	87,723	8,88,783	42,504	8,46,279
8,41,360	11,570	8,29,790	16,721	8,46,511	1,81,163	6,65,348
59,125	30,151	28,974	16,890	45,864	4,828	41,036
34,38,084	7,09,727	27,28,357	1,80,324	29,08,681	2,36,822	26,71,859
1,70,64,748	28,79,144	1,41,85,604	16,81,629	1,58,67,233	4,78,702	1,53,88,531

REVENUE

Statement showing the Demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-Rent.	Kanchas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.			
Aurangabad	16,51,585 1 0	.....	27,235 6 10
Birh	11,99,279 12 1	.....	6,679 10 0
Parbhani	11,84,293 3 1	.....	8,370 14 0
Total	40,35,158 0 2	.....	42,285 14 10
W. Division.			
Bidar	7,72,987 10 11	.....	4,224 10 0
Nander	12,11,380 4 2	.....	2,390 12 0
Naldrug	3,74,482 8 10	.....	1,574 4 2
Total	23,58,850 7 11	.....	8,189 10 2
S. Division.			
Gulbarga	8,31,455 10 1	5,530 2 0	1,683 8 0
Shorapur	5,03,632 14 8	2,446 2 5	2,443 10 0
Raichur	8,04,256 3 0	3,896 2 3	297 3 0
Lingsugur	8,50,898 0 1	3,611 15 5	1,674 13 9
Dehgaon	2,44,065 9 11	....	278 0 0
Total	32,34,308 5 4	15,484 6 1	6,377 2 9
N. Division.			
Medak	7,69,101 14 4	.....	3,621 4 0
Indur	10,07,178 3 5	1,03,812 9 0	3,449 12 0
Elgandal	11,77,221 2 9	25,038 0 9	2,456 0 0
Sarpur Tandur	1,35,853 10 0	6,236 3 5	278 0 0
Total	30,89,354 14 6	1,35,086 13 2	9,805 0 0
E. Division.			
Khammam	11,19,196 5 1	27,218 15 3	27,634 7 0
Nalgunda	8,46,278 10 0	1,907 2 0	6,023 15 0
Nagar Karnul	6,65,348 9 10	2,47,146 3 6	3,129 0 0
Ibrahim Pattan	41,035 11 4	1,201 8 0	4,600 12 6
Total	26,71,859 4 3	2,77,473 12 9	41,388 2 6
Grand Total	1,53,88,531 0 2	4,28,045 0 0	1,08,045 14 3

E.

Head of Land Revenue for 1283 *Fasli.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Peishkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,731 5 10	.....	9,840 5 0	16,98,392 2 8
1,125 5 0	.....	7,550 2 0	12,14,634 13 1
828 10 0	.....	3,862 0 6	11,97,354 11 7
11,685 4 10	.....	21,252 7 6	41,10,381 11 4
4,614 5 0	.....	10,525 2 0	7,92,351 11 11
4,071 4 0	.....	7,545 2 3	12,25,387 6 5
325 8 0	....	7,779 14 1	3,84,162 3 1
9,011 1 0	.....	25,850 2 4	24,01,901 5 5
7,768 6 0	.....	29 0 0	8,46,436 10 1
1,022 9 0	.....	5,274 0 0	5,14,819 3 8
1,130 0 6	81,795 13 3	4,463 0 0	8,95,838 6 0
2,149 12 0	5,291 4 5	3,785 0 0	8,67,410 13 8
1,133 4 0	.....	145 0 0	2,45,621 13 11
13,203 15 6	87,087 1 8	13,696 0 0	33,70,156 15 4
33,363 13 0	.....	.....	8,06,086 15 4
53,438 3 6	.....	7,469 2 2	11,75,347 14 1
23,373 0 6	.....	3,028 8 0	12,31,116 12 0
10,593 13 0	.....	.....	1,52,961 10 5
1,20,768 14 0	.....	10,497 10 2	33,65,513 3 10
36,806 13 0	.....	18 12 0	12,10,875 4 4
25,530 11 0	.....	40 4 0	8,79,780 10 0
9,808 3 2	.....	712 12 0	9,26,114 12 6
1,832 2 11	.....	.....	18,670 2 9
73,977 14 1	.....	771 12 0	30,05,170 13 7
2,28,647 1 5	87,087 1 8	72,068 0 0	1,63,13,121 1 6

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	Last Year.					
	Jamabandi.			Deduct.	Balance.	Add.
	Demand.	Add Remission.	Total.			
Aurangabad	12,93,036	3,05,823	15,98,859	29	15,98,830	10,502
Birh...	11 24,849	886	11,25,725	.....	11,25,735	.....
Parbhani	9,49,215	1,01,430	10,50 645	19,548	10,31,097	47,873
Total	33,67,100	4,08,139	37,75,239	19,577	37,55,662	58,375
Bidar	7,85,077	3,518	7,88,595	1,04,612	6 83,983	1,06,490
Nander	12,39,297	13,186	12,52,483	24,385	12,28,098	3,924
Naldrug	3,43,459	.....	3,43,459	.....	3,43,459	.....
Total.....	23,67,833	16,704	23,84,537	1,28,997	22,55,540	1,10,414
Gulbarga.....	8,41,998	75,719	9,17,717	10,360	9,07,358	14,532
Shorapur.....	5,20,968	18,254	5,39,222	... ..	5,39,222	.....
Raichur	7,92,785	16,377	8,09,162	.....	8,09,162	.....
Lingsugur	8,23,365	9,500	8,32,865	.....	8,32,864	441
Dehgaon	2,27,244	22,519	2,49,763	.....	2,49,763	.....
Total	32,06,360	1,42,369	33,48,729	10,360	33,38,369	14,976
Medak.....	7,17,710	.....	7,17,710	.....	7,17,710	12,385
Indur	11,77,660	13,285	11,90,945	1,180	11,89,765	45,316
Elgandal	7,89,295	55,658	8,44,953	17,543	8,27,410	11 676
Sarpur Tandur	1,24,612	2,120	1,26,732	1,966	1,24,766	163
Total.....	28,09,277	71,063	28,80,340	20,689	28,59,651	69,570
Khammam	10,07,578	13,004	10,20,582	.....	10,20,582	17,023
Nalgunda	7,35,385	3,401	7,38,786	1,979	7,36,807	.....
Nagar Karnul	6,20,288	49,810	6,70,098	1,188	6,68,910	.....
Ibrahim Pattan .	39,380	.....	39,380	..	39,380	1,199
Total...	24,02,631	66,215	24,68,846	3,167	24,65,679	18,222
Grand Total ..	1,41,53,201	7,04,490	1,48 57,691	1,82,799	1,46 74,991	2,71,557

for 1282 *Fasli.*

Total.	Deduct.	Remainder.	Add.	Total.	Deduct.	Net Demand.
16,09,332	94,929	15,14,403	25,522	15,39,925	21,256	15,18,669
11,25,735	9,836	11,15,899	81,923	11,97,822	.....	11,97,822
10,78,970	33,359	10,45,611	25,561	10,71,172	2,378	10,68,794
38,14,037	1,38,124	36,75,913	1,33,006	38,08,919	23,634	37,85,285
7,90,473	24,279	7,66,194	23,587	7,89,781	71	7,89,710
12,32,622	25,310	12,06,712	83,512	12,90,224	7,102	12,83,122
3,43,459	1,783	3,41,676	27,301	3,68,977	.....	3,68,987
23,65,954	51,372	23,14,582	1,34,400	24,48,982	7,173	24,41,819
9,21,890	71,197	8,50,693	63,814	9,14,507	30,739	8,83,768
5,39,222	5,663	5,33,559	8,167	5,41,726	7,449	5,34,277
8,09,162	11,927	7,97,235	23,510	8,20,745	2,749	8,17,996
8,33,308	5,704	8,27,604	19,883	8,47,487	806	8,46,681
2,49,763	4,666	2,45,097	11,933	2,57,030	1,852	2,55,178
33,53,345	99,157	32,54,188	1,27,307	33,81,495	43,595	33,37,900
7,30,095	13,335	7,16,760	2,43,921	9,60,681	6,791	9,53,890
12,35,111	3,78,713	8,56,398	7,96,924	16,53,322	17,843	16,35,479
8,39,086	4,18,496	4,20,590	8,86,508	13,07,098	90,367	12,16,731
1,24,929	8,793	1,16,136	19,330	1,35,466	675	1,34,791
29,29,221	8,19,337	21,09,884	19,46,683	40,56,567	1,15,676	39,40,891
10,37,605	36,066	10,01,539	5,07,514	15,09,053	11,412	14,97,641
7,36,807	67,800	6,69,007	2,73,804	9,42,811	20,671	9,22,140
6,68,910	35,603	6,33,307	2,00,257	8,33,564	18,941	8,14,623
40,579	14,475	26,104	31,003	57,107	2,100	55,007
24,83,901	1,53,954	23,29,957	10,12,578	33,42,535	53,124	32,89,411
1,49,46,458	12,61,944	1,36,84,514	33,53,984	1,70,38,498	2,13,202	1,57,95,296

REVENUE

Statement showing the Demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-rent.	Peishkash.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.			
Aurangabad	15,18,669 0 8	.....	.....
Birh	11,97,821 9 11	.....	....
Parbhani	10,68,793 14 2	.....	.....
Total.....	37,85,284 8 9	.....	.....
W. Division.			
Bidar	7,89,709 11 3	.....	.....
Nander	12,83,122 7 6	.....	.....
Naldrug	3,68,986 15 4	.....	.....
Total.....	24,41,819 2 1	.....	.....
S. Division.			
Dehgaon	2,85,177 8 8	.....	.....
Gulbarga	8,83,768 6 3	.....	.....
Shorapur	5,34,276 11 2	.....	.....
Raichur	8,17,995 15 0	.....	81,795 15 3
Lingsugur	8,16,681 2 2	.....	5,291 2 5
Total.....	33,37,899 11 3	.....	87,087 1 8
N. Division.			
Medak	9,53,890 6 6	.....	.....
Indur	16,35,479 4 6	80,169 15 0	.....
Elgandal	12,16,731 0 2	25,985 4 3	.....
Sarpur Tandur	1,34,791 6 8	6,284 10 5	... .
Total.....	39,40,892 1 10	1,12,439 13 8	... .
E. Division.			
Khammam	4,97,640 10 4	70,875 15 4	.....
Nalgunda	9,22,129 2 9	19,620 15 9	....
Nagar Karnul	8,14,623 6 4	2,25,781 4 9	.....
Ibrahim Pattan	55,006 14 0	1,201 8 0	.....
Total.....	22,89,400 1 5	3,17,479 11 10	.....
Grand Total	1,57,95,295 9 4	4,29,919 9 6	87,087 1 8

E.

Head of Land Revenue for 1282 *Fasli.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Kanchas.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,063 0 1	10,612 6 7	.....	15,37,344 7 4
2,925 12 0	8,468 6 0	.....	12,09,215 11 11
9,724 1 0	5,857 12 0	.....	10,84,375 11 2
20,712 13 1	24,938 8 7	.....	38,30,935 14 5
4,225 13 0	4,526 15 0	14,275 5 1	8,12,737 8 4
2,242 7 6	2,264 8 0	2,141 4 3	12,89,770 11 3
297 9 9	1,372 4 0	1,244 1 3	3,71,900 14 4
6,765 14 3	8,163 11 0	17,660 10 7	24,74,409 5 11
1,550 2 0	267 0 0	126 13 9	2,87,121 8 5
4,987 0 0	2,253 0 0	22 0 0	8,91,030 6 3
1,336 9 0	2,583 0 0	5,747 3 11	5,43,943 8 1
304 5 6	279 12 0	4,579 3 7	9,04,955 3 4
2,190 4 0	942 11 9	3,504 15 4	8,28,610 3 8
10,368 4 6	6,325 7 9	13,980 4 7	34,55,660 13 9
36,890 8 9	3,777 4 0	.....	9,94,558 3 3
52,778 12 0	2,883 8 0	11,831 2 0	17,83,142 9 6
8,559 4 0	2,483 0 0	7,727 8 0	12,61,486 0 5
8,735 10 0	105 8 0	7,297 12 0	1,57,214 15 1
1,06,964 2 9	9,349 4 0	26,856 6 0	41,96,401 12 3
19,639 6 0	8,904 12 0	6 12 0	5,97,067 7 8
13,156 1 0	5,261 0 0	.....	9,60,167 3 6
6,089 2 9	3,424 0 0	813 9 9	10,50,731 7 7
1,465 4 9	4,837 5 0	.....	62,510 15 9
40,349 14 6	22,427 1 0	820 5 9	26,70,477 2 6
1,85,161 1 1	71,104 0 4	59,317 10 11	1,66,27,885 0 10

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	Last year's Jamabandi.					
	Last year.			Deduct land removed from Jamabandi.	Remainder.	Add lands brought under Jamabandi.
	Net Demand.	Add Remissions.	Total.			
Aurangabad	14,70,451	36	14,70,487	.....	14,70,487	77,422
Birh.....	9,26,086	.....	9,26,086	30	9,26,056	24,628
Parbhani	11,93,679	1,877	11,95,556	.....	11,95,556	.....
Total.....	35,90,216	1,913	35,92,129	30	35,92,099	1,02,050
Bidar	6,77,670	.....	6,77,670	.....	6,77,670	80,990
Nander	9,61,757	.....	9,61,757	.....	9,61,757	1,05,751
Naldrug	3,42,093	.....	3,42,093	.....	3,42,093	.....
Total.....	19,81,520	.....	19,81,520	.....	19,81,520	1,86,741
Gulbarga	5,81,635	2,272	5,83,907	.....	5,83,907	4,23,486
Shorapur	5,36,342	990	5,37,332	.....	5,37,331	8,843
Raichur	8,06,969	352	8,07,321	.....	8,07,321	.....
Lingsugur	8,39,164	.....	8,39,164	.....	8,39,164	.....
Maktal	1,67,649	4.337	1,71,986	1,71,987	.....	.....
Total.....	29,31,759	7,951	29,39,710	1,71,987	27,67,723	4,32,329
Medak.....	7,24,126	.....	7,24,126	81,307	6,42,819	12,408
Indur	6,76,460	43,118	7,19,578	2,793	7.16,785	2,11,740
Elgandal.....	7,41,331	.....	7,41,331	.....	7,41,331	1,81,048
Sarpur Tandur	1,02,917	405	1,03,322	.....	1.03.322	29,298
Total.....	22,44,834	43,523	22,88,357	84,100	22,04,257	4.34.494
Khammam	10,59,174	8,983	10,68,157	.....	10.68,157	854
Nalgunda	5,68,350	3,804	5,72,154	.....	5,72,154	80.644
Nagar Karnul	5,92,022	16,048	6,08,070	44.132	5.63.938	1.34036
Total....	22,19,546	28.835	22,48.381	44,132	22.04.249	2.15.534
Atraf-i-Balda	32,444	... ..	32,444	.....	32.444	.....
Grand Total.....	1,30,00,319	82,222	1,30,82,541	3,00,249	1,27,82,292	13,77,148

for the year 1281 *Fasli.*

Total.	Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.	Remainder.	Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads.	Total.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Demand.
15,47,909	22,288	15 25,621	35,724	15,61,345	3,05,822	12,55,523
9,50,684	17,491	9 33 193	8,372	9,41,565	886	9,40,679
11,95,556	9,929	11,85,627	10,028	11,95,855	1,01,439	10,94,425
36,94,149	49,708	3 44 441	54 324	36,98,765	4,08,138	32,90,627
7,58,660	52,131	7,06,529	65,656	7,72,185	3,518	7,68,667
10,67,508	37,700	10,29,808	33,981	10,63,789	13,140	10,50,649
3,42,093	2,626	3,39,467	3 992	3 43 459	.....	3,43,459
21,68,261	92,457	20,75,804	1,03,629	21,79,433	16,658	21,62 775
10,07,393	62,558	9,44,835	1,19,945	10,64,780	98,238	9,66,542
5,46,174	10,687	5,35,487	2,442	5,37,929	18,253	5,19,676
8,07,321	11,121	7,96,200	12,962	8,09,162	16,377	7,92,785
8 39,164	15,651	8,23,513	9,351	8,32,864	9,500	8,23 364
....	.....	.. ..	... ..	... ..	...	... .
32,00,052	1,00,017	31,00,035	1,44,700	32,44,735	1,42,368	31,02,367
6,55,227	40,843	6,14,384	1,01,443	7,15,827	.....	7,15,827
9,28,525	3,25,196	6 03,329	4,45,486	10,48 815	13,253	10,35,562
9,22,379	5,54,326	3,68,053	4,65,680	8,53,733	55,658	7,78,075
1,32,620	21,832	1,10,788	15 887	1,26,675	2,120	1,24,555
26,38,751	9,42,197	16,96,554	10,28,496	27,25,053	71,031	26,54,019
10,69,011	1,91,190	8,77,821	1,23,696	10,01,517	13,004	9,88,513
6,52,798	2,21,913	4,30,885	2,68,022	6 98 907	3,400	6,95 507
6 97,974	87,856	6,10,118	79,550	6 89,668	55,100	6,34,568
24,19,783	5,00,959	19,18,821	4,71,268	23 90 092	71,504	23 18,588
32,444	...	32,444	... ..	32 444		32,444
1,41 53,440	16,85 338	1,24,68,102	18,02,417	1,42,70,519	7 00 000	1,35 60 829

REVENUE.

Statement showing the Demands under each

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-rent.	Kanchas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.			
Aurangabad	12,55,522 12 0		9,975 1 3
Indur	10,94,425 4 2		5,739 3 6
Parbhani	9,49,679 2 4		1,751 0 0
Total	32,99,627 2 6		17,465 4 9
W. Division.			
Bidar	7,68,666 10 5	16,410 15 3	3,696 14 0
Nander	10,50,649 5 10		1,488 4 0
Naldrug	3,43,459 7 2		1,511 4 0
Total	21,62,775 7 5	16,410 15 3	6,696 6 0
S. Division.			
Gulbarga	9,66,542 2 3	63,636 6 0	1,808 13 0
Shorapur	5,19,675 11 5		2,593 13 6
Raichur	7,92,785 3 5		379 9 0
Lingsugur	8,23,364 6 3		531 3 9
Total	31,02,367 7 4	63,636 6 0	5,313 7 3
N. Division.			
Medak	7,15,827 13 6		3,845 13 0
Indur	10,35,562 1 1	76,309 15 0	3,207 6 0
Elgandal	7,78,074 13 9	34,068 5 3	1,065 0 0
Sarpa Tanelur	1,24,555 14 7	6,366 0 5	
Total	26,54,020 10 11	1,16,744 4 8	8,118 3 0
E. Division.			
Khammam	9,88,513 3 11	91,576 15 4	5,552 15 6
Nalgonda	6,95,506 9 9	19,930 15 9	1,922 8 0
Nagar Karnul	5,28,6[illegible] 9 14 6	2,13,957 5 9	2,278 14 4
Dindam Pattan	35,958 12 6	1,400 10 9	4,915 14 6
Total	23,48,588 8 8	3,26,865 15 7	14,670 4 4
Miscellaneous Villages	32,444 1 6	22,211 1 6	20,793 7 9
Grand Total	1,35,[illegible]0,823 6 4	5,45,868 11 0	73,057 1 1

E.

Head of Land Revenue for 1281 *Fasli.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Peishkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3,553 5 0	.....	20,863 8 0	12,69,917 10 3
139 9 6	.....	10,458 5 11	9,57,016 5 3
5,414 14 0	.....	8,535 13 6	11,10,126 15 8
9,110 12 6	.....	39,857 11 5	33,57,060 15 2
3,005 2 7	.....	14,269 7 1	8,06,149 1 4
3,264 2 0	.....	59,682 5 5	11,15,985 1 3
0 6 0	.....	1,346 2 1	3,96,317 3 3
6,269 10 7	.....	75,397 14 7	22,67,550 5 10
3,267 9 0	.....	110 13 9	10,35,365 12 0
817 14 9	5,291 2 5	5,384 4 11	5,33,562 15 0
533 8 0	81,795 15 3	4,451 10 10	8,79,945 14 6
1,046 3 0	.....	3,280 5 10	8,28,222 2 10
5,665 2 9	87,087 1 8	13,227 3 4	32,77,296 12 4
32,304 5 0	.....	282 8 3	7,52,260 7 9
43,249 0 1	.....	10,755 2 3	11,69,083 8 5
7,219 0 0	.....	4,707 10 0	8,25,134 13 0
8,168 8 0	.....	.....	1,89,090 7 0
90,940 13 1	.....	15,745 4 6	28,85,569 4 2
6,646 10 0	.....	.....	10,92,289 11 9
12,466 14 3	.....	.....	7,29,826 15 9
5,737 5 3	.....	686 1 9	8,21,269 9 7
607 2 9	.....	.....	42,882 9 6
25,458 0 3	.....	686 1 9	26,86,268 14 7
617 14 9	.....	15,643 1 3	91,709 10 9
1,38,002 5 11	87,087 1 8	1,69,557 4 10	1,45,65,455 14 10

REVENUE

Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	68,289	17,24,311	17,92,600	16,437
Birh	16,770	11,36,006	11,52,776	5,867
Parbhani	13,048	12,52,388	12,65,436	5,306
Total.....	98,107	41,12,705	42,10,812	27,610
W. Division				
Bidar	67,088	8,80,827	9,47,915	14,036
Nander	36,095	14,58,691	14,94,786	1,161
Naldrug	13,365	3,95,673	4,09,038	5,781
Total	1,16,548	27,35,191	28,51,739	20,978
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	3,27,680	7,02,585	10,30,265	1,01,321
Shorapur	5,16,767	6,01,604	11,18,371	1,65,587
Raichur	2,96,458	7,73,151	10,69,609	2,42,142
Lingsugur	4,13,743	6,06,890	10,20,633	1,95,658
Total.....	15,54,648	26,84,230	42,38,878	7,04,708
N. Division.				
Medak	1,34,965	8,51,827	9,86,792	27,930
Indur	96,566	13,82,714	14,79,280	57,921
Elgandal	48,226	14,22,000	14,70,226	18,482
Sarpur Tandur	2,952	2,30,597	2,33,549	1,973
Total.....	2,82,709	38,87,138	41,69,847	1,06,306
E. Division.				
Khammam	77,604	10,96,608	11,73,612	50,408
Nalgonda	1,09,339	8,49,489	9,58,828	45,712
Nagar Karnul	5,34,829	8,78,737	14,13,566	2,75,607
Total.....	7,21,172	28,24,834	35,46,006	3,71,727
Hyderabad Suburban District	61,496	1,75,907	2,37,403	8,617
Grand Total	28,34,680	1,64,20,005	1,92,54,685	12,39,946

F.

for 1290 *Fasli*.

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,19,120	17,35,557	51,852	5,191	57,043
11,34,818	11,40,685	10,903	1,188	12,091
12,48,083	12,53,989	7,742	3,705	11,447
41,02,621	41,30,231	70,497	10,084	80,581
8,59,466	8,73,502	53,052	21,361	74,413
14,11,613	14,12,804	34,934	17,048	51,982
3,85,769	3,91,550	7,584	9,904	17,488
26,86,878	27,07,856	95,570	48,313	1,43,883
6,59,516	7,60,837	2,26,359	43,069	2,69,428
5,57,465	7,23,052	3,51,180	44,139	3,95,319
7,56,647	9,98,789	54,316	16,504	70,820
4,83,639	6,79,297	2,18,085	1,23,251	3,41,336
24,57,267	31,61,975	8,49,940	2,26,963	10,76,903
8,17,956	8,45,886	1,07,035	33,871	1,40,906
13,70,531	14,28,452	38,645	12,183	50,828
14,20,119	14,38,601	29,744	1,881	31,625
2,29,117	2,31,090	979	1,480	2,459
38,37,723	39,44,029	1,76,403	49,415	2,25,818
10,95,744	11,46,152	26,596	864	27,460
8,42,214	8,87,926	63,627	7,275	70,902
8,32,502	11,08,109	2,59,222	46,235	3,05,457
27,70,460	31,42,187	3,49,445	54,374	4,03,819
1,57,639	1,66,256	52,879	18,268	71,147
1,60,12,588	1,72,52,534	15,94,734	4,07,417	20,02,151

REVENUE

Land Revenue Raiatwari

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	49,704	16,65,901	17,15,605	15,036
Beir	14,898	11,20,333	11,35,231	4,991
Parbhani	3,523	12,33,247	12,36,770	633
Total.....	68,125	40,19,481	40,87,606	20,660
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	28,540	8,41,530	8,70,070	2,728
Naader.....	35,566	13,85,351	14,20,917	816
Nalurag	13,289	3,94,254	4,07,543	5,743
Total.....	77,395	26,21,135	26,98,530	9,287
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga	2,10,093	6,37,996	8,48,089	56,748
Shorapur	4,69,276	5,10,233	9,79,509	1,30,020
Raichur	2,18,118	6,41,690	8,59,808	1,76,896
Lingsugur	1,93,173	3,97,014	5,90,187	1,41,069
Total... ..	10,90,660	21,86,933	32,77,593	5,04,733
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	65,535	7,87,289	8,52,824	22,119
Isamir	63,643	12,16,689	12,80,332	45,238
Elgandal	43,049	13,58,266	14,01,315	17,861
Sarpur Tandur.....	983	1,95,440	1,96,423	4
Total	1,73,210	35,57,684	37,30,894	85,222
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	47,538	10,16,980	10,64,518	34,506
Nalgunda	41,993	7,89,449	8,31,442	32,881
Nagar Karnul	3,79,138	6,14,690	9,93,828	2,15,524
Total.....	4,68,669	24,21,119	28,89,788	2,82,911
Miscellaneous Villages	50,307	47,985	98,292	8,617
GRAND TOTAL.....	19,28,366	1,48,54,337	1,67,82,703	9,11,430

F. 1.

for 1290 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16.64,202	16,79,238	31,668	1,699	36,307
11.19,174	11,24,165	9,907	1,159	11,066
12 32,244	12,32,877	2,890	1,003	3 893
40,15.620	40,36,280	47,465	3,861	51,326
8,25.936	8,28,664	25,812	15,594	41,406
13.68.367	13,69,183	34,750	16,984	51,734
3,84,434	3,90,177	7,546	9,820	17,366
25,78,737	25,88,024	68,108	42,398	1,10,506
6,22,558	6,79,306	1,53,345	15,438	1,68,783
4,85,325	6,16,345	3,39,256	23,908	3,63,164
6,32,281	8,09,177	41,222	9,409	50,631
3,43,777	4,84,846	52,104	53,237	1,05,341
20.84,941	25,89,674	5,85,927	1.01,992	6,87,919
7,65,322	7,87,441	43,416	21,967	65,383
12,10.327	12,55,565	18,405	6,362	24,767
13,56.993	13,74,854	25,188	1,273	26,461
1,95,413	1,95,417	979	27	1,006
35,28,055	36,13,277	87,988	29,629	1,17,617
10,16.160	10,50.666	13,032	820	13,852
7,87,011	8,19.892	9,112	2,438	11,550
5,97,130	8,12,654	1,63,614	17,560	1,81,174
24,00,301	26,83,212	1,85,758	20,818	2,06,576
31,297	39,914	41,690	16,688	58,378
1,46,38,951	1,55,50,381	10,16,936	2,15,386	12,32,322

REVENUE

Quit-Rent

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	... .	....	.....	
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	... .
W. Division.				
Bidar.....	914	15,734	16,648	14
Nander	.....	48,592	48,592	.....
Naldrug	.....	... .	....	.....
Total.....	914	64,326	65,240	14
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	12,350	27,019	39,369	5,066
Shorapur	31,426	67,235	98,661	31,426
Raichur.....	68,534	38,674	1,07,208	56,068
Lingsugur	2,07,448	1,88,032	3,95,510	49,927
Total.....	3,19,758	3,20,990	6,40,748	1,42,487
N. Division				
Medak	13,869	36,956	50,825	2,488
Indur	9,982	90,810	1,00,792	9,982
Elgandal	2,911	28,047	30,088	523
Sarpur Tandur	403	15,379	15,782	403
Total.....	26,295	1,71,192	1,97,487	13,396
E. Division.				
Khammam	16,803	27,703	44,506	8,712
Nalgonda	10,425	20,409	30,834	7,964
Nagar Karnul	1,31,683	2,40,514	3,72,197	48,712
Total.....	1,58,911	2,88,626	4,47,537	65,388
Miscellaneous Villages	78,476	27,219	1,05,695	15,455
Grand Total	5,84,354	8,72,353	14,56,707	2,36,740

F. 2.

for 1290 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,534	14,548	900	1,199	2,099
48,592	48,592	.....	.....	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	.....
63,126	63,140	900	1,199	2,099
24,181	29,247	7,283	2,837	10,120
51,590	83,016	.....	15,645	15,645
31,604	87,672	12,466	7,070	19,536
1,22,225	1,72,152	1,57521	65,837	2,23,358
2,29,600	3,72,087	1,77,270	91,389	2,68,659
31,230	33,718	11,381	5,726	17,107
90,810	1,00,792	....	.....	.....
28,040	28,563	1,518	7	1,525
15,324	15,727	.....	55	55
1,65,404	1,78,800	12,899	5,788	18,687
27,703	36,415	8,091	.....	8,091
19,880	27,844	2,461	529	2,990
2,13,510	2,62,222	82,971	27,003	1,09,974
2,61,093	3,26,481	93,523	27,532	1,21,055
6,076	21,531	63,021	21,143	84,164
7,25,299	9,62,039	3,47,613	1,47,051	4,94,664

REVENUE

Peishkash

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani ...	.....	.....	.....	... .
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Division.				
Bidar.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Nander	.....	....	.....	... .
Naldrug.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur	.....	.....	....	.....
Raichur	6,600	81,796	88,396	6,600
Lingsugur.....	.....	5,291	5,291	.....
Total.....	6,600	87,087	93,687	6,600
N. Division.				
Medak	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur	.....	.....	.....	... .
Elgandal	.....	....	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur	....	.....	.....	.....
Total... ..	....	... .	.....	.....
E. Division.				
Khammam	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda	... .	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul	....	....	.....	....
Total.....	....	... .	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Villages	.....	....	.....	.....
Grand Total	6,600	87,087	93,687	6,600

F. 3.

for 1290 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
81,796	88,396	...	...	...
5,291	5,291	...	...	...
87,087	93,687	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
87,087	93,687	...	...	...

REVENUE

Amrai or Fruit Trees

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	765	6,261	7,026	189
Birh	611	159	770	64
Parbhani	817	9,635	10,452	817
Total	2,193	16,055	18,248	1,070
W. Division.				
Bidar	703	2,702	3,405	563
Nander	337	6,812	7,149	327
Naldrug	12	146	158	12
Total	1,052	9,660	10,712	912
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	2,295	3,357	5,652	1,264
Shorapur	197	1,216	1,413	189
Raichur	229	1,121	1,350	229
Lingsugur	531	1,585	2,116	523
Total	3,252	7,279	10,531	2,205
N. Division.				
Medak	5,214	18,978	24,192	1,550
Indur	197	61,351	61,548	185
Elgandal	119	20,718	20,837	89
Sarpur Tandur	1,416	18,162	19,578	1,416
Total	6,946	1,19,209	1,26,155	3,240
E. Division.				
Khammam	7,206	31,734	38,940	6,572
Nalgunda	1,186	21,857	23,043	1,186
Nagar Karnul	8,536	13,364	21,900	7,399
Total	16,928	66,955	83,883	15,157
Miscellaneous Villages	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	30,371	2,19,158	2,49,529	22,584

F. 4.

for 1290 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,984	5,173	576	1,277	1,853
159	223	547	....	547
8,385	9,202	.....	1,250	1,250
13,528	14,598	1,123	2,527	3,650
2,555	3,118	140	147	287
6,809	7,146	.....	3	3
146	158	.....	.....	.....
9,510	10,422	140	150	290
2,428	3,692	1,031	929	1,960
1,215	1,404	8	.....	8
1,121	1,350	.....	....	.....
1,547	2,070	8	38	46
6,311	8,516	1,047	967	2,014
18,629	20,179	3,664	349	4,013
58,772	58,957	12	2,579	2,591
20,178	20,267	30	540	570
16,764	18,180	.....	1,398	1,398
1,14,343	1,17,583	3,706	4,866	8,572
31,690	38,262	633	44	677
21,816	23,002	.....	41	41
12,208	19,607	1,137	1,156	2,293
65,714	80,871	1,770	1,241	3,011
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,09,406	2,31,990	7,786	9,751	17,537

REVENUE

Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	4,738	31,722	36,460	306
Birb	596	4,523	5,029	171
Parbhani	4,686	6,590	11,276	3,856
Total	9,930	42,835	52,765	4,333
W. Division.				
Bidar	.....	4,419	4,419	.....
Nander	.....	2,420	2,420	.....
Naldrug	.....	46	46	.....
Total	.....	6,885	6,885	.....
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	1,094	2,213	3,307	852
Shorapur	1,422	937	2,359	928
Raichur	812	4,176	4,988	686
Lingsugur	1,932	8,409	10,341	1,618
Total	5,260	15,735	20,995	4,084
N. Division.				
Medak	8,416	3,720	12,136	856
Indur	2,512	2,698	5,210	2,512
Elgandal	74	4,229	4,303	9
Sarpur Tandur	.....	191	191	.....
Total	11,002	10,838	21,840	3,377
E. Division.				
Khammam	5,395	19,687	25,082	602
Nalgunda	1,501	9,057	10,558	1,426
Nagar Karnul	5,687	6,154	11,841	3,513
Total	12,583	34,898	47,481	5,541
Miscellaneous Villages	.....	1,20,460	1,20,460	.....
Grand Total	38,775	2,31,651	2,70,426	17,335

F. 5.

for 1290 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31,299	31,605	4,432	422	4,854
4,494	4,665	336	28	364
6,552	10,408	830	39	869
42,345	46,678	5,598	489	6,087
3,924	3,924	.....	495	495
2,420	2,420	.....	.....	.....
46	46	.....	.....	....
6,390	6,390	.....	495	495
2,042	2,894	242	171	413
937	1,865	493	... .	493
4,151	4,837	126	25	151
7,902	9,520	314	506	820
15,032	19,116	1,175	702	1,877
3,667	4,523	7,560	53	7,613
2,698	5,210	.....	.....	.....
4,229	4,238	65	.....	65
191	191	.....	.....	.....
10,785	14,162	7,625	53	7,678
19,687	20,289	4,793	.....	4,793
9,057	10,483	75	.....	75
6,085	9,598	2,174	69	2,243
34,829	40,370	7,042	69	7,111
1,20,460	1,20,460	.....	.....	.....
2,29,841	2,47,176	21,440	1,808	23,248

REVENUE

Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	7,337	20,455	27,792	906
Birh	755	11,004	11,759	641
Parbhani	4,022	2,915	6,937	....
Total	12,114	34,374	46,488	1,547
W. Division.				
Bidar	22,806	14,624	37,430	10,731
Nander	192	15,516	15,708	8
Naldrug	64	1,227	1,291	26
Total	23,062	31,367	54,429	10,765
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	82,418	16,424	98,842	21,936
Shorapur	14,446	21,983	36,429	3,024
Raichur	2,165	5,884	8,049	1,663
Lingsugur	10,659	6,529	17,188	2,521
Total	1,09,688	50,820	1,60,508	29,144
N. Division.				
Medak	41,930	4,911	46,841	917
Indur	3,483	9,046	12,529	4
Elgandal	2,943	6,201	9,144	.....
Sarpur Tandur	150	1,433	1,583	150
Total	48,506	21,591	70,097	1,071
E. Division.				
Khammam	62	504	566	16
Nalgunda	44,697	8,717	53,414	2,255
Nagar Karnul	8,085	3,424	11,509	459
Total	52,844	12,645	65,489	2,730
Miscellaneous Villages	... .	4,622	4,622	.....
Grand Total	2,46,214	1,55,419	4,01,633	45,257

F. 6.

for 1290 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,664	19,570	6,431	1,791	8,222
11,004	11,645	113	.....	113
1,501	1,501	4,022	1,414	5,436
31,169	32,716	10,566	3,205	13,771
12,517	23,248	12,075	2,107	14,182
15,456	15,464	184	60	244
1,142	1,168	38	85	123
29,115	39,880	12,297	2,252	14,549
8,308	30,244	60,482	8,116	68,598
17,398	20,422	11,422	4,585	16,007
5,884	7,547	502	.....	502
2,897	5,418	8,138	3,632	11,770
34,487	63,631	80,544	16,333	96,877
4,911	5,828	41,013	.....	41,013
7,924	7,928	3,479	1,122	4,601
364	364	2,943	5,837	8,780
1,433	1,583	.....	.....	.....
14,632	15,703	47,435	6,959	54,394
504	520	46	.....	46
4,449	6,704	42,441	4,268	46,709
3,027	3,486	7,626	397	8,023
7,980	10,710	50,113	4,665	54,778
4,622	4,622	.....	.....	.....
1,22,005	1,67,262	2,00,955	33,414	2,34,369

REVENUE

Land Revenue

HEADS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ramatwari	19,28,366	1,48,54,337	1,67,82,703	9,11,430
Quit-Rent (Maktas) .	5,84,351	8,72,353	14,56,707	2,36,749
Kancha	38,775	2,31,651	2,70,426	17,335
Amrai or Fruit Trees.	30,371	2,19,158	2,49,529	22,584
Peishkash	6,600	87,087	93,687	6,600
Miscellaneous	2,46,214	1,55,419	4,01,633	45,257
Total.....	28,34,680	1,64,20,005	1,92,54,685	12,39,946

G.

for 1290 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,46,38,951	1,55,50,381	10,16,936	2,15,387	12,32,323
7,25,299	9,62,039	3,47,614	1,47,054	4,94,668
2,29,841	2,47,176	21,410	1,810	23,250
2,09,406	2,31,990	7,787	9,752	17,539
87,087	93,687	.....	.....	.....
1,22,005	1,67,262	2,00,957	33,414	2,34,371
1,60,12,589	1,72,52,535	15,94,734	4,07,417	20,02,151

REVENUE

Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad...	1,27,506 10 4	16,78,089 1 3	18,05,595 11 7	21,748 14 1
Birh	46,011 6 8	9,87,526 1 0	10,33,537 7 8	2,862 3 3
Parbhani	29,350 14 5	12,66,715 13 3	12,96,066 11 8	17,865 3 3
Total.....	2,03,368 15 5	39,32,330 15 6	41,35,699 14 11	42,476 4 7
W. Division.				
Bidar	46,137 1 9	10,16,114 8 8	10,62,251 10 5	3,606 3 11
Nander	41,794 15 5	14,73,218 3 7	15,15,013 3 0	11,657 13 8
Naldrug.....	20,873 11 7	4,14,790 15 4	4,35,664 10 11	8,199 1 3
Total.....	1,08,805 12 9	29,04,123 11 7	30,12,929 8 4	23,463 2 10
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	5,48,548 13 2	7,66,759 14 1	13,15,308 11 3	2,12,662 6 11
Shorapur	5,21,719 7 1	6,34,128 14 11	11,55,848 6 0	1,19,366 4 10
Raichur	3,20,761 14 10	7,60,775 7 6	10,81,537 6 4	47,493 2 8
Lingsugur.....	4,84,837 13 6	5,62,865 14 0	10,47,703 11 6	1,92,781 15 7
Total.....	18,75,868 0 7	27,24,530 2 6	46,00,398 3 1	5,72,303 14 0
N. Division.				
Medak	3,81,854 14 0	8,91,156 8 1	12,73,011 6 1	2,61,302 14 6
Indur	2,75,500 4 8	17,54,967 0 5	20,30,467 5 1	1,96,151 14 1
Engandal	92,408 2 10	16,74,422 13 1	17,66,830 15 11	45,995 5 5
Sarpur Tandur.....	5,521 9 10	2,31,285 2 4	2,36,806 12 2	4,538 6 7
Total.....	7,55,284 15 4	45,51,831 7 11	53,07,116 7 3	5,07,988 8 7
E. Division.				
Khammam	3,10,576 12 7	13,94,873 3 3	17,05,449 15 10	1,70,056 14 5
Nalgunda	1,82,777 13 9	9,54,996 8 8	11,37,774 6 5	1,18,393 11 6
Nagar Karnul	6,68,762 7 4	11,05,678 14 8	17,74,441 6 0	2,58,218 7 4
Total.....	11,62,117 1 8	34,55,548 10 7	46,17,665 12 3	5,46,669 1 3
Hyderabad (Suburban) District	71,019 2 11	1,62,814 8 3	2,33,833 11 2	11,532 10 4
Grand Total.....	41,76,464 0 8	1,77,31,179 9 4	2,19,07,643 9 0	17,14,433 9 7

F.

for 1289 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16,71,497 12 2	16,93,246 10 3	1,05,757 12 3	6,591 5 1	1,12,349 1 4
9,86,943 11 11	9,89,805 15 2	43,149 3 5	582 5 1	43,731 8 6
12,64,824 9 4	12,82,689 12 7	11,985 11 2	1,891 3 11	13,876 15 1
39,23,266 1 5	39,65,742 6 0	1,60,892 10 10	9,064 14 1	1,69,957 8 11
10,04,448 15 0	10,08,055 2 11	42,530 13 10	11,665 9 8	54,196 7 6
14,57,260 3 1	14,68,918 0 9	20,137 1 9	15,958 0 6	36,095 2 3
4,02,176 15 4	4,10,376 0 7	12,074 10 4	12,614 0 0	25,288 10 4
28,63,886 1 5	28,87,349 4 3	75,342 9 11	40,237 10 2	1,15,580 4 1
7,04,775 10 4	9,17,438 1 3	3,35,886 6 3	61,984 1 9	3,97,870 8 0
5,01,417 9 0	6,20,783 13 10	4,02,353 3 3	1,32,710 11 11	5,35,063 15 2
6,42,981 12 9	6,90,474 15 5	2,73,268 12 2	1,17,793 10 9	3,91,062 6 11
4,23,522 15 6	6,16,304 15 1	2,92,055 13 11	1,39,342 14 6	4,31,398 12 5
22,72,697 15 7	28,45,001 13 7	13,03,564 3 7	4,51,831 6 11	17,55,395 10 6
8,68,435 5 10	11,29,738 4 4	1,20,551 15 5	22,721 2 3	1,43,273 1 8
17,43,721 7 8	19,39,873 5 9	79,348 6 7	11,245 8 9	90,593 15 4
16,71,073 2 1	17,17,068 7 6	46,412 13 5	3,349 11 0	49,762 8 5
2,30,647 1 1	2,35,185 7 8	983 3 3	638 1 3	1,621 4 6
45,13,877 0 8	50,21,865 9 3	2,47,296 6 8	37,954 7 3	2,85,250 13 11
13,43,059 11 8	15,13,116 10 1	1,40,519 14 2	51,813 7 7	1,92,333 5 9
9,23,081 7 0	10,41,475 2 6	64,394 1 9	31,915 1 8	96,309 3 5
9,49,500 2 9	12,07,718 10 1	4,10,544 0 0	1,56,178 11 11	5,66,722 11 11
32,15,641 5 5	37,62,310 6 8	6,15,457 15 11	2,39,907 5 2	8,55,365 5 1
1,45,949 5 0	1,57,481 15 4	59,486 9 7	16,864 3 3	76,350 12 10
1,69,35,317 13 6	1,86,49,751 7 1	24,62,030 8 6	7,95,861 14 10	32,57,890 7 4

REVENUE

Land Revenue Raiatwari

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	1,13,600 15 2	16,13,649 11 11	17,27,250 11 1	19,334 11 8
Birh	44,291 12 7	9,70,168 12 9	10,14,460 9 4	2,418 0 6
Parbhani	7,184 12 2	12,23,889 7 6	12,31,074 3 8	2,925 14 1
Total	1,65,077 7 11	38,07,708 0 2	39,72,785 8 1	24,678 10 3
W. Division.				
Bidar	25,399 11 3	9 75,177 1 7	10,00,576 12 10	3,239 9 5
Nander	40,618 3 0	13,97,814 14 4	14,38,433 1 4	20,664 12 11
Naldrug	20,316 13 9	4,11,532 0 0	4,31,848 13 9	8,132 2 9
Total	86,334 12 0	27,84,523 15 11	28,70,858 11 11	32,036 9 1
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	4,41,687 11 8	7,15,249 13 5	11,56,937 9 1	2,05,147 5 1
Shorapur	1,87,925 1 9	5,15,078 14 1	10,03,003 15 10	98,887 9 7
Raichur	2,59,916 5 11	6,32,363 14 2	8,92,310 4 1	38,497 6 1
Lingsugur	2,32,387 13 11	3,63,237 0 10	5,95,624 14 9	90,080 11 3
Total	14,21,947 1 3	22,25,929 10 6	36,47,876 11 9	4,32,613 0 0
N. Division.				
Medak	2,97,255 8 11	8,04,420 8 0	11,01,676 0 11	2,34,253 15 0
Indur	2,48,995 4 7	15 80,901 3 5	18,29,896 8 0	1,82,115 8 10
Elgandal	81,416 3 11	16,02,549 4 8	16,86,965 8 7	43,493 15 3
Sarpur Tandur	5,325 13 3	1,94,593 14 11	1,99,919 12 2	4,343 0 0
Total	6,35,992 14 8	41,82,464 15 0	48,18,457 13 8	4,64,206 7 1
E. Division.				
Khammam	1,84,931 2 6	12,97,242 6 6	14,82,176 9 0	1,24,740 2 3
Nalgonda	1,25,133 4 11	8,92,015 3 11	10,17,148 8 10	1,02,510 2 6
Nagar Karnul	4,53,925 12 8	8,37,989 2 7	12,91,914 15 3	1,78,532 0 11
Total	7,63,993 4 1	30,27,246 13 0	37,91,240 1 1	4,05,782 5 8
Miscellaneous Villages	12,456 6 2	22 842 6 10	35,298 13 0	3,142 8 11
Grand Total	30,85,801 14 1	1,60,50,715 13 5	1,91,36,517 15 5	13,62,459 9 0

F. 1.

for 1289 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16,08,708 5 3	16,28,043 0 11	94,266 3 6	4,941 6 8	99,207 10 2
9,69,681 7 8	9,72,099 8 2	41,873 12 1	487 5 1	42,361 1 2
12,23,796 7 6	12,26,722 5 7	4,258 14 1	93 0 0	4,351 14 1
38,02,186 4 5	38,26,864 14 8	1,40,398 13 8	5,521 11 9	1,45,920 9 5
9,67,913 4 0	9,71,152 13 5	22,160 1 10	7,263 13 7	29,423 15 5
13,82,201 14 8	14,02,866 11 7	19,953 6 1	15,612 15 8	35,566 5 9
3,99,262 14 6	4,07,395 1 3	12,184 11 0	12,269 1 6	24,453 12 6
27,49,378 1 2	27,81,414 10 3	54,298 2 11	35,145 14 9	89,444 1 8
6,72,281 7 5	8,77,428 12 6	2,36,540 6 7	42,968 6 0	2,79,508 12 7
4,16,688 5 3	5,15,575 14 10	3,89,037 8 2	98,390 8 10	4,87,428 1 0
5,41,681 11 4	5,80,179 1 5	2,21,448 15 10	90,682 2 10	3,12,131 2 8
2,97,837 13 3	3,87,918 8 6	1,42,307 2 8	65,399 3 7	2,07,706 6 3
19,28,489 5 3	23,61,102 5 3	9,89,334 1 3	2,97,440 5 3	12,86,774 6 6
7,93,529 10 0	10,27,783 9 0	63,001 9 10	10,890 13 11	73,892 7 9
15,72,463 15 8	17,54,579 8 6	66,879 11 9	8,437 3 9	75,316 15 6
15,99,809 1 2	16,43,303 0 5	40,922 4 8	2,740 3 6	43,662 8 2
1,94,593 14 11	1,98,936 14 11	982 13 3	....	982 13 3
41,60,396 9 9	46,24,603 0 10	1,71,786 7 6	22,068 5 2	1,93,854 12 8
12,74,538 0 8	13,99,298 2 11	60,194 0 3	22,684 5 10	82,878 6 1
8,68,383 12 4	9,70,893 14 10	22,623 2 5	23,631 7 7	46,254 10 0
7,14,777 15 1	8,93,310 0 0	2,75,393 11 9	1,23,211 3 6	3,98,604 15 3
28,57,719 12 1	32,63,502 1 9	3,58,210 14 5	1,69,527 0 11	5,27,737 15 4
20,301 3 0	23,443 11 11	9,313 13 3	2,541 3 10	11,855 1 1
1,55,18,471 3 8	1,68,80,930 12 8	17,23,342 5 0	5,32,244 9 8	22,55,586 14 8

REVENUE

Quit-Rent

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
N. W. Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Division.				
Bidar	.....	15,734 4 4	15,734 4 4	.....
Nander	605 0 9	48,591 7 10	49,196 8 7	605 0 9
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	605 0 9	64,325 12 2	64,930 12 11	605 0 9
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	12,417 9 4	28,096 15 8	40,514 9 0	2,473 8 0
Shorapur	15,781 7 9	67,235 3 4	83,016 11 1	15,644 14 1
Raichur	51,965 7 4	35,313 3 1	87,278 10 5	1,358 14 0
Lingsugur	2,37,511 10 4	1,77,540 2 10	4,15,051 13 2	98,100 3 5
Total	3,17,676 2 9	3,08,185 8 11	6,25,861 11 8	1,17,577 7 6
N. Division.				
Medak	19,407 3 0	36,795 4 5	56,202 7 5	7,547 2 3
Indur	18,169 2 0	76,896 6 0	95,065 8 0	7,587 2 8
Elgandal	4,196 10 11	25,724 12 8	29,921 7 7	1,360 0 11
Sarpur Tandur	20 0 1	12,474 12 8	12,494 12 9	20 0 1
Total	41,793 0 0	1,51,891 3 9	1,93,684 3 9	16,514 5 11
E. Division.				
Khammam	50,162 15 10	21,411 10 2	71,574 10 0	23,890 15 1
Nalgunda	13,283 12 0	20,398 14 0	33,682 10 0	3,194 13 11
Nagar Karnul	1,88,681 11 8	2,43,872 7 7	4,32,554 3 3	67,975 13 5
Total	2,52,128 7 6	2,85,682 15 9	5,37,811 7 3	95,061 10 5
Miscellaneous Villages	20,233 13 2	9,431 11 1	29,665 8 3	4,749 4 6
Grand Total	6,32,436 8 2	8,19,517 3 8	14,51,953 11 10	2,34,507 13 1

F. 2.

for 1289 F.

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14820 11 11	14,820 11 11	.....	913 8 5	913 8 5
48,591 7 0	49,196 7 9	.....	0 0 10	0 0 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63,412 2 11	64,017 3 8	.....	913 9 3	913 9 3
24,999 1 7	27,472 9 7	9,944 1 1	3,097 14 1	13,041 15 5
35,945 7 2	51,590 5 3	136 9 8	31,289 12 2	31,426 5 10
16,125 11 5	17,484 9 5	50,606 9 4	19,187 7 8	69,794 1 0
1,09,045 10 3	2,07,145 13 8	1,39,411 6 11	68,494 8 7	2,07,905 15 6
1,86,115 14 5	3,03,693 5 11	2,00,098 11 3	1,22,069 10 6	3,22,168 5 9
34,786 8 3	42,333 10 6	11,860 0 9	2,008 12 2	13,868 12 11
76,896 6 0	84,483 8 8	10,581 15 4	.....	10,581 15 4
25,724 12 8	27,084 13 7	2,836 10 0	.....	2,836 16 0
12,062 11 5	12,082 11 6	.....	412 1 3	412 1 3
1,49,470 6 4	1,65,984 12 3	25,278 10 1	2,420 13 5	27,699 7 6
21,365 7 11	45,256 7 0	26,272 0 9	46 2 3	26,318 3 0
18,240 9 1	21,435 7 0	10,088 14 1	2,158 4 11	12,247 3 0
2,20,150 12 9	2,88,126 10 2	1,20,705 14 3	23,721 10 10	1,44,427 9 1
2,59,756 13 9	3,54,818 8 2	1,57,066 13 1	25,926 2 0	1,82,992 15 1
6,484 1 9	11,233 6 3	15,484 8 8	2,947 9 4	18,432 2 0
6,65,239 7 2	8,99,747 4 3	3,97,928 11 1	1,54,277 12 6	5,52,206 7 7

REVENUE

Peishkash

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Division.				
Bidar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur	7,152 1 11	82,735 1 1	89,887 3 0	7,152 1 11
Lingsugur	323 5 0	5,291 2 5	5,614 7 5	323 5 0
Total	7,475 6 11	88,026 3 6	95,501 10 5	7,475 6 11
N. Division.				
Medak	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. Division.				
Khammam	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Villages	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	7,475 6 11	88,026 3 6	95,501 10 5	7,475 6 11

F. 3.

for 1289 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76,125 1 1	83,277 3 0	.....	6,610 0 0	6,610 0 0
5,291 2 5	5,614 7 5	.....	.....	.....
81,416 3 6	88,891 10 5	.....	6,610 0 0	6,610 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81,416 3 6	88,891 10 5	.....	6,610 0 0	6,610 0 0

REVENUE

Amrai or Fruit

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	780 13 1	8,672 14 9	9,453 11 10	100 12 3
Bir	602 7 4	211 15 0	814 6 4	16 0 0
Parbhani	4,232 6 3	11,906 14 0	16,139 4 3	4,232 6 3
Total	5,615 10 8	20,791 11 9	26,407 6 5	4,349 2 6
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	365 0 0	6,300 13 6	6,665 13 6	225 0 0
Nander	21 0 0	8,832 2 0	8,853 2 0	21 0 0
Naldrug	59 6 6	396 3 0	455 9 6	20 15 6
Total	445 6 6	15,529 2 6	15,974 9 0	266 15 6
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga	2,725 3 8	4,154 4 0	6,879 7 8	1,163 11 4
Shorapur	203 11 2	1,535 8 0	1,739 3 2	171 6 2
Raichur	245 6 7	802 3 0	1,047 9 7	137 11 6
Lingsugur	815 6 6	1,011 7 3	1,826 13 9	471 6 6
Total	3,989 11 11	7,503 6 3	11,493 2 2	1,944 3 6
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	15,334 15 7	26,549 0 0	41,883 15 7	11,051 13 6
Indur	5,613 13 6	75,151 6 0	80,765 3 6	5,505 15 6
Elgandal	396 1 5	32,727 7 0	33,123 8 5	381 4 2
Sarpur Tandur	6 0 0	21,798 9 0	21,804 9 0	6 0 0
Total	21,350 14 6	1,56,226 6 0	1,77,577 4 6	16,945 1 2
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	15,019 2 1	35,498 6 10	50,517 8 11	12,858 12 1
Nalgunda	5,767 4 9	25,258 13 0	31,026 1 9	5,582 1 1
Nagar Karnul	10,414 4 10	17,551 12 6	27,966 1 4	7,753 0 3
Total	31,200 11 8	78,309 0 4	1,09,509 12 0	26,193 13 5
Miscellaneous Villages	405 14 4	782 0 0	1,187 14 4	46 8 0
GRAND TOTAL	63,008 5 7	2,79,141 10 10	3,42,150 0 5	49,745 12 1

F. 4.

Trees for 1289 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,546 8 9	8,647 5 0	680 0 10	126 6 0	806 6 10
211 15 0	227 15 0	586 7 4	.....	586 7 4
11,090 2 0	15,322 8 3	.....	816 12 0	816 12 0
19,848 9 9	24,197 12 3	1,266 8 2	943 2 0	2,209 10 2
5,738 5 6	5,968 5 6	140 0 0	562 8 0	702 8 0
8,495 2 0	8,516 2 0	.....	337 0 0	337 0 0
396 3 0	417 2 6	38 7 0	.....	38 7 0
14,629 10 6	14,896 10 0	178 7 0	899 8 0	1,077 15 0
3,110 6 0	4,274 1 4	1,561 8 4	1,043 14 0	2,605 6 4
1,370 8 6	1,541 14 8	32 5 0	164 15 6	197 4 6
739 8 11	877 4 5	107 11 1	62 10 1	170 5 2
831 9 9	1,303 0 3	344 0 0	179 13 6	523 13 6
6,052 1 2	7,996 4 8	2,045 8 5	1,451 5 1	3,496 13 6
25,541 12 1	36,593 9 7	4,283 2 1	1,007 3 10	5,290 5 11
75,061 14 0	80,567 13 6	107 14 0	89 8 0	197 6 0
32,608 7 0	32,989 11 2	14 13 3	119 0 0	133 13 3
21,572 9 0	21,578 9 0	.....	226 0 0	226 0 0
1,54,784 10 1	1,71,729 11 3	4,405 13 4	1,441 11 10	5,847 9 2
30,128 14 1	42,987 10 2	2,160 6 0	5,369 8 9	7,529 14 9
24,204 15 1	29,787 0 2	185 3 8	1,053 13 11	1,239 1 7
11,400 5 4	19,153 5 7	2,661 4 7	6,151 7 2	8,812 11 9
65,734 2 6	91,927 15 11	5,006 14 3	12,574 13 10	17,581 12 1
710 8 0	757 0 0	359 6 4	71 8 0	430 14 4
2,61,759 10 0	3,11,505 6 1	13,262 9 6	17,382 0 9	30,644 10 3

REVENUE

Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
N. W. Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	5,442 14 8	33,852 5 7	39,295 4 3	1,113 8 0
Birh	762 4 9	6,196 2 7	6,958 7 4	211 10 9
Parbhani	14,903 1 0	28,026 0 0	42,929 1 0	10,698 4 0
Total	21,108 4 5	68,074 8 2	89,182 12 7	12,023 6 9
W. Division.				
Bidar	2 8 0	4,187 3 0	4,189 11 0	2 8 0
Nander	359 4 0	2,951 14 0	3,311 2 0	359 4 0
Naldrug	21 8 0	1,056 7 0	1,077 15 0	6 8 0
Total	383 4 0	8,195 8 0	8,578 12 0	368 4 0
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	1,065 12 3	1,587 12 0	2,653 8 3	426 2 0
Shorapur	1,522 2 9	1,253 0 0	2,775 2 9	267 8 0
Raichur	122 0 0	4,633 11 5	4,755 11 5	79 0 0
Lingsugur	4,291 4 9	5,280 15 9	9,572 4 6	1,123 0 9
Total	7,001 3 9	12,755 7 2	19,756 10 11	1,895 10 9
N. Division.				
Medak	11,507 9 7	4,259 8 0	15,767 1 7	3,532 10 0
Indur	644 1 0	11,713 12 0	12,357 13 0	644 1 0
Elgandal	568 10 1	3,025 4 0	3,593 14 1	464 14 1
Sarpur Tandur	0 6 0	150 4 0	150 10 0	.....
Total	12,720 10 8	19,148 12 0	31,869 6 8	4,641 9 1
E. Division.				
Khammam	22,816 10 7	17,426 0 0	40,242 10 7	8,438 5 0
Nalgunda	2,173 5 8	9,101 2 0	11,274 7 8	1,917 9 6
Nagar Karnul	8,175 12 1	4,575 0 0	12,750 12 1	3,895 0 9
Total	33,165 12 4	31,102 2 0	64,267 14 4	14,250 15 3
Miscellaneous Villages	1,800 15 4	1,07,637 6 5	1,09,438 5 9	289 7 3
Grand Total	76,180 2 6	2,46,913 11 9	3,23,093 14 3	33,469 5 1

F. 5.

for 1289 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
33,443 11 0	34,557 3 0	4,329 6 8	408 10 7	4,738 1 3
6,101 2 7	6,312 13 4	550 10 0	95 0 0	645 10 0
27,544 8 1	38,242 12 1	4,204 13 0	481 7 11	4,686 4 11
67,089 5 8	79,112 12 5	9,084 13 8	985 2 6	10,070 0 2
4,187 3 0	4,189 11 0	.....	....	.....
2,951 14 0	3,311 2 0	.....	.....	.....
980 11 0	987 3 0	15 0 0	75 12 0	90 12 0
8,119 12 0	8,488 0 0	15 0 0	75 12 0	90 12 0
1,052 5 4	1,478 7 4	639 10 3	535 6 8	1,175 0 11
1,086 0 0	1,353 8 0	1,254 10 9	167 0 0	1,421 10 9
3,864 13 7	3,943 13 7	43 0 0	768 13 10	811 13 10
4,091 7 0	5,214 7 9	3,168 4 0	1,189 8 9	4,357 12 9
10,094 9 11	11,990 4 8	5,105 9 6	2,660 13 3	7,766 6 3
3,722 8 0	7,255 2 0	7,974 15 7	537 0 0	8,511 15 7
9,201 12 0	9,845 13 0	.....	2,512 0 0	2,512 0 0
3,025 4 0	3,490 2 1	103 12 0	.....	103 12 0
150 4 0	150 4 0	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0
16,099 12 0	20,741 5 1	8,079 1 7	3,049 0 0	11,128 1 7
16,521 13 0	24,960 2 0	14,378 5 7	904 3 0	15,282 8 7
7,804 1 6	9,721 11 0	255 12 2	1,297 0 6	1,552 12 8
2,221 5 7	6,116 6 4	4,280 11 4	2,353 10 5	6,634 5 9
26,547 4 1	40,798 3 4	18,914 13 1	4,554 13 11	23,469 11 0
1,07,176 10 0	1,07,466 1 3	1,511 8 1	460 12 5	1,972 4 6
2,35,127 5 8	2,68,596 10 9	42,710 13 5	11,786 6 1	54,497 3 6

REVENUE

Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
N. W. Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	7,681 15 5	21,914 1 0	29,596 0 5	1,199 14 2
Birh	354 14 0	10,949 2 8	11,304 0 8	216 8 0
Parbhani	3,530 11 0	2,893 7 9	6,424 2 9	8 10 11
Total	11,567 8 5	35,756 11 5	47,324 3 10	1,425 1 1
W. Division.				
Bidar	20,369 14 6	14,715 1 7	35,085 0 1	139 2 6
Nander	191 7 8	15,027 13 5	15,219 5 1	7 12 0
Naldrug	475 15 4	1,806 5 4	2,282 4 8	39 7 0
Total	21,037 5 6	31,549 4 4	52,586 9 10	186 5 6
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	90,652 8 3	17,671 1 0	1,08,323 9 3	3,451 12 6
Shorapur	16,287 0 8	49,026 5 6	65,313 6 2	4,394 15 0
Raichur	1,330 9 1	4,927 6 9	6,257 15 10	268 1 2
Lingsugur	9,508 5 0	10,505 0 11	20,013 5 11	2,683 4 8
Total	1,17,778 7 0	82,129 14 2	1,99,908 5 2	10,798 1 4
N. Division.				
Medak	38,349 8 10	19,132 4 9	57,481 13 7	4,917 5 8
Indur	2,077 15 7	10,304 5 0	12,382 4 7	299 2 1
Elgandal	2,830 8 6	10,396 0 9	13,226 9 3	295 3 0
Sarpur Tandur	169 6 6	2,267 9 9	2,437 0 3	169 6 6
Total	43,427 7 5	42,100 4 3	85,527 11 8	5,681 1 3
E. Division.				
Khammam	37,643 13 7	23,294 11 9	60,938 9 4	128 12 0
Nalgunda	36,430 2 5	8,222 7 9	44,652 10 2	5,189 0 11
Nagar Karnul	7,554 12 8	1,690 8 0	9,245 4 8	62 8 0
Total	81,628 12 8	33,207 11 6	1,14,836 8 2	5,380 4 11
Miscellaneous villages	36,122 3 0	22,120 8 0	58,242 11 0	3,304 13 8
Grand Total	3,11,561 12 0	2,46,864 5 8	5,58,426 1 8	26,775 11 9

F. 6.

for 1289 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20,799 3 2	21,999 1 4	6,482 1 3	1,114 13 10	7,596 15 1
10,949 2 8	11,165 10 8	138 6 0	.....	138 6 0
2,393 7 9	2,402 2 8	3,522 0 1	500 0 0	4,022 0 1
34,141 13 7	35,566 14 8	10,142 7 4	1,614 13 10	11,757 5 2
11,789 6 7	11,928 9 1	20,230 12 0	2,925 11 0	23,156 7 0
15,019 13 5	15,027 9 5	183 11 8	8 0 0	191 11 8
1,537 2 10	1,576 9 10	436 8 4	269 2 6	705 10 10
28,346 6 10	28,532 12 4	20,851 0 0	3,202 13 6	24,053 13 6
3,332 8 0	6,784 4 6	87,200 11 9	14,338 9 0	1,01,539 4 9
46,327 4 1	50,722 3 1	11,892 1 8	2,699 1 5	14,591 3 1
4,444 14 5	4,712 15 7	1,062 7 11	482 8 4	1,545 0 3
6,425 4 10	9,108 9 6	6,825 0 4	4,079 12 1	10,904 12 5
60,529 15 4	71,328 0 8	1,06,980 5 8	21,599 14 10	1,28,580 4 6
10,855 0 6	15,772 6 2	33,432 3 2	8,277 4 3	41,709 7 5
10,097 8 0	10,396 10 1	1,778 13 6	206 13 0	1,985 10 6
9,905 9 3	10,200 12 3	2,535 5 6	490 7 6	3,025 13 0
2,267 9 9	2,437 0 3	.....	.....	....
33,125 11 6	38,806 12 9	37,746 6 2	8,974 8 9	46,720 14 11
485 8 0	614 4 0	37,515 1 7	22,809 3 9	60,324 5 4
4,448 1 0	9,637 1 11	31,241 1 5	3,774 6 9	35,015 8 2
949 12 0	1,012 4 0	7,492 4 8	740 12 0	8,233 0 8
5,883 5 0	11,263 9 11	76,248 7 8	27,324 6 6	1,03,572 14 2
11,276 14 3	14,581 11 11	32,817 5 4	10,843 9 8	43,660 15 0
1,73,304 2 6	2,09,079 14 3	2,84,786 0 2	73,560 3 1	3,58,346 3 3

REVENUE

Land Revenue

HEADS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raiatwari	30,85,801 14 1	1,60,50,715 13 5	1,91,36,517 11 6	13,62,459 9 0
Quit-Rent (Maktas) .	6,32,436 8 2	8,19,517 3 8	14,51,953 11 10	2,34,507 13 1
Kancha	76,180 2 6	2,46,913 11 9	3,23,093 14 3	33,469 5 1
Amraior Fruit Trees	63,008 5 7	2,79,141 10 10	3,42,150 0 5	49,745 12 1
Peishkash	7,475 6 11	88,026 3 6	95,501 10 5	7,475 6 11
Miscellaneous	3,11,561 12 0	2,46,864 5 8	5,58,426 1 8	26,775 11 9
Total	41,76,464 1 3	1,77,31,179 0 10	2,19,07,643 2 1	17,14,433 9 11

G.

for 1289 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,55,18.471 3 8	1,68,80,930 12 8	17,23,342 5 0	5,32,244 9 8	22,55,586 14 8
6,65,239 7 2	8.99,747 4 3	3,97,928 11 1	1,54.277 12 6	5,52,206 7 7
2,35,127 5 8	2,68,596 10 9	42,710 13 5	11,786 6 1	54,497 3 6
2,61,759 10 0	3,11,505 6 1	13,262 9 6	17,382 0 9	30,644 10 3
81,416 3 6	88,891 10 5	.....	6,610 0	6,610 0 0
1,73,304 2 6	2.00,079 14 3	2,84,786 0 2	73,560 3 1	3.58,346 3 3
1,69,35,318 0 6	1,86,49,751 10 5	24,62,029 7 2	7,95,861 0 1	32,57,890 7 3

REVENUE

Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
N. W. DIVISION.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	2,19,868 2 8	16,51,435 7 11	18,71,303 10 7	68,247 10 2
Birh	51,295 14 6	11,48,835 15 3	12,00,131 13 9	5,659 12 6
Parbhani	21,578 5 5	12,61,882 2 4	12,83,460 7 9	11,510 0 0
Total	2,92,742 6 7	40,62,153 9 6	43,54,896 0 1	85,417 6 8
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	44,855 12 7	8,72,943 2 5	9,17,798 15 0	5,301 1 3
Nander	23,881 8 11	13,27,650 2 3	13,51,531 11 2	16,111 12 7
Naldrug	3,640 5 11	3,87,399 1 4	3,91,039 7 3	725 4 1
Total	72,377 11 5	25,87,992 6 0	26,60,370 1 5	22,138 1 11
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga	3,90,910 10 11	8,06,119 13 2	11,97,030 8 1	92,276 6 4
Shorapur	5,64,192 3 2	6,99,273 15 0	12,63,466 2 2	2,10,037 6 2
Raichur	1,88,108 15 1	8,31,006 4 11	10,19,115 4 0	41,694 10 4
Lingsugur	5,00,873 6 6	6,37,397 12 8	11,38,271 3 2	31,821 3 11
Total	16,44,085 3 8	29,73,797 13 9	46,17,883 1 5	3,75,829 10 9
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	4,21,601 9 4	11,39,016 7 1	15,60,618 0 5	2,19,916 1 1
Indur	5,94,210 10 7	18,32,296 4 7	24,26,506 15 2	3,66,154 14 5
Elgandal	3,15,541 12 7	21,27,566 9 3	24,43,108 5 10	2,28,402 12 3
Sarpur Tandur	7,566 12 0	2,21,005 4 5	2,28,572 0 5	4,520 13 9
Total	13,38,920 12 6	53,19,884 9 4	66,58,805 5 10	8,18,994 9 6
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	3,78,409 13 0	16,12,209 6 5	19,90,619 3 5	2,13,564 0 0
Nalgunda	1,99,087 13 6	10,93,324 14 9	12,92,412 11 9	1,01,008 14 2
Nagar Karnul	7,03,046 15 5	11,77,073 13 7	18,80,120 13 0	2,50,715 14 6
Total	12,80,544 9 5	38,82,608 2 9	51,63,152 12 2	5,65,288 12 8
Hyderabad (Suburban) District	99,286 1 11	1,81,562 3 0	2,80,848 4 11	26,619 1 2
GRAND TOTAL	47,27,956 13 6	1,90,07,998 12 4	2,37,35,955 9 10	18,94,287 10 8

F.

for 1288*F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16,35,903 13 1	17,04,151 7 3	1,51,620 8 6	15,531 10 10	1.67.152 3 4
11,42.878 8 11	11,48,538 5 5	45,636 2 0	5,957 6 4	51.593 8 4
12.42.099 9 4	12.53,609 9 4	10,068 5 5	19,782 9 0	29.850 14 5
40,20.881 15 4	41.06,299 6 0	2.07,324 15 11	41,271 10 2	2.48.596 10 1
8.66.545 3 5	8,71.846 4 8	39.554 11 4	6,397 15 0	45.952 10 4
12.96.852 5 1	13,12,964 1 8	7,769 12 4	30,797 13 2	38,567 9 6
3,79,677 15 3	3.80.403 3 4	2.915 1 10	7,721 2 1	10.636 3 11
25.43,075 7 9	25,65,213 9 8	50,239 9 6	44.916 14 3	95.156 7 9
5,56,625 11 7	6,48.902 1 11	2,98.634 4 7	2,49.494 1 7	5,48.128 6 2
5.27.472 12 2	7,37,510 2 4	3,54,154 13 0	1.71.801 2 10	5.25.955 15 10
6,57,520 8 9	6,99,215 3 1	1,46,414 4 9	1.73.485 12 2	3.19.900 10 11
4.46.103 11 0	4,77,924 14 11	4,69.052 2 7	1,91.294 1 8	6.60,346 4 3
21,87,722 11 6	25,63.552 6 3	12,68,255 8 11	7,86.075 2 3	20.54,330 11 2
9.50,970 9 1	11.70,886 10 2	2,01.685 8 2	1,88.045 14 0	3,89.731 6 2
17,87,563 10 1	21,53,718 8 6	2,28,055 12 2	44.732 4 6	2,72,788 0 8
21,09 923 14 9	23,38,326 11 0	87,139 0 5	17.642 10 5	1.04.781 10 10
2,18,663 15 5	2 23,184 13 2	3.045 14 5	2.341 4 10	5.387 3 3
50,67,122 1 4	58.86.116 10 10	5,19,926 3 2	2,52,762 1 9	7,72,688 4 11
14,95,193 6 11	17,08,757 6 11	1.64 845 13 0	1,17,015 15 6	2,81.861 12 6
9.88,658 15 9	10.89,667 13 11	98.078 14 10	1.04,665 15 0	2,02.744 14 7
9,54.616 14 8	12,05,332 12 6	4.52,331 0 11	2.22.456 15 7	6.74.788 0 6
34,38,469 4 8	40,03.758 1 4	7,15.255 12 9	4,44,138 14 1	11.59 394 10 10
1,45.740 14 4	1,72,359 15 6	72.667 0 9	55.821 4 8	1,28.488 5 5
1,74.03,012 6 11	1,92,97,300 1 7	28,33.669 3 0	16.04.985 15 2	44.38.655 2 2

REVENUE

Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	Demand.									Arrear.		
	Arrear.			Current.			Total.					
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
N. W. Division.												
Aurangabad	2,07,498	0	4	15,79,020	9	1	17,86,518	9	5	66,337	5	6
Birh	48,189	7	11	11,25,906	14	6	11,74,096	6	5	4,473	8	7
Parbhani	14,337	15	3	12,18,371	12	9	12,32,709	12	0	7,355	11	1
Total	2,70,025	7	6	39,23,299	4	4	41,93,324	11	10	78,166	9	2
W. Division.												
Bidar	24,435	15	1	8,31,473	7	3	8,55,909	6	4	3,689	12	3
Nander	23,219	9	3	13,03,561	3	0	13,26,780	12	3	15,633	8	7
Naldrug	3,640	5	11	3,85,577	5	8	3,89,217	11	7	725	4	1
Total	51,295	14	3	25,20,611	15	11	25,71,907	14	2	20,048	8	11
S. Division.												
Gulbarga	3,09,729	9	2	7,51,354	8	1	10,61,084	1	3	84,648	9	3
Shorapur	5,33,526	1	2	6,24,484	11	9	11,58,010	12	11	1,89,481	0	2
Raichur	1,56,715	8	2	6,94,975	9	4	8,51,691	1	6	37,068	9	4
Lingsugur	4,93,254	12	1	6,24,630	4	1	11,17,885	0	2	28,058	5	10
Total	14,93,225	14	7	26,95,445	1	3	41,88,670	15	10	3,39,256	8	7
N. Division.												
Medak	3,47,150	6	9	10,59,800	3	2	14,06,950	9	11	2,02,652	7	5
Indur	4,85,675	0	3	16,60,929	1	11	21,66,604	2	2	2,88,609	7	6
Elgandal	2,90,698	3	7	20,78,067	5	3	23,68,765	8	10	2,10,530	7	2
Sarpur Tandur	7,411	10	2	1,91,934	10	7	1,99,346	4	9	4,366	1	11
Total	11,30,935	4	9	50,10,731	4	11	61,41,666	9	8	7,06,158	8	0
E. Division.												
Khammam	2,65,315	10	10	14,86,904	7	0	17,52,220	1	10	1,73,309	8	9
Nalgunda	1,44,102	7	5	9,83,080	2	8	11,07,182	10	1	85,774	9	0
Nagar Karnul	4,83,051	6	5	8,92,563	15	10	13,75,615	6	3	1,89,726	11	11
Total	8,92,469	8	8	33,42,548	9	6	42,35,018	2	2	4,48,810	13	8
Miscellaneous Villages	12,741	7	9	21,452	14	8	34,194	6	5	2,120	11	1
Total	38,50,693	9	6	1,75,14,089	2	7	2,13,64,782	12	1	15,94,561	11	5

F. 1.

(*Raiatwari*) *for* 1288 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15,67,316 12 2	16,33,654 1 8	1,41,160 10 10	11,703 12 11	1,52,864 7 9
11,20,030 3 5	11,24,504 6 0	43,715 15 4	5,876 1 1	49,592 0 5
12,18,169 4 9	12,25,524 15 10	6,982 4 2	202 8 0	7,184 12 2
39,05,516 14 4	39,83,683 7 6	1,91,858 14 4	17,782 6 0	2,09,641 4 4
8,27,004 6 3	8,30,694 2 6	20,746 2 10	4,469 1 0	25,215 3 10
12,73,151 5 10	12,88,784 14 5	7,586 0 8	30,409 13 2	37,995 13 10
3,77,859 3 7	3,78,584 7 8	2,915 1 10	7,718 2 1	10,633 3 11
24,78,014 15 8	24,98,063 8 7	31,247 5 4	42,597 0 3	73,844 5 7
5,25,162 4 1	6,09,810 13 4	2,25,080 15 11	2,26,192 4 0	4,51,273 3 11
4,69,101 4 5	6,58,582 4 7	3,44,045 1 0	1,55,383 7 4	4,99,428 8 4
5,55,314 4 8	5,92,382 14 0	1,19,646 14 10	1,39,661 4 8	2,59,308 3 6
4,37,312 9 5	4,65,370 15 3	4,65,196 6 3	1,87,317 10 8	6,52,514 0 11
19,86,890 6 7	23,26,146 15 2	11,53,969 6 0	7,08,554 10 8	18,62,524 0 8
8,99,562 5 0	11,02,214 12 5	1,44,497 15 3	1,60,237 14 2	3,04,735 13 5
16,23,169 4 6	19,12,078 12 0	1,97,065 8 9	57,459 13 5	2,54,525 6 2
20,61,589 13 3	22,72,120 4 5	80,167 12 6	16,477 7 11	96,645 4 5
1,89,602 5 7	1,93,968 7 6	3,045 8 3	2,332 5 0	5,377 13 3
47,74,223 12 4	54,80,382 4 4	4,24,776 12 9	2,36,507 8 6	6,61,284 5 3
13,85,814 13 0	15,59,124 5 9	12,006 2 1	1,81,089 10 0	1,93,095 12 1
8,95,965 0 9	9,81,739 9 9	58,327 14 4	67,115 1 10	1,25,443 0 2
7,20,504 4 2	9,10,251 0 1	2,93,324 10 6	1,72,059 11 8	4,65,384 6 2
30,02,284 1 11	34,51,094 15 7	3,63,658 10 11	4,20,264 7 6	7,83,923 2 5
19,617 5 2	21,738 0 3	10,620 12 8	1,835 9 6	12,456 6 2
1,61,66,547 8 0	1,77,61,109 3 5	22,56,131 14 0	13,47,541 10 5	36,03,673 8 5

REVENUE

Quit-Rent

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
W. Division.				
Bidar	42 8 5	15,734 4 4	15,776 12 9	42 8 5
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	9,275 5 7	27,489 3 5	36,764 9 0	3,628 9 4
Shorapur	15,644 14 1	65,428 15 4	81,073 13 5	15,644 14 1
Raichur	29,415 1 1	46,644 7 6	76,059 8 7	3,393 13 10
Total Southern Division	54,335 4 9	1,39,562 10 3	1,93,897 15 0	22,667 5 3
E. Division.				
Khammam	63,404 11 8	27,091 13 5	90,496 9 1	15,700 0 1
Nalgunda	18,318 4 7	20,423 14 0	38,742 2 7	10,518 6 11
Nagar Karnul	2,00,637 3 3	2,19,702 2 5	4,20,339 5 8	55,622 8 9
Total Eastern Division	2,82,360 3 6	2,67,217 13 10	5,49,578 1 4	81,840 15 9
N. Division.				
Medak	17,113 3 8	36,795 4 5	53,908 8 1	6,948 2 1
Indur	75,879 11 4	78,166 7 0	1,54,046 2 4	57,576 7 8
Elgandal	12,010 6 5	21,057 10 6	33,068 0 11	7,860 0 4
Sarpur Tandur	.....	5,034 4 4	5,034 4 4	.....
Total Northern Division	1,05,003 5 5	1,41,053 10 3	2,46,056 15 8	72,384 10 1
Miscellaneous Villages	20,536 8 10	9,381 11 1	29,918 3 11	4,832 1 11
Grand Total	4,62,277 14 11	5,72,950 1 9	10,35,228 0 8	1,81,767 9 5

F. 2.

for 1288 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15,734 4 4	15,776 12 9	....	.....	....
20,718 6 4	24,346 15 8	5,646 12 3	6,770 13 1	12,417 9 4
49,784 1 3	65,428 15 4	.....	15,644 14 1	15,644 14 1
20,700 3 5	24,094 1 3	26,021 3 3	25,944 4 1	51,965 7 4
91,202 11 0	1,13,870 0 3	31,667 15 6	48,359 15 3	80,027 14 9
24,099 1 3	39,799 1 4	47,704 11 7	2,992 12 2	5,697 7 9
14,939 15 8	25,458 6 7	7,799 13 8	5,483 14 4	13,283 12 0
1,77,003 5 4	2,32,625 14 1	1,45,014 10 6	42,698 13 1	1,87,713 7 7
2,16,042 6 3	2,97,883 6 0	2,00,519 3 9	51,175 7 7	2,51,694 11 4
27,553 3 0	34,501 5 1	10,165 1 7	9,242 1 5	19,407 3 0
76,736 12 8	1,34,313 4 4	18,303 3 8	1,429 10 4	19,732 14 0
21,011 5 8	28,871 6 0	4,150 6 1	46 4 10	4,196 10 11
5,025 4 4	5,025 4 4	.....	8 15 10	8 15 10
1,30,326 9 8	2,02,711 3 9	32,618 11 4	10,727 0 5	43,345 11 9
4,853 5 0	9,684 6 11	15,704 6 11	4,529 6 1	20,233 13 0
4,58,158 4 3	6,39,925 13 8	2,80,510 5 6	1,14,791 13 4	3,95,302 2 10

o

REVENUE

Peishkash

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad				
Bidi				
Parbhani				
Total				
W Division.				
Bidar				
Nander				
Naldrug				
Total				
S. Division.				
Gulbarga				
Sherapur				
Raichur	13 0 1	82,335 1 1	82,348 1 2	
Lingsugur	2,911 10 5	5,291 2 5	8,202 12 10	2,911 10 5
Total	2,924 10 6	87,626 3 6	90,550 14 0	2,911 10 5
N Division				
Medak				
Indur				
Elgandal				
Sirpur Tandur				
Total				
E. Division.				
Elamanam				
Nalgunda				
Nagar Karnul				
Total	2,924 10 6	87,626 3 6	90,550 14 0	2,911 10 5

F. 3.

for 1288 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75,195 15 3	75,195 15 3	13 0 1	7,139 1 10	7,152 1 11
4,967 13 5	7,879 7 10	.....	323 5 0	323 5 0
80,163 12 8	83,075 7 1	13 0 1	7,462 6 10	7,475 6 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80,163 12 8	83,075 7 1	13 0 1	7,462 6 10	7,475 6 11

REVENUE

Amrai or Fruit

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	959 5 10	8,148 11 0	9,108 0 10	253 8 9
Birh	1,170 10 0	466 10 11	1,637 4 11	525 12 11
Parbhani	705 6 3	11,203 11 0	11,909 1 3	650 0 0
Total	2,835 6 1	19,819 0 11	22,654 7 0	1,429 5 8
W. Division.				
Bidar	497 2 7	5,671 12 0	6,168 14 7	162 2 7
Nander	383 4 0	6,857 14 0	7,241 2 0	383 4 0
Naldrug	.....	438 8 0	438 8 0	.....
Total	880 6 7	12,968 2 0	13,848 8 7	545 6 7
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	2,267 5 5	7,109 15 8	9,377 5 1	1,133 15 9
Shorapur	305 14 2	2,222 1 3	2,527 15 5	168 14 4
Raichur	464 8 1	1,203 0 6	1,667 8 7	445 13 0
Lingsugur	247 0 0	2,165 13 0	2,412 13 0	35 13 0
Total	3,284 11 8	12,700 14 5	15,985 10 1	1,784 8 1
N. Division.				
Medak	9,963 7 6	32,863 8 6	42,827 0 0	6,950 6 10
Indur	28,273 3 9	75,743 4 0	1,04,016 7 9	17,256 11 3
Elgandal	6,487 13 10	19,750 10 0	26,238 7 10	6,341 8 7
Sarpur Tandur	31 8 0	22,585 9 8	22,617 1 8	31 8 0
Total	44,756 1 1	1,50,943 0 2	1,95,699 1 3	29,680 2 8
E. Division.				
Khammam	21,956 12 6	30,864 10 7	52,821 7 1	17,534 5 0
Nalgunda	2,184 1 5	25,376 2 0	27,560 3 5	1,513 2 9
Nagar Karnul	4,222 9 11	9,806 5 2	14,028 15 1	1,239 13 8
Total	28,363 7 10	66,047 1 9	94,410 9 7	20,287 5 5
Miscellaneous Villages	382 6 4	888 13 0	1,271 3 4	6 4 0
Total	80,502 7 7	2,63,367 0 3	3,43,869 7 10	53,733 0 5

F. 4.

Trees for 1288 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,073 11 0	8,327 3 9	705 13 1	75 0 0	780 13 1
465 10 2	991 7 1	644 13 1	1 0 9	645 13 10
7,026 11 0	7,676 11 0	55 6 3	4,177 0 0	4,232 6 3
15,566 0 2	16,995 5 10	1,406 0 5	4,253 0 9	5,659 1 2
5,641 12 0	5,803 14 7	335 0 0	30 0 0	365 0 0
6,836 14 0	7,220 2 0	.....	21 0 0	21 0 0
438 8 0	438 8 0	.....	.....	.....
12,917 2 0	13,462 8 7	335 0 0	51 0 0	386 0 0
5,854 7 8	6,988 7 5	1,133 5 8	1,255 8 0	2,388 13 8
2,107 12 3	2,276 10 7	136 15 10	114 5 0	251 4 10
1,060 8 6	1,506 5 6	18 11 1	142 8 0	161 3 1
1,561 9 6	1,597 6 6	211 3 0	604 3 6	815 6 6
10,584 5 11	12,368 14 0	1,500 3 7	2,116 8 6	3,616 12 1
21,446 9 7	27,497 0 5	3,913 0 8	11,416 14 11	15,329 15 7
70,969 12 0	88,226 7 5	11,016 8 6	4,773 8 0	15,790 0 6
19,399 10 10	25,741 3 5	146 5 3	350 15 2	497 4 5
22,585 9 8	22,617 1 8	.....	... .	.....
1,34,401 10 1	1,64,081 12 9	15,075 14 5	16,541 6 1	31,617 4 6
20,268 0 0	37,802 5 0	4,422 7 6	10,596 10 7	15,019 2 1
20,279 11 11	21,792 14 8	670 14 8	5,096 6 1	5,767 4 9
6,898 7 8	8,138 5 4	2,982 12 3	2,907 13 6	5,890 9 9
47,446 3 7	67,733 9 0	8,076 2 5	18,600 14 2	26,677 0 7
859 1 0	865 5 0	376 2 4	29 12 0	405 14 4
2,21,774 6 9	2,75,507 7 2	26,769 7 2	41,592 9 6	68,362 0 8

REVENUE

Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
N. W. Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	3,077 8 4	40,557 0 2	43,634 8 6	282 7 2
Birh	1,284 13 9	8,950 3 6	10,235 1 3	526 9 0
Parbhani	3,489 12 0	29,453 12 0	32,943 8 0	3,489 12 0
Total...	7,852 2 1	78,960 15 8	86,813 1 9	4,298 12 2
W Division.				
Bidar	7 14 0	5,567 4 0	5,575 2 0	5 6 0
Nander	95 0 0	2,427 2 0	2,522 2 0	95 0 0
Naldrug	.....	144 8 0	144 8 0	.....
Total...	102 14 0	8,138 14 0	8,241 12 0	100 6 0
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	1,459 8 0	2,217 10 0	3,677 2 0	861 12 0
Shorapur	1,959 3 1	1,340 0 0	3,299 3 1	655 15 8
Raichur	35 0 0	116 4 0	151 4 0	35 0 0
Lingsugur	2,601 5 6	2,821 9 9	5,422 15 3	719 0 6
Total...	6,055 0 7	6,495 7 9	12,550 8 4	2,271 12 2
N. Division.				
Medak	10,335 5 0	5,280 0 0	15,615 5 0	2,256 15 11
Indur	60 0 0	6,873 0 0	6,933 0 0	43 0 0
Elgandal	4,034 0 9	2,598 4 0	6,632 4 9	3,438 2 2
Sarpur Tandur	4 14 0	141 0 0	145 14 0	4 8 0
Total...	14,434 3 9	14,892 4 0	29,326 7 9	5,742 10 1
E. Division.				
Khammam	27,251 13 3	18,994 14 0	46,246 11 3	6,539 5 5
Nalgunda	1,625 1 7	9,199 8 0	10,824 9 7	1,287 0 5
Nagar Karnul	7,976 4 7	6,478 0 10	14,454 5 5	3,890 5 7
Total...	36,853 3 5	34,672 6 10	71,525 10 3	11,716 11 5
Miscellaneous Villages	1,849 14 4	1,05,848 12 5	1,07,698 10 9	413 13 8
Grand Total	67,147 6 2	2,49,008 12 8	3,16,156 2 10	24,544 1 6

F. 5.

for 1288 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
37,909 2 8	38,191 9 10	2,795 1 2	2,647 13 6	5,442 14 8
8,930 3 6	9,456 12 6	758 4 9	20 0 0	778 4 9
14,550 11 0	18,040 7 0	.....	14,903 1 0	14,903 1 0
61,390 1 2	65,688 13 4	3,553 5 11	17,570 14 6	21,124 4 5
5,567 4 0	5,572 10 0	2 8 0	.....	2 8 0
2,067 14 0	2,162 14 0	.....	359 4 0	359 4 0
144 8 0	144 8 0	.....	.....	.....
7,779 10 0	7,880 0 0	2 8 0	359 4 0	361 12 0
1,789 1 9	2,650 13 9	597 12 0	428 8 3	1,026 4 3
1,039 2 8	1,695 2 4	1,303 3 5	300 13 4	1,604 0 9
59 4 0	94 4 0	.....	57 0 0	57 0 0
412 10 0	1,131 10 6	1,882 5 0	2,408 15 9	4,291 4 9
3,300 2 5	5,571 14 7	3,783 4 5	3,195 5 4	6,978 9 9
1,862 11 6	4,119 11 5	8,078 5 1	3,417 4 6	11,495 9 7
6,303 15 6	6,346 15 6	17 0 0	569 0 6	586 0 6
2,582 4 0	6,020 6 2	595 14 7	16 0 0	611 14 7
141 0 0	145 8 0	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0
10,889 15 0	16,632 9 1	8,691 9 8	4,002 5 0	12,693 14 8
16,832 11 3	23,372 0 8	20,712 7 10	2,162 2 9	22,874 10 7
7,364 3 6	8,651 3 11	338 1 2	1,835 4 6	2,173 5 8
2,319 3 8	6,209 9 1	4,085 15 0	4,158 13 4	8,244 12 4
26,516 2 3	38,232 13 8	25,136 8 0	8,156 4 7	33,292 12 7
1,05,483 13 9	1,05,897 11 5	1,436 0 8	364 14 8	1,800 15 4
2,15,359 12 7	2,39,903 14 1	42,603 4 8	33,649 0 1	76,252 4 9

REVENUE

Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	8,333 4 2	23,709 3 8	32,042 7 10	1,374 4 9
Birh	650 14 10	13,512 2 4	14,163 1 2	133 14 0
Parbhani	3,045 3 11	2,852 14 7	5,898 2 6	14 8 11
Total	12,029 6 11	40,074 4 7	52,103 11 6	1,522 11 8
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	19,872 4 6	14,496 6 10	34,368 11 4	1,401 4 0
Nander	183 11 8	14,803 15 3	14,987 10 11	.....
Naldrug	.....	1,238 11 8	1,238 11 8	.....
Total	20,056 0 2	30,539 1 9	50,595 1 11	1,401 4 0
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga	68,178 14 9	17,948 8 0	86,127 6 9	2,003 8 0
Shorapur	12,756 2 8	5,798 2 8	18,554 5 4	4,086 9 11
Raichur	1,465 13 8	5,731 14 6	7,197 12 2	751 6 2
Lingsugur	1,858 10 6	2,488 15 5	4,347 9 11	96 6 2
Total	84,259 9 7	31,967 8 7	1,16,227 2 2	6,937 14 3
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	37,039 2 5	4,277 7 0	41,316 9 5	2,008 0 10
Indur	4,322 11 3	10,584 7 8	14,907 2 11	2,669 4 0
Elgandal	2,311 4 0	6,092 11 6	8,403 15 6	232 10 0
Sarpur Tandur	118 11 10	1,309 11 10	1,428 7 8	118 11 10
Total	43,791 13 6	22,264 6 0	66,056 3 6	5,028 10 8
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	480 12 9	48,353 9 5	48,834 6 2	480 12 9
Nalgunda	32,857 14 0	55,245 4 1	88,103 2 1	1,915 11 1
Nagar Karnul	7,159 7 3	48,523 5 4	55,682 12 7	236 6 7
Total	40,498 2 0	1,52,122 2 10	1,92,620 4 10	2,632 14 5
Miscellaneous Villages	63,775 12 8	43,989 15 10	1,07,765 12 6	19,246 2 6
Total	2,64,410 12 10	3,20,957 7 7	5,85,368 4 5	36,769 9 6

F. 6.

for 1288 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
22,604 3 3	23,978 8 0	6.958 15 5	1,105 0 5	8.063 15 10
13.451 13 10	13.585 11 10	517 0 10	60 4 6	577 5 4
2,352 14 7	2,367 7 6	3.030 11 0	500 0 0	3.530 11 0
38.408 15 8	39.931 11 4	10,506-11 3	1,665 4 11	12,172 0 2
12,597 8 10	13.998 12 10	18.471 0 6	1.898 14 0	20.369 14 6
14,796 3 3	14,796 3 3	183 11 8	7 12 0	191 7 8
1,235 11 8	1,235 11 8	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0
28,629 7 9	30,030 11 9	18.654 12 2	1.909 10 0	20,564 6 2
3,101 7 9	5.104 15 9	66 175 6 9	14.847 0 3	81,022 7 0
5,440 7 7	9.527 1 6	8,669 8 9	357 11 1	9.027 3 10
5.190 4 11	5,941 11 1	714 7 6	541 9 7	1.256 1 1
1.849 0 8	1,945 6 10	1.762 4 4	639 14 9	2,402 3 1
15,581 4 11	22,519 3 2	77.321 11 4	16.386 3 8	93.707 15 0
545 12 0	2,553 12 10	35,031 1 7	3.731 11 0	38,762 12 7
10,083 13 5	12,753 1 5	1.053 7 3	500 10 3	2.154 1 6
5.340 13 0	5,573 7 0	2,028 10 0	751 14 6	2.830 8 6
1,309 11 10	1,428 7 8	.....	....	.....
17,280 2 3	22,308 12 11	38,763 2 10	4,984 3 9	43.747 6 7
48.178 13 5	48,659 10 2	.....	174 12 0	174 12 0
50.109 15 11	52,025 11 0	30,942 2 11	5.135 4 2	36,077 7 1
47.891 9 4	48,127 15 11	6.923 0 8	631 12 0	7.554 12 8
1.46.180 6 8	1,48.813 5 1	37.865 3 7	5,941 12 2	43.806 15 9
14,928 5 5	34,174 7 11	44.529 10 2	29,061 10 5	73.591 4 7
2,61,008 10 8	2.97.778 4 2	2,27.641 3 4	59,948 12 11	2.87 590 0 3

REVENUE

Land Revenue for

HEADS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raiatwari	38,50,693 9 6	1,75,14,089 2 7	2,13,64,782 12 1	15,94,561 11 6
Quit-Rent (Maktas)...	4,62,277 14 11	5,72,950 1 9	10,35,228 0 8	1,81,767 9 5
Kancha	67,147 6 2	2,49,008 12 8	3,16,156 2 10	24,544 1 6
Amrai or Fruit Trees.	80,502 7 7	2,63,367 0 3	3,43,869 7 10	53,733 0 5
Peishkash.....	2,924 10 6	87,626 3 6	90,550 14 0	2,911 10 5
Miscellaneous	2,64,410 12 10	3,20,957 7 7	5,85,368 4 5	36,769 9 6
Total.....	47,27,956 13 6	1,90,07,998 12 4	2,37,35,955 9 10	18,94,287 10 9

G.

1288 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,61,66,547 8 1	1,77,61,109 3 7	22,56,131 14 0	13,47,541 10 6	36,03,673 8 6
4,58,158 4 5	6,39,925 13 10	2,80,510 5 6	1,14,791 13 4	3,95,302 2 10
2,15,359 12 7	2,39,903 14 1	42,603 4 8	33,649 0 1	76,252 4 9
2,21,774 6 9	2,75,507 7 2	26,769 7 2	41,592 9 6	68,362 0 8
80,163 12 8	83,075 7 1	13 0 1	7,462 6 10	7,475 6 11
2,61,008 10 8	2,97,778 4 2	2,27,641 3 4	59,948 12 11	2,87,590 0 3
1,74,03,012 7 2	1,92,97,300 1 11	28,33,669 2 9	16,04,986 5 2	44,38,655 7 11

REVENUE

Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	1,96.333 5 6	16.12,543 6 1	18,08,876 11 7	38,712 7 1
Birh	84,603 11 1	11,43.120 8 1	12,27,724 3 2	34,029 14 3
Parbhani	24,084 8 4	12.32.519 1 0	12,56,603 9 4	8,177 14 5
Total	3,05,021 8 11	39,88,164 14 2	42,93,186 7 1	80,920 3 9
Bidar	62,361 0 1	8,63,583 0 7	9,25,884 0 8	24,287 2 9
Nander	36,029 14 0	12,88,506 14 10	13,24,536 12 10	25,335 4 8
Naldrug	29,449 15 4	3,86.492 8 8	4,15,942 8 0	27.224 15 4
Total	1.27.780 13 5	25,38,582 11 1	26,66.363 8 6	76.847 6 9
Raichur	3,53,900 10 4	9,19,983 12 11	12,73,884 7 3	2,79,931 11 11
Lingsugur	4 55.498 2 4	8.94.677 0 11	13,50,175 3 3	2,71,114 15 4
Shorapur	3,41.556 8 0	4,95,666 9 7	8,37,223 1 7	60,780 12 6
Dehgaon	1,58,682 7 10	2,43,559 11 3	4,02,242 3 1	46,489 6 5
Gulbarga	3.00.837 12 8	8.11,481 1 9	11,12,318 14 5	60,634 13 0
Total	16,10,475 9 2	33,65,368 4 5	49,75,843 13 7	7,18,951 11 2
Medak	5,16,077 0 0	7,52,817 14 1	12,68,894 14 1	2,54,291 13 10
Indur	7,15,945 4 6	12,41,894 15 3	19,57,849 3 9	1,92,139 11 8
Elgandal	6.15.632 7 6	11,69,444 9 1	17,85,077 0 7	4.65,258 15 10
Surpur Tandur	5.598 7 0	1,98,264 4 0	2,03,862 11 0	351 9 0
Total	18.53.253 3 0	33,62,421 10 5	52.15,674 13 5	9.12,042 2 4
Khammam	5,54,500 13 7	9,31,617 15 0	14,86,118 12 7	2.61.576 6 1
Nalgunda	2.76.414 15 6	7,02.962 8 1	9,79.377 7 7	1,67,702 3 4
Nagar Karnal	6.09.933 10 0	7,62.728 14 7	13.72.662 8 7	1.74.175 9 1
Total	14.40.849 7 1	23.97.309 5 8	38.38.158 12 9	6,08,454 2 6
Grand Total	53.37.380 9 7	1 56 51,846 14 9	2,09.89.227 8 4	23,92.214 10 6

F.

for 1287 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15,40,912 4 4	15,79,624 11 5	1,57,620 14 5	71,631 1 9	2,29,252 0 2
11,41,459 15 9	11,75,489 14 0	50,573 12 10	1,642 8 4	52,216 5 2
12,27,008 4 2	12,35,186 2 7	15,906 9 11	5,510 12 10	21,417 6 9
39,09,380 8 3	39,90,300 12 0	2,24,101 5 2	78,784 6 11	3,02,885 12 1
8,56,811 14 3	8,81,099 1 0	37,013 13 4	8,971 5 4	45,985 2 8
12,73,048 13 9	12,98,384 2 5	10,694 9 4	15,258 1 1	25,952 10 5
3,85,141 2 9	4,12,366 2 1	2,225 0 0	1,351 5 11	3,576 5 11
25,15,001 14 9	25,91,849 5 6	50,933 6 8	23,580 12 4	74,514 3 0
7,90,529 8 5	10,70,461 4 4	73,968 14 5	1,29,454 3 6	2,03,423 1 11
5,30,482 9 6	8,01,597 8 10	1,84,383 14 0	3,64,193 12 5	5,48,577 10 5
3,47,348 15 10	4,08,129 12 4	2,80,775 11 6	1,48,317 9 9	4,29,093 5 3
1,83,580 2 11	2,30,069 9 4	1,12,193 1 5	59,979 8 4	1,72,172 9 9
6,35,714 15 0	6,96,349 12 0	2,40,202 15 8	1,75,766 2 9	4,15,969 2 5
24,87,656 3 8	32,06,607 14 10	8,91,524 0 0	8,77,712 5 9	17,69,236 5 9
5,95,383 10 2	8,49,675 8 0	2,61,785 2 2	57,434 3 11	3,19,219 6 1
11,70,328 0 1	13,62,467 11 9	6,23,805 8 10	71,566 15 2	6,95,372 8 0
10,11,954 0 6	14,77,213 0 4	50,373 7 8	1,57,490 8 7	2,07,864 0 3
1,96,286 9 0	1,96,638 2 0	5,246 14 0	1,977 11 0	7,224 9 0
29,73,952 3 9	38,85,994 6 1	9,41,211 0 8	2,88,469 6 8	12,29,680 7 4
8,77,222 15 1	11,38,799 5 2	5,22,924 7 6	9,54,394 15 11	5,77,319 7 5
6,49,020 11 10	8,16,722 15 2	1,08,712 12 2	53,941 12 3	1,62,654 8 5
2,71,240 11 7	4,45,416 4 8	4,35,758 0 11	2,45,071 13 1	6,80,829 14 0
20,43,900 12 5	26,52,354 14 11	8,37,395 4 7	3,83,408 9 3	12,20,803 13 10
1,39,29,890 10 10	1,63,22,105 5 4	29,45,164 11 1	17,21,955 8 11	46,67,120 4 0

REVENUE

Land Revenue Raiatwari

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.									ARREAR		
	Arrear.			Current.			Total.					
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
N. W. DIVISION.												
Aurangabad	1,91,472	12	9	15,72,727	10	5	17,64,200	7	2	37,370	13	4
Birh	81,833	14	1	11,32,016	7	8	12,13,850	5	9	33,683	5	4
Parbhani	20,858	3	0	11,94,929	7	0	12,15,787	10	0	5,006	15	4
Total.....	2,94,164	13	10	38,99,673	9	1	41,93,838	6	11	76,061	2	0
W. DIVISION.												
Bidar	39,442	10	10	8,26,757	14	9	8,66,200	9	7	19,822	9	1
Nander	35,198	12	11	12,78,892	3	4	13,14,091	0	3	24,675	15	3
Naldrug	29,422	8	1	3,84,953	14	7	4,14,376	6	8	27,197	8	1
Total.....	1,04,063	15	10	24,90,604	0	8	25,94,668	0	6	71,696	0	5
S. DIVISION.												
Dehgaon	1,58,253	12	8	2,42,504	15	6	4,00,758	12	2	46,079	3	3
Gulbarga	2,98,137	2	6	8,06,440	4	9	11,04,577	7	3	60,063	14	3
Shorapur	3,36,896	10	0	4,86,920	15	8	8,23,817	9	8	59,800	9	7
Raichur.....	3,37,562	10	5	8,34,198	12	5	11,71,761	6	10	2,63,914	13	6
Lingsugur.....	4,36,260	14	9	8,17,116	3	5	12,53,377	2	2	2,55,061	10	6
Total.....	15,67,111	2	4	31,87,181	3	9	47,54,292	6	1	6,84,920	3	1
N. DIVISION.												
Medak	4,44,902	4	7	6,71,669	14	2	11,16,572	2	9	2,27,870	14	6
Indur	5,93,054	0	11	10,90,921	7	9	16,83,975	8	8	1,62,954	9	3
Elgandal	5,72,053	7	5	11,17,831	5	2	16,89,884	12	7	4,34,621	7	4
Sarpur Tandur	5,598	1	0	1,79,429	0	9	1,85,027	1	9	351	9	0
Total.....	16,15,607	13	11	30,59,851	11	10	46,75,459	9	9	8,25,798	8	1
E. DIVISION.												
Khammam	4,30,001	2	6	8,35,436	9	0	12,65,437	11	6	2,27,039	2	6
Nalgunda	2,20,755	5	2	6,27,247	1	5	8,48,002	6	7	1,52,519	1	1
Nagar Karnul	3,83,538	10	5	4,91,881	12	3	8,75,420	6	8	1,12,297	14	10
Total.....	10,34,295	2	1	19,54,565	6	8	29,88,860	8	9	4,91,856	2	5
GRAND TOTAL.....	46,15,243	0	0	1,45,91,876	0	0	1,92 07,119	0	0	21,50,332	0	0

F. 1.

for 1287 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15,01,560 15 10	15,38,931 13 2	1,54,101 15 5	71,166 10 7	2,25,268 10 0
11,30,378 11 4	11,64,062 0 8	48,150 8 9	1,637 12 4	49,788 5 1
11,93,010 7 0	11,98,017 6 4	15,851 3 8	1,919 0 0	17,770 3 8
38,24,950 2 2	39,01,011 4 2	2,18,103 11 10	74,723 6 11	2,92,827 2 9
8,21,815 1 4	8,41,637 10 5	19,620 1 9	4,942 13 5	24,562 15 2
12,64,122 6 3	12,88,798 5 6	10,522 13 8	14,769 13 1	25,292 10 9
3,83,602 8 8	4,10,800 0 9	2,225 0 0	1,351 5 11	3,576 5 11
24,69,540 0 3	25,41,236 0 8	32,367 15 5	21,064 0 5	53,431 15 10
1,82,558 7 2	2,28,637 10 5	1,12,174 9 5	59,946 8 4	1,72,121 1 9
6,32,278 4 0	6,92,342 2 3	2,38,073 4 3	1,74,162 0 9	4,12,235 5 0
3,41,725 8 3	4,01,526 1 10	2,77,096 0 5	1,45,195 7 5	4,22,291 7 10
7,05,314 3 9	9,69,229 1 3	73,647 12 11	1,28,884 8 8	2,02,532 5 7
4,75,120 7 0	7,30,182 1 6	1,81,199 4 3	3,41,995 12 5	5,23,195 0 8
23,36,996 14 2	30,21,917 1 3	8,82,190 15 3	8,50,184 5 7	17,32,375 4 10
5,40,850 2 0	7,68,721 0 6	2,17,031 6 1	1,30,819 12 2	3,47,851 2 3
10,34,173 5 9	11,97,127 15 0	4,30,099 7 8	56,748 2 0	4,86,847 9 8
9,72,336 12 1	14,06,958 3 5	1,37,432 0 1	1,45,494 9 1	2,82,926 9 2
1,77,451 5 9	1,77,802 14 9	5,246 8 0	1,977 11 0	7,224 3 0
27,24,811 9 7	35,50,610 1 8	7,89,809 5 10	3,35,040 2 3	11,24,849 8 1
8,13,031 14 2	10,40,071 0 8	2,02,962 0 0	22,404 10 10	2,25,366 10 10
5,85,037 2 9	7,37,556 3 10	68,236 4 1	42,209 14 8	1,10,446 2 9
3,36,042 4 11	4,48,340 3 9	2,71,240 11 7	1,55,839 7 4	4,27,080 2 11
17,34,111 5 10	22,25,967 8 3	5,42,438 15 8	2,20,454 0 10	7,62,893 0 6
1,30,90,410 0 0	1,52,40,742 0 0	24,64,911 0 0	15,01,466 0 0	39,66,377 0 0

REVENUE

Quit-Rent

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	286 6 9	15,759 4 4	16,045 11 1	286 6 9
Nander	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	286 6 9	15,759 4 4	16,045 11 1	286 6 9
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lingsugur	15,644 12 7	65,429 12 3	81,074 8 10	13,525 2 0
Total	15,644 12 7	65,429 12 3	81,074 8 10	13,525 2 0
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	18,456 14 0	36,666 4 5	55,123 2 5	12,840 5 6
Indur	81,500 2 9	77,156 14 4	1,58,657 1 1	10,329 13 1
Elgandal	19,186 8 9	25,163 1 11	44,349 10 8	8,809 2 6
Sarpur Tandur	.....	5,061 10 3	5,061 10 3	.....
Total	1,19,143 9 6	1,44,047 14 11	2,63,191 8 5	31,979 5 1
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	57,566 2 1	27,303 9 11	84,869 12 0	6,906 5 6
Nalgunda	8,881 5 0	17,095 14 0	25,977 3 0	2,510 4 9
Nagar Karnul	1,84,146 12 4	2,41,047 2 7	4,35,193 14 11	52,664 7 11
Total	2,50,594 3 5	2,85,446 10 6	5,36,040 13 11	62,081 2 2
GRAND TOTAL	3,85,669 0 3	5,10,683 10 0	8,96,852 10 3	1,07,872 0 0

F. 2.

for 1287 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,716 11 11	16,003 2 8	.....	42 8 5	42 8 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,716 11 11	16,003 2 8	.....	42 8 5	42 8 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49,784 6 6	63,309 8 6	2,119 10 7	15,645 5 9	17,765 0 4
49,784 6 6	63,309 8 6	2,119 10 7	15,645 5 9	17,765 0 4
27,377 1 5	40,217 6 11	5,616 8 6	9,289 3 0	14,905 11 4
72,447 8 8	82,777 5 9	71,170 5 8	4,709 5 8	75,879 11 4
21,568 3 9	30,377 6 3	10,377 6 3	3,594 14 2	13,972 4 5
5,061 10 3	5,061 10 3	.....	.....	.....
1,26,454 8 1	1,58,433 13 2	87,164 4 5	17,593 6 10	1,04,757 11 3
19,456 3 11	26,362 9 5	50,659 12 7	7,847 6 0	58,507 2 7
11,900 2 7	11,410 7 4	6,371 0 3	5,195 11 5	11,566 11 8
1,64,316 15 0	2,16,981 6 11	1,31,482 4 5	76,730 3 7	2,08,212 8 0
1,95,673 5 6	2,57,754 7 8	1,88,513 1 3	89,773 5 0	2,78,286 6 3
3,87,629 0 0	4,95,501 0 0	2,77,797 0 3	1,23,054 10 0	4,00,851 10 3

REVENUE

Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	3,524 10 9	35,303 6 2	38,828 0 11	914 9 7
Birh	1,521 10 9	10,923 0 5	12,444 11 2	103 8 0
Parbhani	2,603 15 4	29,441 6 0	32,045 5 4	2,603 15 4
Total	7,650 4 10	75,667 12 7	83,318 1 5	3,622 0 11
W. Division.				
Bidar	138 2 2	4,839 11 0	4,977 13 2	134 14 2
Nander	37 8 0	2,312 14 0	2,350 6 0	37 8 0
Naldrug	.....	289 11 0	289 11 0	.....
Total	175 10 2	7,442 4 0	7,617 14 2	172 6 2
S. Division.				
Dehgaon	99 4 1	465 0 0	564 4 1	99 4 1
Gulbarga	995 8 0	2,607 2 0	3,602 10 0	192 0 0
Shorapur	718 12 0	2,435 15 0	3,154 11 0	77 0 0
Raichur	30 0 0	355 10 0	385 10 0	30 0 0
Lingsugur	923 3 9	2,674 3 9	3,597 7 6	510 11 9
Total	2,766 11 10	8,537 14 9	11,304 10 7	888 15 10
N. Division.				
Medak	4,732 1 6	9,508 8 0	14,240 9 6	846 4 0
Indur	3,128 4 0	5,977 14 0	9,106 2 0	3,070 4 0
Elgandal	6,824 13 0	3,819 0 0	10,643 3 0	5,189 3 1
Sarpur Tandur	0 6 0	115 0 0	115 6 0	.....
Total	14,685 8 6	19,420 6 0	34,105 14 6	9,105 11 1
E. Division.				
Khammam	32,068 0 6	18,443 1 0	50,511 1 6	9,997 15 7
Nalgunda	3,070 13 9	7,940 12 0	11,011 9 9	2,086 10 0
Nagar Karnul	5,978 6 2	7,063 8 6	13,041 14 8	1,591 10 7
Total	41,117 4 5	33,447 5 6	74,564 9 11	13,676 4 2
Grand Total	66,395 7 9	1,44,515 10 10	2,10,911 2 7	27,465 6 2

F. 3.

for 1287 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
34,844 7 0	35,759 0 7	2,620 1 2	458 15 2	3,069 0 4
10,918 4 5	11,021 12 5	1,418 2 9	4 12 0	1,422 14 9
25,951 10 0	28,555 9 4	.....	3,489 12 0	3,489 12 0
71,714 5 5	75,336 6 4	4,028 3 11	3,953 7 2	7,981 11 1
4,835 1 0	4,969 13 2	3 4 0	4 10 0	7 14 0
2,217 14 0	2,255 6 0	.....	95 0 0	95 0 0
289 11 0	289 11 0	.....	.....	.....
7,342 10 0	7,515 0 2	3 4 0	99 10 0	102 14 0
465 0 0	564 4 1	.....	.....	.....
1,951 2 0	2,143 2 0	803 8 0	656 0 0	1,459 8 0
1,138 7 11	1,195 7 11	661 12 0	1,297 7 1	1,959 3 1
320 10 0	350 10 0	....	35 0 0	35 0 0
485 6 3	496 2 0	412 8 0	2,188 13 6	2,601 5 6
4,360 10 2	5,249 10 0	1,877 12 0	4,177 4 7	6,055 0 7
3,059 0 6	3,905 4 6	3,885 13 6	6,949 7 6	10,335 5 0
5,975 14 0	9,046 2 0	58 0 0	2 0 0	60 0 0
1,420 9 2	6,609 12 3	1,635 9 11	2,998 6 10	4,634 0 9
115 0 0	115 0 0	0 6 0	.. ..	0 6 0
10,570 7 8	19,676 2 9	5,579 13 5	8,849 14 4	14,429 11 9
13,261 4 8	23,259 4 3	22,070 0 11	5,181 12 4	27,251 13 3
7,299 14 2	9,386 8 2	984 3 9	640 13 10	1,625 1 7
3,473 15 6	5,065 10 1	4,386 11 7	3,589 9 0	7,976 4 7
24,035 2 4	37,711 6 6	27,441 0 3	9,412 3 2	36,853 3 5
1,18,023 3 7	1,45,488 9 9	38,930 1 7	26,492 7 3	65,422 8 10

REVENUE

Amrai or Fruit

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	1,335 14 0	4,512 5 6	5,848 3 6	427 0 2
Birh	1,248 2 3	163 0 0	1,411 2 3	243 0 11
Parbhani	622 6 0	8,148 4 0	8,770 10 0	566 15 9
Total	3,206 6 3	12,823 9 6	16,029 15 9	1,237 0 10
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	1,656 4 11	2,027 6 0	3,683 10 11	1,224 2 4
Nander	160 7 6	4,861 2 0	5,021 9 6	160 7 6
Naldrug	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	....
Total	1,816 12 5	6,903 8 0	8,720 4 5	1,384 9 10
S. DIVISION.				
Dehgaon	207 12 1	359 14 0	567 10 1	189 4 1
Gulbarga	1,700 2 2	2,409 11 0	4,109 13 2	373 14 9
Shorapur	316 1 8	487 6 0	803 7 8	231 8 0
Raichur	91 5 0	250 14 0	342 3 0	71 6 11
Lingsugur	459 9 0	552 14 0	1.012 7 0	292 8 0
Total	2,774 13 11	4,060 11 0	6,835 8 11	1,158 9 9
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	15,194 14 4	30,722 12 0	45,917 10 4	11.615 0 10
Indur	32,673 13 9	61,000 6 0	93,674 3 9	12,689 8 9
Elgandal	16,990 3 4	19.685 10 0	36,675 13 4	16,311 3 11
Sarpur Tandur	.....	13,658 9 0	13,658 9 0	.....
Total	64,858 15 5	1,25,067 5 0	1,89.926 4 5	40,615 13 6
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	19,025 6 0	32,592 9 1	51,617 15 1	14,112 12 6
Nalgunda	9.733 11 7	19,730 9 0	29,464 4 7	8,433 12 10
Nagar Kurnul	10,162 2 7	5,364 4 8	15,526 7 3	5.859 10 8
Total	38,921 4 2	57,687 6 9	96,608 10 11	28,406 4 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,11.578 4 2	2,06,542 8 3	3.18,120 12 5	72.802 5 11

F. 4.

Trees for 1287 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4,506 13 6	4,933 13 8	908 13 10	5 8 0	914 5 10
163 0 0	406 0 11	1,005 1 4	.....	1,005 1 4
8,046 3 2	8,613 2 11	55 6 3	102 0 10	157 7 1
12,716 0 8	13,953 1 6	1,969 5 5	107 8 10	2,076 14 3
1,962 6 0	3,186 8 4	432 2 7	65 0 0	497 2 7
4,467 14 0	4,628 5 6	.....	393 4 0	393 4 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....
6,445 4 0	7,829 13 10	432 2 7	458 4 0	890 6 7
344 14 0	534 2 1	18 8 0	15 0 0	33 8 0
1,468 9 0	1,842 7 9	1,326 3 5	941 2 0	2,267 5 5
299 9 6	531 1 6	84 9 8	187 12 6	272 6 2
247 4 0	318 10 11	19 14 1	3 10 0	23 8 1
472 15 0	765 7 0	166 12 0	80 4 0	247 0 0
2,833 3 6	3,991 13 3	1,615 15 2	1,227 12 6	2,843 11 8
23,793 10 0	35,408 10 10	3,579 13 6	6,929 2 0	10,508 15 6
52,545 6 3	65,234 15 0	19,984 5 0	8,454 15 9	28,439 4 9
13,707 13 6	30,019 1 5	678 15 5	5,977 12 6	6,656 11 11
13,658 9 0	13,658 9 0	.....	.....	.....
1,03,705 6 9	1,44,321 4 3	24,243 1 11	21,361 14 3	45,605 0 2
15,548 6 1	29,661 2 7	4,912 9 6	17,044 3 0	21,956 12 6
18,846 6 4	27,280 3 2	1,299 14 9	884 2 8	2,184 1 5
3,783 4 8	9,642 15 4	4,302 7 11	1,581 0 0	5,883 7 11
38,178 1 1	66,584 5 1	10,515 0 2	19,509 5 8	30,024 5 10
1,63,878 0 0	2,36,680 5 11	38,775 9 3	42,664 13 3	81,440 6 6

REVENUE

Peishkash

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Division.				
Bidar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur	15,000 0 0	81,795 15 3	96,795 15 3	15,000 0 0
Lingsugur	1,091 13 5	5,291 2 5	6,382 15 10	1,091 13 5
Total	16,091 13 5	87,087 1 8	1,03,178 15 1	16,091 13 5
N. Division.				
Medak	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....		.....	.....
E. Division.				
Khammam	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	16,091 13 5	87,087 1 8	1,03,178 15 1	16,091 13 5

F. 5.

for 1287 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....		.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81,795 15 3	96,495 15 3	.....	.....	.....
4,379 8 0	3,471 5 5	.....	2,911 10 5	2,911 10 5
84,175 7 3	1,00,267 4 8	.....	2,911 10 5	2,911 10 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84,175 7 3	1,00,267 4 8	.....	2,911 10 5	2,911 10 5

REVENUE

Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Division.				
Bidar	20,777 7 5	14,198 15 6	34,976 6 11	2,819 2 6
Nander	633 1 7	2,440 11 6	3,073 13 1	461 5 11
Naldrug	27 7 3	1,233 15 1	1,261 6 4	27 7 3
Total	21,438 0 3	17,873 10 1	39,311 10 4	3,307 15 7
S. Division.				
Dehgaon	121 11 0	229 13 9	351 8 9	121 11 0
Gulbarga	5 0 0	24 0 0	29 0 0	5 0 0
Shorapur	3,625 0 4	5,822 4 11	9,447 5 3	691 10 11
Raichur	1,216 10 11	3,382 9 3	4,599 4 2	915 7 6
Lingsugur	1,117 12 10	3,612 13 1	4,730 9 11	632 0 8
Total	6,086 3 1	13,071 9 0	19,157 12 1	2,365 14 1
N. Division.				
Medak	32,790 13 7	4,250 7 6	37,041 5 1	1,119 5 0
Indur	5,588 15 1	6,838 5 2	12,427 4 3	3,095 8 7
Elgandal	577 7 0	2,945 8 0	3,522 15 0	327 15 0
Sarpur Tandur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	38,957 3 8	14,034 4 8	52,991 8 4	4,542 12 7
E. Division.				
Khammam	15,840 2 6	17,842 2 0	33,682 4 6	3,520 2 0
Nalgunda	33,973 12 0	30,948 3 8	64,921 15 8	2,152 6 8
Nagar Karnul	26,107 10 6	17,372 2 7	43,479 13 1	1,761 13 1
Total	75,921 9 0	66,162 8 3	1,42,084 1 3	7,434 5 9
Grand Total	1,42,403 0 0	1,11,142 0 0	2,53,545 0 0	17,651 0 0

F. 6.

for 1287 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,282 10 0	15,101 12 5	17,958 5 0	1,916 5 6	19,879 10 6
2,440 11 6	2,902 1 5	171 11 8	. .	171 11 8
1,233 15 1	1,261 6 4	. ...	... .	.
15,957 4 7	19,265 4 2	18,130 0 8	1,916 5 6	20,046 6 2
211 13 9	333 8 9	.....	18 0 0	18 0 6
17 0 0	22 0 0	.....	7 0 0	7 0 0
4,185 6 2	4,877 1 1	2,933 5 5	1,636 14 9	4,570 4 2
2,851 7 5	3,766 14 11	301 3 5	531 1 3	832 5 3
2,239 14 9	2,871 15 5	485 12 2	1,372 14 4	1,858 10 6
9,505 10 1	11,871 8 2	3,720 5 0	3,565 14 11	7,286 3 11
303 12 3	1,423 1 3	31,671 8 7	3,941 11 3	35,618 3 10
5,185 13 5	8,281 6 0	2,493 6 6	1,652 7 9	4,145 14 3
2,920 10 0	3,248 9 0	249 8 0	24 14 0	274 3 1
.	.	.	.	...
8,410 3 8	12,953 0 3	34,414 7 1	5,624 1 0	40,038 8 1
15,925 2 3	19,445 4 3	12,320 0 6	1,916 15 9	14,237 0 3
25,937 2 0	28,089 8 8	31,821 5 4	5,021 1 8	36,842 7 0
10,040 9 5	11,802 6 6	24,345 13 5	7,331 9 2	31,677 6 7
51,902 13 8	59,337 3 5	68,487 3 3	14,259 10 7	82,746 13 10
85,776 0 0	1,03,427 0 0	1,24,752 0 0	25,366 0 0	1,50,118 0 0

REVENUE

Land Revenue

HEADS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rauiwari.....	16,15,243 0 0	1,45,91,876 0 0	1,92,07,119 0 0	21,50,332 0 0
Quit-Rent	3,85,669 0 3	5,10,683 10 0	8,96,352 10 3	1,07,872 0 0
Kanchas	66,395 7 9	1,44,515 10 10	2,10,911 2 7	27,465 6 2
Amrai or Fruit Trees.	1,11,578 4 2	2,06,542 8 3	3,18,120 12 5	72,802 5 11
Peishkash.....	16,091 13 5	87,087 1 8	1,03,178 15 1	16,091 13 5
Miscellaneous	1,42,103 0 9	1,11,142 0 0	2,53,545 0 0	17,651 0 0
Total.	53,37,389 9 7	1,56,71,846 14 9	2,09,89,227 8 4	23,92,214 9 6

G.

for 1287 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,30,9 0.410 0 0	1,52.40,742 0 0	24,64,911 0 0	15,01,466 0 0	39,66 377 0 0
3,87,629 0 0	4,95,501 0 0	2.77,797 0 3	1,23,054 10 0	4,00.851 10 3
1,18.023 3 7	1,45,488 9 9	38.930 1 7	26.492 7 3	65.422 8 10
1,63,878 0 0	2.36,680 5 11	38,775 14 3	42.664 13 3	81.440 11 6
84,175 7 3	1,00.267 4 8	.....	2,911 10 5	2.911 10 5
85,776 0 0	1,03.427 0 0	1,24.752 0 0	25.366 0 0	1.50,118 0 0
1,39.29,891 10 10	1.63.22,106 4 4	29.15.166 0 1	17.21 955 8 11	46 67 121 9 0

REVENUE

Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.								
	Arrear.			Current.			Total.			Arrear.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
N. W. DIVISION.												
Aurangabad	2,16,461	6	7	15,64,217	5	7	17,80,678	12	2	37,534	2	8
Birh	60,208	0	6	10,71,653	8	5	11,31,861	8	11	7,707	12	3
Parbhani	45,769	6	1	12,51,614	1	6	12,97,383	7	7	25,207	15	8
Total	3,22,438	13	2	38,87,484	15	6	42,09,923	12	8	70,449	14	7
W. DIVISION.												
Bidar	1,20,068	3	2	8,21,429	15	0	9,41,498	2	2	67,510	2	3
Nander	88,581	5	3	12,37,476	8	3	13,26,057	13	6	57,893	6	10
Naldrug	3,676	2	10	3,81,623	1	10	3,85,299	4	8	2,907	1	8
Total	2,12,325	11	3	24,40,529	9	1	26,52,855	4	4	1,28,310	10	9
S. DIVISION.												
Dehgaon	1,14,848	0	7	2,37,273	10	1	3,52,121	10	8	49,072	3	5
Gulbarga	2,44,652	2	7	7,21,650	15	7	9,66,303	2	2	36,061	12	0
Shorapur	1,99,713	15	3	5,27,293	2	6	7,27,007	1	9	83,708	15	6
Raichur	12,204	2	11	9,03,512	1	8	9,15,716	4	7	6,617	15	6
Lingsugur	2,07,104	4	0	8,54,380	2	2	10,61,784	6	2	1,96,676	14	2
Total	7,78,822	9	4	32,44,110	0	0	40,22,932	9	4	3,72,197	12	7
N. DIVISION.												
Medak	5,79,983	10	1	6,84,505	6	10	12,64,489	0	11	2,46,659	13	6
Indur	9,16,262	14	5	11,27,117	15	7	20,43,380	14	0	2,88,282	5	1
Elgandal	9,05,179	12	4	9,94,495	4	4	18,99,675	0	8	4,88,998	10	5
Sarjur Tandur	8,598	1	10	1,59,008	14	9	1,67,607	0	7	5,722	10	10
Total	24,10,024	6	8	29,65,127	9	6	53,75,152	0	2	10,29,663	7	10
E. DIVISION.												
Khammam	5,71,920	1	0	8,33,659	10	1	14,05,579	11	1	2,66,585	15	9
Nalgunda	3,03,524	5	0	5,80,414	8	2	8,83,938	13	2	1,25,698	6	3
Nagar Karnul	6,33,385	3	2	6,80,632	12	1	13,14,017	15	3	1,13,916	6	9
Total	15,08,829	9	2	20,94,706	11	4	36,03,536	7	6	5,06,200	12	9
Hyderabad (Suburban) District												
GRAND TOTAL	52,32,441	1	7	1,46,31,959	0	5	1,98,64,400	2	0	21,06,822	10	6

F.

for 1286 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15,46,783 10 5	15,84,317 13 1	1,78,927 3 11	17,433 11 2	1,96,360 15 1
10,39,550 1 7	10,47,257 13 10	52,500 4 3	32,103 6 10	84,603 11 1
12,48,090 15 7	12,73,298 15 3	20,561 6 5	3,523 1 11	24,084 8 4
38,34,424 11 7	39,04,874 10 2	2,51,988 14 7	53,060 3 11	3,05,049 2 6
8,12,032 3 11	8,79,542 6 2	52,558 0 11	9,397 11 1	61,955 12 0
12,32,139 7 10	12,90,032 14 8	30,687 14 5	5,337 0 5	36,024 14 10
3,53,162 5 11	3,56,069 7 7	769 1 2	28,460 11 11	29,229 13 1
23,97,334 1 8	25,25,644 12 5	84,015 0 6	43,195 7 5	1,27,210 7 11
1,44,366 15 5	1,93,439 2 10	65,775 13 2	92,906 10 8	1,58,682 7 10
6,24,407 15 4	6,61,169 11 4	2,08,590 6 7	97,243 0 3	3,05,833 6 10
3,01,681 10 3	3,85,450 9 9	1,15,944 15 9	2,25,611 8 3	3,41,556 8 0
5,55,197 10 9	5,61,815 10 3	5,586 3 5	3,48,314 6 11	3,53,900 10 4
4,25,254 2 3	6,21,931 0 5	10,727 5 10	4,29,125 15 11	4,39,853 5 9
20,50,908 6 0	24,23,106 2 7	4,06,624 12 9	11,93,201 10 0	15,99,826 6 9
5,19,946 5 1	7,66,606 2 7	3,33,823 12 7	1,64,559 1 9	4,97,882 14 4
9,76,638 10 11	12,64,921 0 0	6,27,980 9 4	1,50,479 4 8	7,78,459 14 0
7,94,404 0 1	12,83,102 10 6	4,16,181 1 11	2,00,091 4 3	6,16,272 6 2
1,57,288 12 5	1,63,011 7 3	2,875 7 0	1,720 2 4	4,595 9 4
24,48,277 12 6	34,77,941 4 4	13,80,360 14 10	5,16,849 13 0	18,97,210 11 10
6,08,953 15 2	8,75,539 14 11	3,05,934 1 3	2,24,705 10 11	5,30,639 12 2
4,34,991 12 5	5,60,690 2 8	1,77,825 14 9	1,45,422 11 9	3,23,248 10 6
4,75,588 11 0	5,89,505 1 9	5,19,468 12 5	2,05,044 1 1	7,24,512 13 6
15,19,534 6 7	20,25,735 3 4	10,02,628 12 5	5,75,172 7 9	15,77,801 4 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,22,50,479 6 4	1,43,57,302 0 10	31,25,618 7 1	23,81,479 10 1	55,07,098 1 2

REVENUE

Land Revenue Raiatwari

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	2,08,346 15 9	15,14,734 8 9	17,23,081 8 6	33,468 4 3
Birh	55,382 0 6	10,64,144 2 5	11,19,526 2 11	5,568 1 3
Parbhani	34,961 12 1	12,16,485 14 6	12,51,447 10 7	15,196 13 8
Total	2,98,690 12 4	37,95,364 9 8	40,94,055 6 0	54,233 3 2
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	95,904 15 6	7,95,349 6 0	8,91,254 5 6	62,898 0 4
Nander	86,244 3 10	12,28,092 13 1	13,14,337 0 11	55,969 13 4
Naldrug	3,644 12 10	3,79,550 5 7	3,83,195 2 5	2,875 11 8
Total	1,85,794 0 2	24,02,992 8 8	25,88,786 8 10	1,21,743 9 4
S. DIVISION.				
Dehgaon	1,14,065 14 0	2,35,470 12 4	3,49,536 10 4	48,680 0 3
Gulburga	2,42,282 7 2	7,14,853 11 7	9,57,136 2 9	35,470 13 9
Shorapur	1,97,336 2 6	5,18,643 15 3	7,15,980 1 9	83,756 8 9
Raichur	12,134 3 3	8,16,882 14 1	8,29,017 1 4	6,573 10 11
Lingsugur	2,06,884 8 1	8,42,324 4 4	10,49,208 12 5	1,96,327 6 3
Total	7,72,703 3 0	31,28,175 9 7	39,00,878 12 7	3,70,808 7 11
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	5,40,408 2 3	6,19,837 1 4	11,60,245 3 7	2,33,706 1 0
Indur	7,85,742 6 11	9,78,315 10 0	17,64,058 0 11	2,53,433 6 2
Elgandal	8,61,163 10 2	9,37,856 14 2	17,99,020 8 4	4,66,754 10 4
Sarpur Tandur	7,661 2 6	1,41,089 3 0	1,48,750 5 6	4,786 1 6
Total	21,94,975 5 10	26,77,098 12 6	48,72,074 2 4	9,58,680 3 0
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	4,97,232 9 1	7,71,706 11 11	12,68,939 5 0	2,47,403 3 6
Nalgonda	2,82,723 11 1	5,44,056 2 7	8,26,779 13 8	1,12,811 0 9
Nagar Karnul	4,75,264 11 3	4,21,046 7 3	8,96,311 2 6	65,107 14 6
Total	12,55,220 15 5	17,36,809 5 9	29,92,030 5 2	4,25,322 2 9
GRAND TOTAL	47,07,384 4 9	1,37,40,440 14 2	1,84,47,825 2 11	19,30,787 10 2

F. 1.

for 1286 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
14,98,112 13 11	15,31,581 2 2	1,74,878 11 6	16,621 10 10	1.91.500 6 4
10,32,124 3 7	10 37.692 4 10	49,813 15 3	32,019 14 10	81,833 14 1
12,15,392 9 11	12,30,589 7 7	19,764 14 5	1,093 4 7	20.858 3 0
37,45,629 11 5	37,99,862 14 7	2.44,457 9 2	49,734 14 3	2.94,192 7 5
7,88,841 1 8	8.51,739 2 0	33,006 15 2	6,508 4 4	39.515 3 6
12.23.168 6 8	12.79,138 4 0	30.274 6 6	4,924 6 5	35.198 12 11
3,51,117 0 11	3.53,992 12 7	769 1 2	28,433 4 8	29.202 5 10
23,63,126 9 3	24,84,870 2 7	64,050 6 10	39.865 15 5	1.03.916 6 3
1,42,602 13 5	1,91,282 13 8	65,385 13 9	92.867 14 11	1,58,253 12 8
6,18 532 7 4	6,54,003 5 1	2,06,811 9 5	96,321 4 3	3,03 132 13 8
2,95,326 15 0	3,79.083 7 9	1,13,579 9 9	2.23,317 0 3	3.36 896 10 0
4,84,880 12 0	4,91,454 6 11	5,560 8 4	3,32,002 2 1	3,37.562 10 5
4,16,620 7 5	6,12,947 13 8	10,557 1 10	4,25,703 12 11	4,36,260 14 9
19,57.963 7 2	23,28.771 15 1	4,01,894 11 1	11,70,212 2 5	15,72.106 13 6
4.82,023 5 11	7.15.729 6 11	3,06,702 1 3	1,37,813 11 5	4,44.515 12 8
8,54,984 5 4	11,08,417 11 6	5.32 309 0 9	1,23,331 4 8	6,55,640 5 5
7,60,150 13 4	12,26,905 7 8	3,94,408 15 10	1,77.706 0 10	5,72.115 0 8
1,39,368 13 0	1,44,151 14 6	2,875 1 0	1,720 6 0	4.595 7 0
22,36,527 5 7	31,95,207 8 7	12,36,295 2 10	4,40,571 6 11	16,76,866 9 9
5.71.403 14 9	8,18.807 2 3	2.19.829 5 7	2,00,302 13 2	4,50.132 2 9
4.12.433 4 9	5,25.244 5 6	1,69.912 10 3	1,31,622 13 10	3,01,535 8 2
3.00.157 0 3	3,65,264 14 9	4,10.156 12 9	1,20,889 7 0	5,31,046 3 9
12.83.994 3 9	17.09 316 6 6	8,29,898 12 8	1.52,815 2 0	12,82.713 14 8
1,15,87,241 5 2	1,35,18,028 15 4	27,76.596 10 7	21 53,199 9 0	49.29.796 3 7

REVENUE

Quit-Rent

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	... .	.....	.....	... .
Birh ...	.....	... ...	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander	... .	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug	.....	.....	....	.....
Total... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lingsugur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	9,292 7 9	38,037 6 0	47,329 13 9	3,088 3 8
Indur	77,262 8 2	80,172 2 11	1,57,434 11 1	7,192 3 8
Elgandal	20,527 7 9	25,678 12 8	46,206 4 5	7,493 6 8
Sarpur Tandur	92 10 8	5,061 10 3	5,154 4 11	92 10 8
Total... ..	1,07,175 2 4	1,48,949 15 10	2,56,125 2 2	17,866 8 8
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	51,573 0 3	27,387 8 1	78,959 8 4	1,697 11 5
Nalgunda	7,425 4 3	14,486 1 7	21,911 5 10	2,591 8 8
Nargar Karnul	1,41,454 8 0	2,39,803 0 5	3,81,257 8 5	39,696 6 4
Total.....	2,00,451 12 6	2,81,676 10 1	4,82,128 6 7	43,985 10 5
GRAND TOTAL	3,07,626 14 10	4,30,626 9 11	7,38,253 8 9	61,852 3 1

F. 2.

for 1286 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,398 4 2	28,486 7 9	6,204 4 2	12,639 1 10	18,843 6 0
68,742 4 8	75,934 8 4	70,070 4 6	11,429 14 3	81,500 2 9
19,029 15 7	26,523 6 4	13,034 1 0	6,648 13 1	19,682 14 1
5,061 10 3	5,154 4 11	.....	.....	.....
1,18,232 2 8	1,36,098 11 4	89,308 9 8	30,717 13 2	1,20,026 6 10
19,695 10 10	21,393 6 3	49,874 4 10	7,691 13 3	57,566 2 1
10,438 8 2	13,030 0 10	4,883 11 7	4,047 9 5	8,881 5 0
1,64,579 3 7	2,04,275 9 11	1,01,758 1 8	75,223 12 10	1,76,981 14 6
1,94,713 6 7	2,38,699 1 0	1,56,466 2 1	86,963 3 6	2,43,429 5 7
3,12,945 9 3	3,74,797 12 4	2,45,771 11 9	1 17,681 0 8	3,63,455 12 5

REVENUE

Peishkash

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Division.				
Bidar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur	.....	81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	.....
Lingsugur.....	.....	5,291 2 5	5,291 2 5	.....
Total.....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
N. Division.				
Medak	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. Division.				
Khammam	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....

F. 3.

for 1286 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66,795 15 3	66,795 15 3	.....	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
4,199 5 0	4,199 5 0	.....	1,091 13 5	1,091 13 5
70,995 4 3	70,995 4 3	.....	16,091 13 5	16,091 13 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70,995 4 3	70,995 4 3	.....	16,091 13 5	16,091 13 5

REVENUE

Amrai or Fruit Trees

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	2,295 9 3	11,026 5 3	13,321 14 6	1,023 3 3
Birh	3,247 0 3	449 0 0	3,696 0 3	1,998 14 0
Parbhani	6,024 13 0	11,369 0 0	17,393 13 0	5,636 15 0
Total	11,567 6 6	22,844 5 3	34,411 11 9	8,659 0 3
W. Division.				
Bidar	3,332 15 10	7,836 6 6	11,169 6 4	2,645 7 8
Nander	958 8 8	4,827 1 0	5,785 9 8	883 9 2
Naldrug	.....	530 12 0	530 12 0	.....
Total	4,291 8 6	13,194 3 6	17,485 12 0	3,529 0 10
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	2,048 8 9	5,168 12 0	7,217 4 9	555 3 7
Shorapur	442 0 11	2,706 7 4	3,148 8 3	190 1 2
Raichur	36 12 0	296 4 0	333 0 0	18 4 0
Lingsugur	50 4 0	1,542 11 0	1,592 15 0	2 4 0
Total	2,577 9 8	9,714 2 4	12,291 12 0	765 12 9
N. Division.				
Medak	14,668 7 9	16,616 0 0	31,284 7 9	8,226 3 11
Indur	45,823 13 7	56,296 12 0	1,02,120 9 7	24,035 8 10
Elgandal	18,974 0 3	21,768 9 6	40,742 9 9	12,970 13 10
Sarpur Tandur	843 14 8	12,762 1 6	13,606 0 2	843 14 8
Total	80,310 4 3	1,07,443 7 0	1,87,753 11 3	46,076 9 3
E. Division.				
Khammam	20,866 15 10	21,418 8 1	42,285 7 11	13,132 9 11
Nalgunda	9,958 14 9	17,091 12 0	27,050 10 9	7,911 3 8
Nagar Karnul	7,250 8 2	10,682 12 5	17,933 4 7	2,994 11 3
Total	38,076 6 9	49,193 0 6	87,269 7 3	24,038 8 10
Grand Total	1,36,823 3 8	2,02,389 2 7	3,39,212 6 3	83,068 15 11

F. 4.

for 1286 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10,962 13 3	11,986 0 6	1,272 6 0	63 8 0	1,335 14 0
449 0 0	2,447 14 0	1,248 2 3	.....	1,248 2 3
11,134 8 0	16,771 7 0	387 14 0	234 8 0	622 6 0
22,546 5 3	31,205 5 6	2,908 6 3	298 0 0	3,206 6 3
6,963 15 9	9,609 7 5	687 8 2	872 6 9	1,559 14 11
4,746 9 0	5,630 2 2	74 15 6	80 8 0	155 7 6
530 12 0	530 12 0	.....	.....	.....
12,241 4 9	15,770 5 7	762 7 8	952 14 9	1,715 6 5
4,962 0 0	5,517 3 7	1,493 5 2	206 12 0	1,700 1 2
2,434 9 4	2,624 10 6	251 15 9	271 14 0	523 13 9
223 7 0	240 11 0	18 8 0	72 13 0	91 5 0
1,131 2 0	1,133 6 0	48 0 0	411 9 0	459 9 0
8,751 2 4	9,516 15 1	1,811 12 11	963 0 0	2,774 12 11
7,853 5 6	16,079 9 5	6,442 3 10	8,762 10 6	15,204 14 4
45,446 13 0	69,482 5 10	21,788 4 9	10,849 15 0	32,638 3 9
10,699 8 7	23,670 6 5	6,003 2 5	11,069 0 11	17,072 3 4
12,762 1 6	13,606 0 2	.....	....	.....
76,761 12 7	1,22,838 5 10	34,233 11 0	30,681 10 5	64,915 5 5
10,127 8 0	23,260 1 11	7,734 5 11	11,291 0 1	19,025 6 0
9,405 11 6	17,316 15 2	2,047 11 1	7,686 0 6	9,733 11 7
4,724 7 9	7,719 3 0	4,255 12 11	5,958 4 8	10,214 1 7
24,257 11 3	48,296 4 1	14,037 13 11	24,935 5 3	38,973 3 2
1,44,558 4 2	2,27,627 4 1	53,754 3 9	57,830 14 5	1,11,585 2 2

REVENUE

Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	5,818 13 7	38,456 7 7	44,275 5 2	3,042 11 2
Birh	1,578 15 9	7,060 6 0	8,639 5 9	140 13 0
Parbhani	4,782 13 0	23,759 3 0	28,542 0 0	4,374 3 0
Total	12,180 10 4	69,276 0 7	81,456 10 11	7,557 11 2
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	745 4 11	4,267 8 0	5,012 12 11	632 2 9
Nander	571 8 0	2,005 14 0	2,577 6 0	534 0 0
Naldrug	.....	338 12 0	338 12 0	.....
Total	1,316 12 11	6,612 2 0	7,928 14 11	1,166 2 9
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga	321 2 8	1,611 8 0	1,932 10 8	35 10 8
Shorapur	627 8 10	1,876 4 0	2,503 12 10	212 8 9
Raichur	.....	277 4 0	277 4 0	.....
Lingsugur	120 0 0	1,424 3 9	1,544 3 9	.....
Total	1,068 11 6	5,189 3 9	6,257 15 3	248 3 5
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	3,301 1 3	7,164 8 0	10,465 9 3	1,891 15 9
Indur	2,504 2 8	5,415 8 0	7,919 10 8	2,487 2 8
Elgandal	3,877 3 1	6,245 8 0	10,122 11 1	1,669 11 5
Sarpur Tandur	0 6 0	96 0 0	96 6 0	.....
Total	9,682 13 0	18,921 8 0	28,604 5 0	5,548 13 10
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	4,352 6 11	13,146 14 0	17,499 4 11	4,352 6 11
Nalgunda	3,399 6 11	4,739 0 0	8,138 6 11	2,367 9 2
Nagar Karnul	6,938 7 3	8,434 12 0	15,373 3 3	5,798 10 2
Total	14,690 5 1	26,320 10 0	41,010 15 1	12,518 10 3
GRAND TOTAL	38,939 4 10	1,26,319 8 4	1,65,258 13 2	27,039 9 5

F. 5.

for 1286 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
37,707 15 3	40,750 10 5	2,776 2 5	748 8 4	3,524 10 9
6,976 14 0	7,117 11 0	1,438 2 9	83 8 0	1,521 10 9
21,563 13 8	25,938 0 8	408 10 0	2,195 5 4	2,603 15 4
66,248 10 11	73,806 6 1	4,622 15 2	3,027 5 8	7,650 4 10
4,267 8 0	4,899 10 9	113 2 2	.....	113 2 2
2,005 14 0	2,539 14 0	37 8 0	.....	37 8 0
338 12 0	338 12 0	.....	.....	.....
6,612 2 0	7,778 4 9	150 10 2	.....	150 10 2
901 8 0	937 2 8	285 8 0	710 0 0	995 8 0
1,473 4 0	1,685 12 9	415 0 1	403 0 0	818 0 1
247 4 0	247 4 0	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0
621 0 0	621 0 0	120 0 0	803 3 9	923 3 9
3,243 0 0	3,491 3 5	820 8 1	1,946 3 9	2,766 11 10
4,347 0 0	5,738 15 9	1,909 1 6	2,817 8 0	4,726 9 6
2,340 4 0	4,827 6 8	17 0 0	3,075 4 9	3,092 4 0
1,628 2 8	3,297 14 1	2,207 7 8	4,617 5 4	6,824 13 0
96 0 0	96 0 0	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0
8,411 6 8	13,960 4 6	4,133 15 2	10,510 1 4	14,644 0 6
7,726 13 7	12,079 4 6	.....	5,420 0 5	5,420 0 5
2,700 0 0	5,067 9 2	1,031 13 9	2,039 0 0	3,070 13 9
5,619 10 0	11,418 4 2	1,139 13 1	2,815 2 0	3,954 15 1
16,046 7 7	28,565 1 10	2,171 10 10	10,274 2 5	12,445 13 3
1,00,561 11 2	1,27,601 4 7	11,899 11 5	25,757 13 2	37,657 8 7

REVENUE

Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	20,084 14 11	13,976 10 6	34,061 9 5	1,334 7 6
Nander	807 0 8	2,550 12 2	3,357 12 10	506 0 3
Naldrug	31 6 0	1,203 4 3	1,234 10 3	31 6 0
Total	20,923 5 7	17,730 10 11	38,654 0 6	1,871 13 9
S. DIVISION.				
Gulburga	.....	17 0 0	17 0 0	.....
Shorapur	2,090 5 7	5,869 5 8	7,959 11 3	2 0 0
Raichur	33 3 8	4,259 12 4	4,293 0 0	26 0 7
Lingsugur	349 7 11	3,797 12 8	4,147 4 7	347 3 11
Total	2,473 1 2	13,943 14 8	16,416 15 10	375 4 6
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	12,313 7 1	2,850 7 6	15,163 14 7	247 5 3
Indur	4,929 15 1	6,917 14 8	11,847 13 9	1,133 12 0
Elgandal	637 7 0	2,945 8 0	3,582 15 0	110 0 0
Sarpur Taudur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	17,880 13 2	12,713 14 2	30,594 11 4	1,491 1 3
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda	17 0 0	41 8 0	58 8 0	17 0 0
Nagar Karnul	373 1 5	665 12 0	1,038 13 5	318 12 6
Total	390 1 5	707 4 0	1,097 5 5	335 12 6
GRAND TOTAL	41,667 5 4	45,095 11 9	86,763 1 1	4,074 0 0

F.6 .

for 1286 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
... .	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	....
.....	....	.....	.....	... .
.....	.....	....	.....	.....
11,959 10 6	13,294 2 0	18,750 7 5	2,017 0 0	20,767 7 5
2,718 11 0	2,724 11 3	301 0 5	332 1 2	633 1 7
1,175 13 0	1,207 3 0	... .	27 7 3	27 7 3
15,354 2 6	17,226 0 3	19,051 7 10	2,376 8 5	21,428 0 3
12 0 0	12 0 0	....	5 0 0	5 0 0
4,210 15 11	4,212 15 11	2,088 5 7	1,658 5 9	3,746 11 4
3,050 4 6	3,076 5 1	7 3 1	1,209 7 10	1,216 10 11
2,682 3 10	3,029 7 9	2 4 0	1,115 8 10	1,117 12 10
9,955 8 3	10,330 12 9	2,097 12 8	3,988 6 5	6,086 3 1
324 5 6	571 10 9	12,066 1 10	2,526 2 0	14,592 3 10
5,124 14 4	6,258 10 4	3,796 3 1	1,793 0 4	5,589 3 5
2,895 8 0	3,005 8 0	527 7 0	50 0 0	577 7 0
....	.....	....	.....	.....
8,344 11 10	9,835 13 1	16,389 11 11	4,369 2 4	20,758 14 3
.....	... .	.....	.....	.....
14 4 0	31 4 0	.....	27 4 0	27 4 0
508 5 5	827 1 11	54 4 11	157 6 7	211 11 6
522 9 5	858 5 11	54 4 11	184 10 7	238 15 6
34,177 0 0	38,251 0 0	37,593 5 4	10,918 11 9	48,512 1 1

REVENUE

Land Revenue

HEADS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raiatwari	47,07,384 4 9	1,37,40,441 5 2	1,84,47,825 9 11	19,30,787 10 3
Quit-Rent (Maktas) .	3,07,626 14 10	4,30,626 1 11	7,38,253 0 9	61,852 3 1
Kancha	38,939 4 10	1,26,319 8 4	1,65,258 13 2	27,039 9 5
Amrai or Fruit Trees.	1,36,823 3 8	2,02,389 5 7	3,39,212 9 3	83,068 15 11
Peishkash	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
Miscellaneous	41,667 5 4	45,095 11 9	86,763 1 1	4,074 0 0
Total.....	52,32,441 1 5	1,46,31,959 2 5	1,98,64,400 3 10	21,06,822 6 8

G.

for 1286 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,15,87,241 5 2	1,35,18,028 15 5	27,76,596 10 6	21,53,200 0 0	49,29,796 10 6
3,12,945 9 3	3,74,797 12 4	2,45,774 11 9	1,17,680 8 8	3,63,455 14 5
1,00,561 11 2	1,27,601 4 7	11,899 11 5	25,757 13 2	37,657 8 7
1,44,558 4 2	2,27,627 4 1	53,754 3 9	57,831 1 5	1,11,585 5 2
70,995 4 3	70,995 4 3	.....	16,091 13 5	16,091 13 5
34,177 0 0	38,251 0 0	37,593 5 4	10,918 11 9	48,512 1 1
1,22,50,479 2 0	1,43,57,301 8 8	31,25,618 10 9	23,81,480 0 5	55,07,098 11 2

REVENUE

Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	2,31,201 7 4	16,20,542 12 0	18,51,744 3 4	48,538 11 3
Birh	1,01,201 3 5	11,79,989 9 6	12,81,190 12 11	45,354 9 2
Parbhani	58,250 7 1	12,31,848 8 10	1,20,098 15 11	26,588 10 5
Total.....	3,90,653 1 10	40,32,380 14 4	44,23,034 0 2	1,20,481 14 10
W. Division.				
Bidar	1,02,837 12 8	8,16,144 0 2	9,18,981 12 10	47,335 12 2
Nander	83,316 3 8	12,60,898 15 5	13,44,215 3 1	39,602 13 6
Naldrug	10,126 15 1	3,84,483 3 11	3,94,610 3 0	9,068 4 3
Total.....	1,96,280 15 5	24,61,526 3 6	26,57,867 2 11	96,006 14 3
S. Division.				
Dehgaon	1,22,167 10 1	2,68,089 11 9	3,90,257 5 10	61,168 12 10
Gulbarga	3,19,757 13 7	8,52,944 7 11	11,72,702 5 6	1,03,338 9 5
Shorapur	1,09,250 3 4	5,38,473 9 3	6,47,723 12 7	10,902 6 6
Raichur	39,453 11 1	9,22,394 7 8	9,61,848 2 9	33,033 11 3
Lingsugur.....	2,10,819 14 9	8,85,369 3 11	10,96,189 2 8	2,03,636 2 8
Total.....	8,01,449 4 10	34,67,271 8 6	42,68,720 13 4	4,12,079 10 8
N. Division.				
Medak	4,52,722 11 1	8,84,156 7 6	13,36,879 2 7	1,44,614 6 11
Indur	8,84,127 11 5	13,50,916 2 8	22,35,043 14 1	2,80,421 8 7
Elgandal	11,18,082 1 4	13,20,694 2 2	24,38,776 3 6	5,94,266 14 0
Sarpur Tandur.....	7,862 12 8	1,66,266 15 5	1,74,129 12 1	3,097 3 8
Total.....	24,62,795 4 6	37,22,033 11 9	61,84,829 0 3	10,22,399 7 3
E. Division.				
Khammam	7,82,983 9 1	11,69,550 6 11	19,52,533 9 5	4,90,236 6 11
Nalgunda	2,86,837 15 8	8,86,411 8 6	11,73,249 13 2	1,36,132 4 5
Nagar Karnul	4,87,618 5 6	11,74,805 8 5	16,62,423 13 11	1,88,475 12 11
Total.....	15,57,439 12 3	32,30,767 8 3	47,88,207 4 6	8,14,844 8 3
Hyderabad (Suburban) District	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	54,08,618 6 10	1,69,31,985 14 4	2,23,40,604 5 2	24,65,812 7 3

F.

for 1285 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15,86,817 15 3	16,35,356 10 6	1,82,662 12 1	33,724 12 9	2,16,387 8 10
11,76,217 9 10	12,21,572 3 0	55,846 9 11	3,771 15 8	59,618 9 7
12,17,940 10 5	12,44,529 4 10	31,869 12 8	13,907 9 5	45,769 6 1
39,80,976 3 6	41,01,458 2 4	2,70,371 2 8	51,404 5 10	3,21,775 8 6
7,51,606 13 2	7,98,942 9 8	55,502 0 2	64,537 3 0	1,20,039 3 2
12,16,037 0 5	12,55,639 13 11	43,713 6 2	44,867 15 0	88,581 5 2
3,83,919 5 2	3,92,987 9 5	1,058 10 10	563 14 9	1,622 9 7
23,51,563 2 9	24,47,570 1 0	1,00,274 1 2	1,09,969 0 9	2,10,243 1 11
2,14,240 8 5	2,75,409 5 3	60,998 13 3	53,849 3 4	1,14,848 0 0
8,16,898 11 6	9,20,237 4 11	2,16,429 4 2	36,045 12 5	2,52,465 0 2
4,36,479 13 10	4,47,382 4 4	98,347 12 10	1,01,993 11 5	2,00,341 8 0
9,15,096 3 9	9,48,129 15 0	6,419 15 10	7,298 3 11	13,718 3 0
6,85,148 12 0	8,88,784 14 8	7,183 12 1	2,00,220 7 11	2,07,404 4 0
30,67,864 1 6	34,79,943 12 2	3,89,369 10 2	3,99,407 7 0	7,88,777 1 2
6,31,192 1 5	7,75,806 8 4	3,08,107 4 2	2,52,964 6 1	5,61,071 10 3
10,46,342 0 0	13,26,763 8 7	6,03,706 2 10	3,22,574 2 8	9,26,280 5 6
9,38,591 12 8	15,32,858 10 8	5,23,815 13 4	3,82,102 5 5	9,05,918 2 9
1,62,429 14 7	1,65,527 2 3	4,765 9 0	3,837 0 10	8,602 9 10
27,78,555 12 8	38,00,955 3 11	14,40,394 13 4	9,61,477 15 0	24,01,872 12 4
8,60,325 0 3	13,50,561 7 2	2,92,746 11 2	3,09,225 7 1	6,01,972 2 3
7,35,489 14 6	8,71,622 2 11	1,50,706 0 3	1,50,921 10 0	3,01,627 10 3
8,73,996 13 2	10,62,172 10 1	2,99,142 8 7	3,00,808 11 3	5,99,951 3 10
24,69,811 11 11	32,84,656 4 2	7,42,595 4 0	7,60,955 12 4	15,03,551 0 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,46,48,771 0 4	1,71,14,583 7 7	29,43,005 15 4	22,83,214 8 11	52,26,220 8 3

REVENUE

Land Revenue (Raiatwari)

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	2,23,561 3 1	15,86,186 12 0	18,09,747 15 1	46,436 3 0
Birh	91,267 7 2	11,72,918 8 6	12,64,185 15 8	39,630 14 4
Parbhani	51,434 9 1	12,03,927 14 10	12,55,362 7 11	21,694 14 5
Total	3,66,263 3 4	39,63,033 3 4	43,29,296 6 8	1,07,761 15 9
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	82,109 0 4	7,92,163 5 5	8,74,272 5 9	45,419 7 7
Nander	79,211 15 4	12,52,002 14 2	13,31,214 13 6	36,449 0 1
Naldrug	9,803 13 9	3,82,438 4 8	3,92,242 2 5	8,776 8 11
Total	1,71,124 13 5	24,26,604 8 3	25,97,729 5 8	90,645 0 7
S. DIVISION.				
Dehgaon	1,21,283 6 11	2,65,659 8 0	3,86,942 14 11	60,748 0 6
Gulbarga	3,18,243 12 3	8,44,714 14 11	11,62,958 11 2	1,03,105 6 10
Shorapur	1,06,699 5 1	5,29,091 5 4	6,35,790 10 5	10,729 5 0
Raichur	39,186 15 2	8,34,098 13 2	9,73,285 10 4	32,792 10 5
Lingsugur	2,10,222 15 1	8,71,705 13 8	10,81,928 12 9	2,03,165 11 0
Total	7,95,636 6 6	33,45,270 7 1	41,40,906 13 7	4,10,541 1 9
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	4,28,191 7 10	8,12,208 11 6	12,40,400 3 4	1,33,163 1 9
Indur	7,78,258 15 8	12,00,910 0 3	19,79,168 15 11	2,54,019 15 6
Elgandal	10,79,226 1 4	12,63,623 8 5	23,42,849 9 9	5,75,125 3 2
Sarpur Tandur	7,572 14 8	1,48,936 3 2	1,56,509 1 10	2,815 11 8
Total	22,93,249 7 6	34,25,678 7 4	57,18,927 14 10	9,65,124 0 2
E. DIVISION.				
Kammam	6,82,696 14 11	10,92,832 12 2	17,75,529 10 1	4,64,215 15 4
Nalgunda	2,73,215 7 7	8,43,847 2 9	11,17,062 10 4	1,29,127 5 10
Nagar Karnul	3,95,540 5 4	9,19,101 2 0	13,14,641 9 4	1,52,303 2 10
Total	13,51,452 11 10	28,55,781 0 11	42,07,233 12 9	7,45,646 8 0
GRAND TOTAL	49,77,726 10 7	1,60,16,367 11 11	2,09,94,094 6 6	23,19,718 10 3

F. 1.

for 1285 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15,54,988 10 1	16,01,424 13 1	1,77,125 0 1	31,198 1 11	2.08 323 2 0
11,69,173 0 10	12,08,803 15 2	51,636 8 10	3,745 7 8	54.382 0 6
11,98,705 13 5	12,20,400 11 10	29,739 10 8	5,222 1 5	34,961 12 1
39.22.867 8 4	40,30,628 8 1	2,58,501 3 7	40,165 11 0	2.98,637 2 7
7.32,976 14 8	7.78,396 6 3	36,689 8 9	59,186 6 9	95.875 15 6
12.08.521 9 6	12,44,970 9 7	42,762 15 2	43,481 4 8	86,244 3 10
3,81,874 5 11	4,07,650 14 10	1,027 4 10	563 14 9	1,591 3 7
23,23.372 14 1	24,14,017 14 8	80,479 12 9	1,03,231 10 2	1,83,711 6 11
2.12,129 0 5	2,92.877 0 11	60,535 6 5	53.530 7 7	1,14,065 14 0
8.09,757 15 2	9,12.862 6 0	2.15 138 5 5	34,956 15 9	2,50,095 5 2
4,27.097 9 11	4,37,826 14 11	95.970 0 1	1,01,993 11 5	1.97,905 12 6
8,26,844 13 10	8,59,637 7 3	6 394 4 9	7,253 15 4	13.648 4 1
6.71,878 9 8	8,75,544 4 8	7,057 4 1	1,99,827 4 0	2,06,884 8 1
29.47,708 1 0	33,58,249 2 9	3,85,095 4 9	3,97,562 6 1	7,82,657 10 10
5,72,193 10 6	7,05,356 12 3	2.95.028 6 0	2,40,015 1 0	5.35.043 7 0
9,29,389 2 5	11,83.409 1 11	5,24,239 0 2	2,71,520 13 10	7,95,759 4 0
9,05.870 15 5	14,80.996 2 6	5,04,100 14 2	3,57,752 9 0	8,61,853 7 2
1,46,027 11 8	1,48.843 7 4	4,757 3 0	2.908 7 6	7,665 10 6
25.53,481 8 0	35.18,605 8 2	13,28,125 7 4	8,72.196 15 4	22,00,322 6 8
8.14,020 1 5	12,78,245 0 9	2,18,480 15 7	2,78,803 10 9	4,97,284 10 4
7,07,049 15 8	8,36,177 5 6	1,44,088 1 9	1,36,797 3 1	2.81,885 4 10
7,02,189 14 8	8,54,493 1 6	2,43,237 2 6	2,16,911 3 4	4.60,148 5 10
22,23.268 15 9	29,68.915 11 9	6,05,806 3 10	6.33.512 1 2	12,38,318 5 0
1,39,70,698 15 2	1,62,90,417 9 5	26,58,008 0 3	20,45,668 11 9	47,03,676 12 0

REVENUE

Quit-Rent for

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Division.				
Bidar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lingsugur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Division.				
Medak	7,029 13 10	38,037 6 0	45,067 3 10	2,524 15 11
Indur	61,410 13 4	1,00,686 15 3	1,62,097 12 7	6,686 6 4
Elgandal	19,658 6 5	25,678 7 9	45,336 14 2	7,014 1 0
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	5,061 10 3	5,061 10 3	.....
Total...	88,099 1 7	1,69,464 7 3	2,57,563 8 10	16,225 7 3
E. Division.				
Khammam	50,715 4 10	22,522 7 6	73,237 12 4	3,622 13 5
Nalgunda.....	5,995 12 0	16,340 4 9	22,336 0 9	1,684 9 4
Nagar Karnul	81,732 13 10	2,34,020 15 6	3,15,753 13 4	33,816 6 11
Total...	1,38,443 14 8	2,72,883 11 9	4,11,327 10 5	39,123 13 8
Grand Total.....	2,26,543 0 3	4,42,348 3 0	6,68,891 3 3	55,349 4 11

F. 2.

1285 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33,249 12 2	35,774 12 1	4,504 13 11	4,787 9 10	9,292 7 9
78,148 14 1	84,835 4 5	54,724 7 0	22,538 1 2	77,262 8 2
17,795 5 4	24,809 6 4	12,644 5 5	7,883 2 4	20,527 7 9
4,968 15 7	4,968 15 7	.....	92 10 8	92 10 8
1,34,162 15 2	1,50,388 6 5	71,873 10 4	35,301 8 0	1,07,175 2 4
18,042 14 8	21,665 12 1	47,092 7 5	4,479 8 10	51,572 0 3
13,226 11 8	14,911 5 0	4,311 2 8	3,113 9 1	7,424 11 9
1,57,949 12 4	1,91,766 3 3	47,916 6 11	76,071 3 2	1,23,987 10 1
1,89,219 6 8	2,28,343 4 4	99,320 1 0	83,664 5 1	1,82,984 6 1
3,23,382 5 10	3,78,731 10 9	1,71,193 11 4	1,18,965 13 1	2,90,159 8 5

REVENUE

Peishkash

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur	.....	81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	.....
Lingsugur	.....	5,291 2 5	5,291 2 5	.....
Total	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....

F. 3.

for 1285 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	.....	.....	.....
5,291 2 5	5,291 2 5	.....	.....	.....
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....

REVENUE

Amrai or Fruit

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	2,624 12 6	8,001 11 3	10,626 7 9	1,026 7 9
Birh	5,908 6 3	156 8 0	6,064 14 3	3,250 12 11
Parbhani	4,875 1 0	8,483 2 0	13,358 3 0	4,066 12 0
Total	13,408 3 9	16,641 5 3	30,049 9 0	8,344 0 8
W. Division.				
Bidar	1,547 7 5	5,856 6 0	7,403 13 5	724 13 7
Nander	1,474 15 4	3,982 10 0	5,457 9 4	1,047 6 8
Naldrug	150 0 0	313 15 0	463 15 0	150 0 0
Total	3,172 6 9	10,152 15 0	13,325 5 9	1,922 4 3
S. Division.				
Dohgaon	519 9 9	1,501 2 0	2,020 11 9	260 14 6
Gulbarga	1,165 3 1	6,394 15 0	7,560 2 1	165 12 4
Shorapur	99 9 8	1,500 12 0	1,600 5 8	52 0 0
Raichur	33 15 11	1,382 10 10	1,416 10 9	15 7 11
Lingsugur	74 8 0	2,506 2 6	2,580 10 6	70 4 0
Total	1,892 14 5	13,285 10 4	15,178 8 9	564 6 9
N. Division.				
Medak	15,100 6 3	29,274 14 0	44,375 4 3	7,986 1 3
Indur	38,838 10 2	53,680 12 0	92,519 6 2	16,706 2 2
Elgandal	15,326 3 1	24,534 2 0	39,860 5 1	10,343 6 5
Surpur Tandur	289 8 0	12,138 2 0	12,427 10 0	281 8 0
Total	69,554 11 6	1,19,627 14 0	1,89,182 9 6	35,317 1 10
E. Division.				
Khammam	17,741 8 8	29,067 0 5	46,808 9 1	12,126 1 11
Nalgunda	5,020 12 1	20,454 1 0	25,474 13 1	3,933 2 0
Nagar Karnul	2,873 2 1	12,462 12 11	15,335 15 0	667 15 6
Total	25,635 6 10	61,983 14 4	87,619 5 2	16,727 3 5
Grand Total	1,13,663 11 3	2,21,691 10 11	3,35,355 6 2	62,875 0 11

F. 4.

Trees for 1285 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,304 6 9	8,330 14 6	1,598 4 9	697 4 6	2,295 9 3
156 8 0	3,407 4 11	2,657 9 4	.....	2,657 9 4
3,266 10 0	7,333 6 0	808 5 0	5,216 8 0	6,024 13 0
10,727 8 9	19,071 9 5	5,064 3 1	5,913 12 6	10,977 15 7
3,346 0 0	4,070 13 7	822 9 10	2,510 6 0	3,332 15 10
3,451 10 0	4,499 0 8	427 8 8	531 0 0	958 8 8
313 15 0	463 15 0	.....	.....	.....
7,111 9 0	9,033 13 3	1,250 2 6	3,041 6 0	4,291 8 6
1,365 6 0	1,626 4 6	258 11 3	135 12 0	394 7 3
5,345 13 0	5,508 9 4	999 6 9	1,049 2 0	2,048 8 9
1,500 12 0	1,552 12 0	47 9 8	.....	47 9 8
1,364 6 10	1,379 14 9	18 8 0	18 4 0	36 12 0
2,460 2 6	2,530 6 6	4 4 0	46 0 0	50 4 0
12,036 8 4	12,600 15 1	1,328 7 8	1,249 2 0	2,577 9 8
22,627 8 9	30,613 10 0	7,113 5 0	6,647 5 3	13,760 10 3
29,989 6 5	46,695 8 7	22,132 8 0	23,691 5 7	45,823 13 7
10,494 4 11	20,837 11 4	4,982 12 8	14,039 13 1	19,022 9 9
11,302 3 4	11,583 11 4	8 0 0	835 14 8	843 14 8
74,413 7 5	1,09,730 9 3	34,236 9 8	45,214 6 7	79,451 0 3
13,815 7 4	25,941 9 3	5,615 6 9	15,251 9 1	20,866 15 10
11,640 8 4	15,573 10 4	1,087 10 1	8,813 8 8	9,901 2 9
8,079 10 1	8,747 9 7	2,205 2 7	4,383 2 10	6,588 5 5
33,535 9 9	50,262 13 2	8,908 3 5	28,448 4 7	37,356 8 0
1,37,824 11 3	2,00,699 12 2	50,788 10 4	83,866 15 8	1,34,655 10 0

REVENUE

Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	5,015 7 9	26,354 4 9	31,369 12 6	1,076 0 6
Birh	4,025 6 0	6,914 9 0	10,939 15 0	2,472 14 3
Parbhani	1,940 13 0	19,437 8 0	21,378 5 0	627 0 0
Total	10,981 10 9	52.706 5 9	63,688 0 6	4,175 14 9
W. Division.				
Bidar	585 8 4	4,176 14 3	4.762 6 7	254 1 8
Nander	1,905 0 8	2,368 14 0	4.273 14 8	1,662 8 8
Naldrug	51 0 0	490 4 9	541 4 9	51 0 0
Total	2,541 9 0	7,036 1 0	9,577 10 0	1,967 10 4
S. Division.				
Dehgaon	291 4 2	762 4 0	1,053 8 2	157 0 1
Gulbarga	341 14 3	1,810 10 0	2,152 8 3	60 6 3
Shorapur	433 0 3	1,992 8 0	2,425 8 3	104 13 6
Raichur	.....	270 6 0	270 6 0	.....
Lingsugur	160 0 0	1,930 11 9	2,090 11 9	40 0 0
Total	1,226 2 8	6,766 7 9	7,992 10 5	362 3 10
N. Division.				
Medak	2,400 15 3	4,635 8 0	7,036 7 3	940 4 0
Indur	270 12 0	4,887 6 0	5.158 2 0	270 12 0
Elgandal	2,963 11 6	3,912 8 0	6,876 3 6	1,265 0 5
Sarpur Tandur	0 6 0	131 0 0	131 6 0	.....
Total	5,635 12 9	13,566 6 0	19.202 2 9	2,476 0 5
E. Division.				
Khammam	31.829 5 8	25,116 3 3	56,905 8 11	10,271 8 3
Nalgunda	2,606 5 0	5,738 0 0	8,344 5 0	1,387 3 3
Nagar Karnul	7,418 2 0	7,967 6 0	15,385 8 0	16 3 8
Total	41,853 12 8	38,821 9 3	80,675 5 11	13,331 15 2
Grand Total	62,238 15 10	1,18,896 13 9	1,81,135 13 7	22,313 12 6

F. 5.

for 1285 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
24,524 14 5	25,600 14 11	3,939 7 3	1,829 6 4	5,768 13 7
15,888 1 0	9,360 15 3	1,552 7 9	26 8 0	1,578 15 9
6,968 8 0	16,595 8 0	1,313 13 0	3,469 0 0	4,782 13 0
47,381 7 5	51,557 6 2	6,805 12 0	5,324 14 4	18,492 7 4
3,763 0 0	4,017 1 8	331 6 8	413 14 3	745 4 11
2,039 14 0	3,702 6 8	242 8 0	329 0 0	571 8 0
490 4 9	541 4 9	.....	.....	.....
6,293 2 9	8,260 13 1	573 14 8	742 14 3	1,316 12 11
597 2 0	754 2 1	134 4 1	165 2 0	299 6 1
1,770 15 4	1,831 5 7	281 8 0	39 10 8	321 2 8
1,992 8 0	2,097 5 6	328 2 9	.....	328 2 9
270 6 0	270 6 0	....	.....	.....
1,930 11 9	1,970 11 9	120 0 0	.....	120 0 0
6,561 11 1	6,923 14 11	863 14 10	204 12 8	1,068 14 6
3,121 2 0	4,061 6 0	1,460 11 3	1,514 6 0	2,975 1 3
2,383 3 4	2,653 15 4	.....	2,504 2 8	2,504 2 8
1,734 0 0	2,999 0 5	1,698 11 1	2,178 8 0	3,877 3 1
131 0 0	131 0 0	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0
7,369 5 4	9,845 5 9	3,159 12 4	6,197 0 8	9,356 13 0
14,425 8 10	24,697 1 1	21,557 13 5	10,690 10 5	32,248 7 10
3,557 10 10	4,944 14 1	1,219 1 9	2,180 5 2	3,399 6 11
4,858 7 3	6,231 10 11	5,744 14 4	3,108 14 9	8,853 9 1
22,841 10 11	35,873 10 1	28,521 13 6	15,979 14 4	44,501 11 10
90,447 5 6	1,12,761 2 0	39,925 3 4	28,449 8 3	68,374 11 7

REVENUE

Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	18,595 12 7	13,947 6 6	32,543 3 1	937 5 8
Nander	724 4 5	2,550 9 3	3,274 13 8	443 14 1
Naldrug	122 1 4	1,240 11 6	1,362 12 10	90 11 4
Total	19,442 2 4	17,738 11 3	37,180 13 7	1,471 15 1
S. DIVISION.				
Dehgaon	73 5 3	166 13 9	240 3 0	2 13 9
Gulbarga	7 0 0	24 0 0	31 0 0	7 0 0
Shorapur	2,018 4 4	5,888 15 11	7,907 4 3	16 4 0
Raichur	232 12 0	4,846 10 5	5,079 6 5	225 8 11
Lingsugur	362 7 8	3,935 5 7	4,297 13 3	360 3 8
Total	2,693 13 3	14,861 13 8	17,555 10 11	611 14 4
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur	5,348 8 3	8,751 1 2	14,099 9 5	2,738 4 7
Elgandal	907 11 0	2,945 8 0	3,853 3 0	518 9 0
Sarpur Tandur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,256 3 3	11,696 9 2	17,952 12 5	3,256 13 7
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	.....
Nalgunda	.....	32 0 0	32 0 0	.....
Nagar Karnul	53 14 3	1,253 4 0	1,307 2 3	15 0 0
Total	53 14 3	1,297 4 0	1,351 2 3	15 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	28,446 1 1	45,594 6 1	74,040 7 2	5,355 11 0

F. 6.

for 1285 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,520 14 6	12,458 4 2	17,658 6 11	2,426 8 0	20,084 14 11
2,023 14 11	2,467 13 0	280 6 4	526 10 4	807 0 8
1,240 11 6	1,331 6 10	31 6 0	.....	31 6 0
14,785 8 11	16,257 8 0	17,970 3 3	2,953 2 4	20,923 5 7
149 0 0	151 13 9	70 7 6	17 13 9	88 5 3
24 0 0	31 0 0	.....	.....	.....
5,888 15 11	5,905 3 11	2,002 0 4	.....	2,002 0 4
4,820 9 10	5,046 2 9	7 3 1	26 0 7	33 3 8
3,588 1 8	3,948 5 4	2 4 0	347 3 11	349 7 11
14,470 11 5	15,082 9 9	2,081 14 11	391 2 8	2,473 1 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,431 5 9	9,169 10 4	2,610 3 8	2,319 11 5	4,929 15 1
2,697 3 0	3,215 12 0	389 2 0	248 5 0	637 7 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,128 8 9	12,385 6 4	2,999 5 8	2,568 0 5	5,567 6 1
12 0 0	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....
15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	17 0 0	17 0 0
919 0 10	934 0 10	38 14 3	324 3 2	373 1 5
946 0 10	961 0 10	38 14 3	351 3 2	390 1 5
39,330 13 11	44,686 8 11	23,090 6 1	6,263 8 2	29,353 14 3

REVENUE

Land Revenue

HEADS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raiatwari	49,77,726 10 6	1,60,16,367 11 0	2,09,94,094 5 6	23,19,718 10 3
Qait-Rent (Maktas).	2,26,543 0 3	4,42,348 3 0	6,68,891 3 3	55,349 4 11
Peishkash	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
Amrai or Fruit Trees	1,13,663 11 3	2,21,691 10 11	3,35,355 6 2	62,875 0 11
Kancha	62,238 15 10	1,18,896 13 9	1,81,135 13 7	22,313 12 6
Miscellaneous	28,446 1 1	45,594 6 1	74,040 7 2	5,355 11 0
Total.....	54,08,618 6 11	1,69,31,985 14 5	2,23,40,604 5 4	24,65,612 7 7

G.

for 1285 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,39,70,698 15 3	1,62,90,417 9 6	26,58,008 0 3	20,45,668 11 9	47,03,676 12 0
3,23,382 5 10	3,78,731 10 9	1,71,193 11 4	1,18,965 13 2	2,90,159 8 6
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....
1,37,824 11 3	2,00,699 12 2	50,788 10 4	83,866 15 8	1,34,655 10 0
90,447 5 6	1,12,761 2 0	39,925 3 4	28,449 8 3	68 374 11 7
39.330 13 11	44,686 8 11	23,090 6 1	6 263 8 2	29,353 14 3
1.46,48,771 5 5	1.71.14.383 13 0	29.43,005 15 4	22,83,214 9 0	52,26,220 8 4

REVENUE

Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	2,31,112 14 0	17,20,644 15 4	19,51,757 13 4	79,982 5 7
Birh	1,77,072 3 6	11,98,664 8 8	13,75,736 12 2	98,602 12 2
Parbhani	72,013 0 9	11,83,278 1 5	12,55,291 2 2	35,204 1 10
Total	4,80,198 2 3	41,02,587 9 5	45,82,785 11 8	2,13,789 3 7
W. Division.				
Bidar	1,20,039 13 4	8,16,038 12 9	9,36,078 10 1	61,641 12 10
Nander	1,27,053 6 0	12,62,182 0 5	13,89,235 6 5	79,306 11 0
Naldrug	24,606 8 10	3,83,849 13 6	4,08,456 6 4	22,032 5 10
Total	2,71,699 12 2	24,62,070 10 8	27,33,770 6 10	1,62,980 13 8
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	3,66,211 1 6	8,86,796 1 9	12,53,007 3 3	1,47,839 4 10
Shorapur	1,89,970 13 3	5,32,395 10 10	7,22,366 8 1	1,06,113 13 11
Dehgaon	95,983 14 10	2,73,680 7 8	3,69,664 6 6	38,554 8 4
Raichur	1,74,112 12 5	9,17,379 15 3	10,91,492 11 8	1,52,545 12 7
Lingsugur	2,41,541 14 2	8,79,293 4 2	11,20,835 2 4	2,34,305 12 10
Total	10,67,820 8 2	34,89,545 7 8	45,57,365 15 10	6,79,359 4 6
N. Division.				
Medak	3,35,465 11 7	9,66,737 10 9	13,02,203 6 4	1,21,821 2 10
Indur	6,36,442 12 0	13,96,604 11 10	20,33,047 7 10	1,17,228 2 3
Elgandal	8,55,229 12 4	17,05,670 0 3	25,60,899 12 7	4,23,618 13 8
Sarpur Tandur	10,982 3 11	1,58,797 6 2	1,69,779 10 1	7,410 1 11
Total	18,38,120 7 10	42,27,809 13 0	60,65,930 4 10	6,70,078 4 8
E. Division.				
Ibrahimpattan	24,129 0 8	58,047 6 2	82,176 6 10	19,604 5 7
Khammam	6,86,484 1 6	17,17,858 3 5	24,04,342 4 11	3,71,331 10 4
Nalgunda	5,00,900 6 1	10,52,472 4 2	15,53,379 10 3	3,91,146 6 10
Nagar Karnul	5,27,047 13 3	11,26,193 8 8	16,53,241 5 11	3,10,393 6 9
Total	17,38,568 5 6	39,54,571 6 5	56,93,139 11 11	10,92,475 13 6
Hyderabad (Suburban) District	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	53,96,407 3 11	1,82,36,584 15 2	2,36,32,992 3 1	28,18,683 7 11

F.

for 1284 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16,40,574 0 5	17,20,556 6 0	1,51,130 8 5	80,070 14 11	2,31,201 7 4
11,75,932 12 7	12,74,535 8 9	78,469 7 4	22,731 12 1	1,01,201 3 5
11,63,336 9 3	11,98,540 11 1	36,808 14 11	19,941 8 2	56,750 7 1
39,79,843 6 3	41,93,632 9 10	2,66,408 14 8	1,22,744 3 2	3,89,153 1 10
7,71,599 0 7	8,33,240 13 5	58,398 0 6	44,439 12 2	1,02,837 12 8
12,19,778 13 6	12,99,085 8 6	47,746 11 0	42,403 2 11	90,149 13 11
3,76,910 2 0	3,98,942 7 10	2,574 3 0	6,939 11 6	9,513 14 6
23,68,288 0 1	25,31,268 13 9	1,08,718 14 6	93,782 10 7	2,02,501 9 1
7,85,475 13 1	9,33,315 1 11	2,18,371 12 8	1,01,320 4 8	3,19,692 1 4
5,07,002 6 10	6,13,116 4 9	83,856 15 4	25,393 4 0	1,09,250 3 4
2,08,942 4 1	2,47,496 12 5	57,429 6 6	64,738 3 7	1,22,167 10 1
8,99,493 4 0	10,52,039 0 7	21,566 15 10	17,886 10 3	39,453 11 1
6,74,632 3 6	9,08,938 0 4	7,236 1 4	2,04,661 1 8	2,11,897 2 0
30,75,545 15 6	37,54,905 4 0	3,88,461 3 8	4,13,999 8 2	8,02,460 11 10
7,25,659 8 4	8,47,480 11 2	2,13,644 8 9	2,41,078 2 5	4,54,722 11 2
10,30,686 0 3	11,47,914 2 6	5,19,214 9 9	3,65,918 11 7	8,85,133 5 4
10,10,841 10 4	14,41,460 8 0	4,31,610 14 8	6,87,828 5 11	11,19,439 4 7
1,54,365 4 3	1,61,775 6 2	3,572 2 0	4,432 1 11	8,004 3 11
29,28,552 7 2	35,98,630 11 10	11,68,042 3 2	12,99,257 5 10	24,67,299 9 0
45,077 6 1	64,681 11 8	4,524 11 1	12,970 0 2	17,494 11 3
12,39,342 13 1	16,10,674 7 5	3,15,152 7 2	4,78,515 6 3	7,93,667 13 5
8,75,111 0 7	12,66,257 7 5	1,09,760 15 3	1,77,361 3 7	2,87,122 2 10
8,92,612 10 2	12,03,006 0 11	2,16,654 6 6	2,33,580 14 6	4,50,235 5 0
30,52,143 13 11	41,44,619 11 5	6,46,092 8 0	9,02,427 8 6	15,48,520 0 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,54,04,373 10 11	1,82,23,057 2 10	25,77,723 12 0	28,32,211 4 3	54,09,935 0 3

REVENUE

Land Revenue Raiat

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	2,25,557 12 4	16,83,847 9 11	19,09,405 6 3	78,336 5 7
Birh	1,65,227 15 3	11,90,499 1 5	13,55,727 0 8	95,264 8 1
Parbhani	67,292 13 11	11,59,803 9 5	12,27,096 7 4	32,057 11 0
Total	4,58,078 9 6	40,34,150 4 9	44,92,228 14 3	2,05,658 8 8
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	96,021 11 0	7,93,320 9 2	8,89,342 4 2	54,851 13 10
Nander	1,23,135 5 3	12,52,683 7 5	13,75,818 12 8	77,373 2 3
Naldrug	23,567 1 8	3,80,805 15 3	4,04,373 0 11	21,165 6 8
Total	2,42,724 1 11	24,26,809 15 10	26,69,534 1 9	1,53,390 6 9
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga	3,63,610 0 2	8,80,842 4 3	12,44,452 4 5	1,46,221 9 3
Shorapur	1,86,064 8 11	5,23,534 10 11	7,09,599 3 10	1,04,340 5 7
Dehgaon	95,400 13 4	2,71,425 1 11	3,66,825 15 3	38,354 14 3
Raichur	1,73,274 7 0	8,29,234 14 4	10,02,509 5 4	1,51,864 1 7
Lingsugur	2,40,039 1 9	8,65,712 2 0	11,05,751 3 9	2,32,972 7 2
Total	10,58,388 15 2	33,70,749 1 5	44,29,138 0 7	6,73,753 5 10
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	3,13,549 10 1	8,99,467 13 6	12,13,017 7 7	1,09,149 8 3
Indur	5,49,997 2 11	12,42,289 0 2	17,92,286 3 1	94,934 13 7
Elgandal	8,21,771 14 1	16,57,152 5 6	24,78,924 3 7	4,08,585 3 7
Sarpur Tandur	10,248 10 0	1,44,450 12 9	1,54,699 6 9	6,676 14 0
Total	16,95,567 5 1	39,43,359 15 11	56,38,927 5 0	6,19,346 7 5
E. DIVISION.				
Ibrahim Pattan	19,538 4 10	50,360 14 8	69,899 3 6	16,397 7 10
Khammam	5,90,063 9 8	16,44,945 9 3	22,35,009 2 11	3,50,158 15 10
Nalgunda	4,80,467 13 7	10,15,838 7 1	14,96,306 4 8	3,75,999 9 3
Nagar Karnul	4,08,019 12 11	8,90,054 11 2	12,98,074 8 1	2,44,075 11 2
Total	14,98,089 9 0	36,01,199 10 2	50,99,289 3 2	9,86,631 12 1
GRAND TOTAL	49,52,848 8 8	1,73,76,269 0 1	2,23,29,117 8 9	26,38,780 8 9

F. 1.

wari for 1284 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16,07,507 13 7	16,85,844 3 2	1,47,221 6 9	76,339 12 4	2.23,561 3 1
11,69,195 1 5	12,64,459 9 6	69,963 7 2	21,304 0 0	91,267 7 2
11,45,104 3 3	11,77,161 14 3	35,235 2 11	14,699 6 2	49,934 9 1
39,21,807 2 3	41,27,465 10 11	2,52,420 0 10	1,12,343 2 6	3,64,763 3 4
7,52,381 6 0	8,07,233 3 10	41,169 13 2	40,939 3 2	82,109 0 4
12,12,400 0 11	12,89,773 3 2	45,962 3 0	40,283 6 6	86,045 9 6
3,73,894 11 9	3,95,060 2 5	2,401 11 0	6,911 3 6	9,312 14 6
23,38,676 2 8	24,92,066 9 5	89,333 11 2	88,133 13 2	1,77,467 8 4
7,80,023 11 2	9,26,245 4 5	2,17,388 6 11	1,00,818 9 1	3,18,207 0 0
4,98,559 9 2	6,02,899 14 9	81,724 3 4	24,975 1 9	1,06,699 5 1
2,07,187 10 1	2,45,542 8 4	57,045 15 1	64,237 7 10	1,21,283 6 11
8,11,458 4 7	9,63,322 6 2	21,410 5 5	17,776 9 9	39,186 15 2
6,61,493 8 0	8,94,465 15 2	7,066 10 7	2,04,218 10 0	2,11,285 4 7
29,58,722 11 0	36,32,476 0 10	3,84,635 9 4	4,12,026 6 5	7,96,661 15 9
6,75,676 7 6	7,84,825 15 9	2,04,400 1 9	2,23,791 6 0	4,28,191 7 9
9,18,164 7 10	10,13,099 5 5	4,55,062 5 4	3,24,124 8 4	7,79,186 13 8
9,90,144 15 2	13,98,730 2 9	4,13,186 10 7	6,67,007 6 4	10,80,194 0 11
1,40,308 2 10	1,46,985 0 10	3,571 12 0	4,142 9 11	7,714 5 11
27,24,294 1 4	33,43,640 8 9	10,76,220 13 8	12,19,065 14 7	22,95,286 12 3
40,836 15 5	57,234 7 3	3,140 13 0	9,523 15 3	12,664 12 3
12,01,659 12 5	15,51,818 12 3	2,39,904 9 10	4,43,285 12 10	6,83,190 6 8
8,46,861 3 10	12,22,860 13 1	1,04,468 4 4	1,68,977 3 3	2,73,445 7 7
6,87,159 9 6	9,31,235 4 8	1,63,944 1 9	2,02,895 1 8	3,66,839 3 5
27,76,517 9 2	37,63,149 5 3	5,11,457 12 11	8,24,882 1 0	13.36,139 13 11
1,47,20,017 10 5	1,73,58,798 3 2	23,14,067 15 11	26,56,251 5 8	49,70,319 5 7

REVENUE

Quit-Rent for

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Division.				
Bidar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lingsugur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Division.				
Medak	7,001 5 7	37,059 6 3	44,060 11 10	1,401 9 7
Indur	48,856 1 9	98,624 9 0	1,47,480 10 9	7,478 13 7
Elgandal	21,018 3 8	25,382 0 9	46,400 4 5	7,594 5 5
Sarpur Tandur.....	407 11 0	4,949 11 5	5,357 6 5	407 11 0
Total.....	77,283 6 0	1,66,015 11 5	2,43,299 1 5	16,882 7 7
E. Division.				
Ibrahim Pattan	1,203 6 3	1,201 8 0	2,404 14 3	375 0 0
Khammam	62,064 0 6	25,855 1 3	87,919 1 9	5,560 4 1
Nalgunda	5,848 2 9	16,501 11 1	22,349 13 10	1,932 8 7
Nagar Karnul	1,11,482 9 3	2,29,820 3 6	3,41,302 12 9	63,568 5 10
Total.....	1,80,598 2 9	2,73,378 7 10	4,53,976 10 7	71,436 2 6
Grand Total.....	2,57,881 8 9	4,39,394 3 3	6,97,275 12 0	88,318 10 1

F. 2.

1284 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	... .	....	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... .	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	....	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33,629 4 5	35,030 14 0	5,599 12 0	3,430 1 10	9,029 13 10
78,591 0 0	86,069 13 7	41,377 4 2	20,033 9 0	61,410 13 2
19,147 8 7	26,741 14 0	13,423 14 3	6,234 8 2	19,658 6 5
4,949 11 5	5,357 6 5	.....	.....	.....
1,36,317 8 5	1,53,200 0 0	60,100 14 5	29,698 3 0	90,099 1 5
589 11 0	964 11 0	828 6 3	611 13 0	1,440 3 3
21,452 5 2	27,012 9 3	56,503 12 5	4,402 12 1	60,906 8 6
14,421 9 3	16,354 1 10	3,915 10 2	2,080 1 10	5,995 12 0
1,99,569 7 8	2,63,137 13 6	47,914 3 5	30,250 11 10	78,164 15 3
2,36,033 1 1	3,07,469 3 7	1,09,162 0 3	37,345 6 9	1,46,507 7 0
3,72,350 9 6	4,60,669 3 7	1,69,562 14 8	67,043 9 9	2,36,606 8 5

REVENUE

Peishkash

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad				
Beder				
Parbhani				
Total				
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar				
Nander				
Naldrug				
Total				
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga				
Shorapur				
Raichur		81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	
Lingsugur		5,291 2 5	5,291 2 5	
Total		87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	
N. DIVISION.				
Medak				
Indur				
Elgandal				
Sirpur Tandur				
Total				
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam				
Nalgonda				
Nagar Karnul				
Total				
GRAND TOTAL		87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	

F.3.

for 1284 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	.....	.....	.....
5,291 2 5	5,291 2 5	.....	.....	.....
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....

REVENUE

Amrai or Fruit

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	1,741 4 8	9,260 1 3	11,001 5 11	526 12 3
Birh	6,312 1 5	1,636 11 3	7,948 12 8	864 0 2
Parbhani	3,741 10 10	8,565 6 0	12,307 0 10	2,181 10 10
Total	11,795 0 11	19,462 2 6	31,257 3 5	3,572 7 3
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	2,484 13 10	4,436 7 0	6,921 4 10	1,774 5 6
Nander	1,719 13 1	4,320 6 9	6,040 3 10	1,218 14 8
Naldrug	144 3 9	580 8 0	724 11 9	22 11 9
Total	4,348 14 8	9,337 5 9	13,686 4 5	3,015 15 11
S. DIVISION.				
Dohgaon	441 2 8	1,341 4 0	1,782 6 8	171 10 11
Gulbarga	2,073 0 7	4,411 2 6	6,484 3 1	1,358 9 1
Shorapur	513 5 2	827 2 0	1,340 7 2	465 11 6
Raichur	234 10 6	599 11 0	834 5 6	230 4 7
Lingsugur	316 0 0	2,078 8 0	2,394 8 0	287 8 0
Total	3,578 2 11	9,257 11 6	12,835 14 5	2,513 12 1
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	13,476 10 9	25,771 5 0	39,247 15 9	10,623 5 0
Indur	32,130 8 11	43,664 7 0	75,794 15 11	11,539 15 9
Elgandal	9,818 7 4	17,428 10 0	27,247 1 4	6,608 10 3
Sirpur Tandur	325 8 11	9,242 14 0	568 6 11	325 8 11
Total	55,751 3 11	96,107 4 9	1,51,858 7 11	29,097 7 11
E. DIVISION.				
Ibrahim Pattan	914 2 0	1,115 11 4	2,029 13 4	568 6 5
Khanapur	13,806 10 0	22,704 1 11	36,510 11 11	9,462 13 4
Nalgonda	11,907 14 11	13,982 2 0	25,890 0 11	11,391 0 10
Nagar Karnul	3,200 13 4	4,956 2 0	7,856 15 4	1,923 13 6
Total	29,829 8 3	42,458 1 3	72,287 9 6	23,346 2 1
GRAND TOTAL	1,05,302 14 8	1,76,622 9 0	2,81,925 7 8	61,545 13 3

F. 4.

Taxes for 1284 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,849 13 2	8,376 9 5	1,214 8 5	1,410 4 1	2,624 12 6
1,176 6 3	2,040 6 5	5,448 1 3	460 5 0	5,908 6 3
5,250 5 0	7,431 15 10	1,560 0 0	3,315 1 0	4,875 1 0
14,276 8 5	17,848 15 8	8,222 9 8	5,185 10 1	13,408 3 9
3,599 7 11	5,373 13 5	710 8 4	836 15 1	1,547 7 5
3,346 5 10	4,565 4 6	500 14 5	974 0 11	1,474 15 4
552 0 0	574 11 9	121 8 0	28 8 0	150 0 0
7,497 13 9	10,513 13 8	1,332 14 9	1,839 8 0	3,172 6 9
1,091 2 0	1,262 12 11	269 7 9	250 2 0	519 9 9
3,969 6 11	5,319 0 0	714 7 6	450 11 7	1,165 3 1
775 2 0	1,240 13 6	47 9 8	52 0 0	99 9 8
570 1 0	800 5 7	4 5 11	29 10 0	33 15 11
2,032 8 0	2,320 0 0	28 8 0	46 0 0	74 8 0
8,429 3 11	10,943 0 0	1,044 6 10	828 7 7	1,892 14 5
13,521 4 6	24,147 9 6	2,853 5 9	12,247 0 6	15,100 6 3
25,543 6 0	37,083 5 9	20,590 9 2	18,121 1 0	38,711 10 2
4,923 0 4	11,531 10 7	3,209 13 1	12,505 10 8	15,715 6 9
8,953 6 0	9,278 14 11	.....	289 8 0	289 8 0
52,944 0 10	82,011 8 9	26,653 12 0	43,163 3 2	69,816 15 2
522 3 8	1,090 10 1	345 11 7	593 7 8	939 3 3
9,306 5 11	18,769 3 3	4,343 12 8	13,397 12 0	17,741 8 8
9,478 4 0	20,869 4 10	516 14 1	4,503 14 0	5,020 12 1
4,314 9 0	6,238 6 6	1,276 15 10	341 9 0	1,618 8 10
23,621 6 7	46,967 8 8	6,483 6 2	18,836 10 8	25,320 0 10
1,06,769 1 6	1,68,314 14 9	43,757 1 5	69,853 7 6	1,13,610 8 11

REVENUE

Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear	Current.	Total.	
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	3,813 13 0	27,537 4 2	31,351 1 2	1,119 3 9
Birh	5,532 2 10	6,528 12 0	12,060 14 10	2,474 3 11
Parbhani	978 8 0	14,909 2 0	15,887 10 0	964 12 0
Total	10,324 7 10	48,975 2 2	59,299 10 0	4,558 3 8
W. Division.				
Bidar	1,829 3 10	4,199 8 0	6,028 11 10	1,351 14 5
Nander	1,526 12 8	2,787 14 0	4,314 10 8	366 0 0
Naldrug	211 15 5	1,282 7 6	1,494 6 11	160 15 5
Total	3,567 15 11	8,269 13 6	11,837 13 5	1,878 13 10
S. Division.				
Dehgaon	89 2 7	756 4 0	845 6 7	16 2 5
Gulbarga	528 0 9	1,513 11 0	2,041 11 9	259 2 6
Shorapur	560 8 7	2,290 6 0	2,850 14 7	478 10 7
Raichur	26 13 11	386 0 0	412 13 11	26 13 11
Lingsagur	660 0 0	2,218 11 9	2,878 11 9	540 0 0
Total	1,864 9 10	7,165 0 9	9,029 10 7	1,320 13 5
N. Division.				
Medak	1,438 1 3	4,439 2 0	5,877 3 3	646 12 0
Indur	793 0 0	3,654 2 0	4,447 2 0	793 0 0
Elgandal	2,235 3 3	2,678 8 0	4,913 11 3	715 2 6
Sarpur Tandur	0 6 0	154 0 0	154 6 0	... .
Total	4,466 10 6	10,925 12 0	15,392 6 6	2,154 14 6
E. Division.				
Ibrahim Pattan	2,473 3 7	5,369 4 2	7,842 7 9	2,263 7 4
Khammam	20,548 1 4	24,336 7 0	44,884 8 4	6,142 13 1
Nalgunda	2,328 1 3	5,284 4 0	7,612 5 3	1,509 0 2
Nagar Karnul	4,344 9 9	1,662 8 0	6,007 1 9	825 8 3
Total	29,693 15 11	36,652 7 2	66,346 7 1	10,731 12 10
Grand Total	49,917 12 0	1,11,988 3 7	1,61,905 15 7	20,641 10 3

F. 5.

for 1284 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25,216 5 8	26,335 9 5	2,694 9 3	2,320 14 6	5,015 7 9
5,561 4 11	8,035 8 10	3,057 14 11	967 7 1	4,025 6 0
12,982 1 0	13,946 13 0	13 12 0	1,927 1 0	1,940 13 0
43,759 11 7	48,317 15 3	5,766 4 2	5,215 6 7	10,981 10 9
4,091 5 1	5,443 3 6	477 5 5	108 2 11	585 8 4
2,043 10 0	2,409 10 0	1,160 12 8	744 4 0	1,905 0 8
1,282 7 6	1,443 6 11	51 0 0	.....	51 0 0
7,417 6 7	9,296 4 5	1,689 2 1	852 6 11	2,541 9 0
538 0 0	554 2 5	73 0 2	218 4 0	291 4 2
1,469 11 0	1,728 13 6	268 14 3	14 0 0	312 14 3
1,939 3 9	2,417 14 4	81 14 0	351 2 3	433 0 3
386 0 0	112 13 11	.....	....	.....
2,178 11 9	2,718 11 9	120 0 0	40 0 0	160 0 0
6,511 10 6	7,832 7 11	543 12 5	653 6 3	1,197 2 8
2,829 8 0	3,176 4 0	791 5 3	1,609 10 0	2,400 15 3
3,383 6 0	4,176 6 0	....	270 12 0	270 12 0
1,234 13 3	1,949 15 9	1,520 0 9	1,443 10 9	2,963 11 6
154 0 0	154 0 0	0 6 9	.....	0 6 0
7,601 11 3	9,756 9 9	2,311 12 0	3,324 0 9	5,635 12 9
3,128 7 11	5,391 15 3	209 12 3	2,240 12 3	2,450 8 6
6,912 5 7	13,055 2 8	14,405 4 3	17,424 1 5	31,829 5 8
3,506 0 1	5,006 0 3	828 1 1	1,778 3 11	2,606 5 0
1,569 0 0	2,394 8 3	3,519 1 6	93 8 0	3,612 9 6
15,115 13 7	25,847 10 5	18,962 3 1	21,536 9 7	40,498 12 8
80,406 5 6	1,01,050 15 9	29,273 1 9	31,581 14 1	60,854 15 10

REVENUE

Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	....	.....	.....	.....
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	19,704 0 8	14,082 4 7	33,786 5 3	3,663 11 1
Naoder	671 7 0	2,390 4 3	3,061 11 3	348 10 1
Naldrug	683 4 0	1,180 14 9	1,864 2 9	683 4 0
Total	21,058 11 8	17,653 7 7	38,712 3 3	4,695 9 2
S. DIVISION.				
Dehgaon	52 12 3	157 13 9	210 10 0	11 12 9
Gulbarga	.....	29 0 0	29 0 0	.....
Shorapur	2,832 6 7	5,743 7 11	8,575 14 6	829 2 3
Raichur	576 13 0	5,363 6 8	5,940 3 8	424 8 6
Lingsugur	526 12 5	3,992 12 0	4,519 8 5	505 13 8
Total	3,988 12 3	15,286 8 4	19,275 4 7	1,771 5 2
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur	4,665 14 5	8,372 9 8	13,038 8 1	2,481 7 5
Elgandal	385 0 0	3,028 8 0	3,414 8 0	115 8 0
Sarpur Tandur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,051 14 5	11,401 1 8	16,453 0 1	2,596 15 5
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	6 12 0	12 0 0	18 12 0	6 12 0
Nalgonda	350 5 6	870 12 0	1,221 1 6	323 3 10
Nagar Karnul	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	357 1 6	882 12 0	1,239 13 6	329 15 10
GRAND TOTAL	30,456 7 10	45,223 13 7	75,680 5 5	9,393 13 7

F. 6.

for 1284 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
... .	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	... .	....	.....	.....
... .	.....	.....	....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	... .
11,526 13 7	15,190 8 8	16,010 5 7	2,555 7 0	18,595 12 7
1,988 12 9	2,337 6 10	322 12 11	401 7 6	724 4 5
1,180 14 9	1,864 2 9	.....	.....	.....
14,696 9 1	19,392 2 3	16,363 2 6	2,956 14 6	19,320 1 0
125 8 0	137 4 9	40 15 6	32 5 9	73 5 3
22 0 0	22 0 0	.....	7 0 0	7 0 0
5,728 7 11	6,557 10 2	2,003 4 4	15 0 0	2,018 4 4
5,282 15 2	5,707 7 8	152 4 6	80 7 6	232 12 0
3,636 5 4	4,142 3 0	20 14 9	356 6 8	377 5 5
14,795 4 5	16,566 9 7	2,217 7 1	491 3 11	2,708 11 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,003 12 5	7,485 3 10	2,184 7 0	3,368 13 3	5,553 4 3
2,391 5 0	2,506 13 0	270 8 0	637 3 0	907 11 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,395 1 5	9,992 0 10	2,454 15 0	4,006 0 3	6,460 15 3
12 0 0	18 12 0	.....	....	.....
843 15 5	1,167 3 3	27 1 8	26 12 7	53 14 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
855 15 5	1,185 15 3	27 1 8	26 12 7	53 14 3
37,742 14 4	47,136 11 11	21,062 10 3	7,480 15 3	28,543 9 6

REVENUE

Land Revenue

HEADS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raiatwari	49,52,848 8 8	1,73,76,269 0 1	2,23,29,117 8 9	26,38,780 8 9
Quit-Rent (Maktas)...	2,57,881 8 9	4,39,394 3 3	6,97,275 12 0	88,318 10 1
Peishkash	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
Amrai or Fruit Trees.	1,05,302 14 8	1,76,622 9 0	2,81,925 7 8	61,545 13 3
Kanchas	49,917 12 0	1,11,988 3 7	1,61,905 15 7	20,644 10 3
Miscellaneous	30,156 7 10	45,223 13 7	75,680 5 5	9,393 13 7
Total.....	53,96,407 3 11	1,82,36,584 15 2	2,36,32,992 3 1	28,18,683 7 11

G.

for 1284 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,47,20,017 10 5	1,73,58,798 3 2	23,14,067 15 11	26,56,251 5 8	49,70,319 5 7
3,72,350 9 6	4,60,669 3 7	1,69,562 14 8	67,043 9 9	2,36,606 8 5
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....
1,06,769 1 6	1,68,314 14 9	43,757 1 5	69,853 7 6	1,13,610 8 11
80,406 5 6	1,01,050 15 9	29,273 1 9	31,581 14 1	60,854 15 10
37,742 14 4	47,136 11 11	21,062 10 3	7,480 15 3	28,543 9 6
1,54,04,373 10 11	1,82,23,057 2 10	25,77,723 12 0	28,32,211 4 3	54,09,935 0 3

REVENUE

Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	2,90,178 8 2	16,98,392 2 8	19 88,570 10 10	1,46,047 2 1
Birh	1,78,834 4 9	12,14,634 13 1	13,93,469 1 10	75,800 4 0
Parbhani	77,232 11 3	11,97,354 11 7	12,74,587 6 10	38,427 2 8
Total	5,46,245 8 2	41,10,381 11 4	46,56,627 3 6	2,60,274 8 9
W. Division.				
Bidar	2,26,906 5 5	8,07,836 2 0	10,34,742 7 5	1,71,015 5 3
Nander	1,61,371 15 0	12,25,387 6 5	13,86,759 5 5	1,03,868 0 11
Naldrug.....	25,550 12 7	3 84,162 3 1	4,09,712 15 8	18,440 2 4
Total.....	4,13,829 1 0	24.17.382 11 6	28,31.214 12 6	2,93,323 8 6
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	4,20,804 2 7	8,39,436 8 1	12 60,240 10 8	1,56,683 6 9
Shorapur	2,50,638 12 8	5,12,373 1 3	7.63,011 13 11	1,80,506 13 7
Raichur	1,03,683 10 7	8,91,942 5 9	9,95,626 0 4	51,871 5 4
Lingsugur.....	2,58.066 8 8	8,63,798 2 3	11,21,864 10 11	2,35,875 14 8
Dehgaon	1,34,325 0 9	2,45,621 13 11	3,79,946 14 8	79,703 13 6
Total.....	11,67,518 3 3	33,53,171 15 3	45,20,690 2 6	7,04,641 5 10
N. Division.				
Medak	2,62,574 15 4	8.35,686 15 4	10,98 261 14 8	1,36,673 15 2
Indur	5,38,824 6 1	11,75,747 14 1	17,14,572 4 2	1,62,951 11 11
Elgandal	4,34,100 4 9	12,31.117 0 0	16,65,217 4 9	1,59.201 6 5
Sarpur Tandur.....	17.775 6 9	1,52,961 10 5	1,70,737 1 2	10,498 7 9
Total.....	12,53,275 0 11	33,95,513 7 10	46,48,788 8 9	4,68.425 9 3
E. Division.				
Khammam	6,55,773 15 8	12,10,175 4 4	18.66.649 4 0	2,56,096 2 2
Nalgonda	3,15,631 6 0	8,96,880 10 0	12,12,512 0 0	1,20,019 12 0
Nagar Karnul	3.75,333 15 8	9,09,044 12 6	12,84.378 12 0	93,665 3 8
Ibrahim Pattan	33 264 13 4	48,670 2 9	81,935 0 1	24,207 3 0
Total.....	13,80,003 2 8	30,65,470 13 7	44,45,475 0 3	4,93,988 4 10
Hyderabad (Suburban) District	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	47,60,872 0 0	1 63 51,923 11 6	2,11,92,795 11 6	22,20,653 5 2

F.

for 1283 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16,08,640 8 9	17,54,687 10 10	1,44,131 6 1	89,751 9 11	2,33,883 0 0
11,39,748 6 9	12,15,518 10 9	1,03,034 0 9	74,886 6 4	1,77,920 7 1
11,59,485 7 1	11,97,912 9 9	38,805 8 7	37,869 4 6	76,674 13 1
39,07,874 6 7	41,68,148 15 4	2,85,970 15 5	22,507 4 9	4,88,478 1 2
7,59,173 6 2	9,30,138 11 5	55,891 0 2	48,712 11 10	14,603 12 0
11,52,003 7 11	12,55,871 8 10	57,503 14 1	73,383 14 6	1,30,887 12 7
3,64,802 8 5	3,83,242 10 9	7,110 10 3	19,359 10 8	26,470 4 11
22,75,929 6 6	25,69,252 15 0	1,20,505 8 6	1,41,456 5 0	2,61,961 13 6
7,05,048 2 7	8,61,731 9 4	2,64,120 11 10	1,34,388 5 6	3,98,509 1 4
3,92,523 9 8	5,73,030 7 3	70,131 15 1	1,19,849 7 7	1,89,981 6 8
7,69,610 11 7	8,21,512 0 11	51,812 5 3	1,22,301 10 2	1,74,113 15 5
6,44,423 8 11	8,8[illegible],299 7 7	22,190 10 0	2,19,374 9 4	2,41,565 3 4
2,04,759 14 7	2,84,463 12 1	54,621 3 3	40,861 15 4	95,483 2 7
27,16,395 15 4	34,21,037 5 2	4,62,876 13 5	6,36,775 15 11	10,99,652 13 4
5,95,695 3 11	7,32,369 3 1	1,25,901 0 2	2,39,991 11 5	3,65,892 11 7
9,23,972 13 4	10,86,024 9 3	3,70,772 10 2	2,51,775 0 9	6,28,547 10 11
6,50,785 4 10	8,09,986 11 3	2,74,888 14 4	5,80,331 11 2	8,55,230 9 6
1,49,256 5 6	1,59,754 13 3	7,276 15 0	3,705 4 11	10,982 3 11
23,19,709 11 7	27,88,135 4 10	7,84,849 7 8	10,75,803 12 3	18,60,653 3 11
9,13,248 8 2	11,69,344 10 4	3,99,677 13 6	2,97,626 12 2	6,97,304 9 8
6,30,496 9 0	7,50,516 5 0	1,95,611 10 0	2,66,384 1 0	4,61,995 11 0
6,64,751 3 7	7,58,416 7 3	2,81,668 12 0	2,44,293 8 11	5,25,962 4 11
35,053 4 0	59,260 7 0	9,057 10 4	13,616 14 9	22,674 9 1
22,13,549 8 9	27,37,537 13 7	8,86,015 13 10	8,21,921 4 10	1,77,937 2 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,31,63,459 0 9	1,56,84,112 5 11	25,10,218 10 10	28,78,464 10 9	54,18,683 5 7

REVENUE

Statement of Raiatwari Demand and

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	2,75,861 12 7	16,51,585 1 0	19,27,446 13 7	1,38,166 3 11
Birh	1,63,137 11 10	11,99,279 12 1	13,62,417 7 11	70,459 1 3
Parbhani	66,815 9 11	11,84,293 3 1	12,51,108 13 0	36,393 4 0
Total	5,05,815 2 4	40,35,158 0 2	45,40,973 2 6	2,45,018 9 2
W. Division.				
Bidar	2,03,049 0 0	7,72,987 10 11	9,86,036 10 11	1,57,370 0 6
Nander	1,50,752 12 8	12,11,380 4 2	13,62,133 0 10	96,081 8 4
Naldrug	22,721 14 1	3,74,482 8 10	3,97,204 6 11	17,991 7 3
Total	3,76,523 10 9	23,58,850 7 11	27,35,374 2 8	2,71,443 0 1
S. Division.				
Raichur	1,03,234 4 3	8,04,256 3 0	9,17,590 7 3	51,786 5 5
Lingsugur	2,56,836 14 8	8,50,898 0 1	11,07,734 14 9	2,34,696 4 7
Shorapur	2,44,329 13 9	5,03,632 14 3	4,48,062 12 0	1,77,043 9 11
Gulbarga	4,19,145 7 7	8,30,455 10 1	12,49,601 1 8	1,55,975 13 1
Dehgaon	1,33,432 3 6	2,44,065 9 11	3,87,497 13 5	79,180 9 6
Total	11,56,978 11 9	32,34,308 5 4	43,91,287 1 1	6,98,682 10 6
N. Division.				
Medak	2,46,971 13 1	7,69,101 14 4	10,16,073 11 5	1,23,548 2 2
Indur	4,80,680 5 3	10,07,178 3 5	10,87,858 8 8	1,49,218 10 5
Elgandal	4,04,517 0 11	11,77,221 2 9	15,81,738 3 8	1,46,278 2 10
Sarpur Tandur	16,103 12 7	1,35,853 10 0	1,51,957 6 7	9,234 14 7
Total	11,48,272 15 10	30,89,354 14 6	42,37,627 14 4	4,28,279 14 0
E. Division.				
Khammam	5,66,719 8 7	11,19,196 5 1	17,25,915 13 8	2,32,609 3 4
Nalgunda	2,99,501 12 5	8,46,278 10 0	11,45,779 6 5	1,10,836 4 6
Nagar Karnul	2,85,601 2 6	6,65,348 9 10	9,50,949 12 4	78,254 6 0
Ibrahim Pattan	28,351 1 1	41,035 11 4	69,386 12 5	20,675 13 5
Total	11,80,173 8 7	26,71,859 4 3	38,52,032 12 10	4,42,375 11 3
Grand Total	43,67,764 1 3	1,53,88,531 0 2	1,97,56,295 1 5	20,85,799 13 0

F. 1.

Collection for 1283 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15,63,722 13 4	17,61,889 1 3	1,37,695 8 8	87,892 3 8	2,25,587 12 4
11,26,792 1 6	11,97,651 2 9	92,078 10 7	72,087 10 7	1,75,366 5 2
11,47,422 11 1	11,83,815 15 1	30,422 5 11	3,870 8 0	67,292 13 11
38,37,737 9 11	40,82,856 3 1	2,60,796 9 2	1,97,120 6 3	4,58,216 15 5
7,30,118 8 7	8,87,488 9 1	45,678 15 6	42,869 2 4	98,548 1 10
11,44,325 7 5	12,99,106 15 9	54,371 4 4	71,054 12 9	1,25,726 1 1
3,55,645 14 0	3,73,637 5 3	4,730 6 10	18,836 10 10	23,567 1 8
22,26,089 14 0	24,97,532 14 1	1,05,080 10 8	1,32,760 9 11	2,37,841 4 7
6,82,429 10 10	7,31,216 0 3	51,447 14 10	1,21,826 8 2	1,73,274 7 0
6,32,976 6 9	8,07,672 11 4	22,140 10 1	2,17,921 9 4	2,40,062 3 5
3,84,854 9 2	5,61,898 3 1	67,286 3 10	1,18,778 5 1	1,86,064 8 11
6,97,713 4 7	8,53,089 1 8	2,63,960 10 6	1,32,742 5 6	3,95,912 0 0
2,916 6 7	82,097 0 1	54,251 10 0	41,149 3 4	95,400 13 4
26,00,890 5 11	32,95,573 0 5	4,58,296 1 3	6,32,417 15 5	10,90,714 0 8
5,71,547 9 8	6,95,095 11 10	1,23,423 10 11	1,97,534 4 8	3,20,957 15 7
7,92,323 0 4	9,41,541 10 9	3,30,461 10 10	2,14,855 3 1	5,56,316 13 11
6,13,688 2 9	7,59,966 5 7	2,58,238 14 1	5,63,533 0 0	8,21,771 14 1
1,32,473 14 0	1,41,708 12 7	6,868 14 0	3,379 12 9	10,248 10 0
21,10,032 10 9	25,38,312 8 9	7,19,993 1 10	9,79,322 3 9	16,99,315 5 7
8,52,712 4 6	10,85,321 7 10	3,34,110 5 3	2,06,484 0 7	5,40,594 5 10
5,96,137 13 10	7,85,974 2 4	1,88,665 7 11	2,50,140 12 2	4,38,805 4 1
4,65,030 7 3	5,44,313 13 3	2,07,346 12 6	1,99,288 2 7	4,06,634 15 1
30,678 1 9	51,353 15 2	7,675 3 8	10,357 9 7	18,032 13 3
19,45,588 11 4	23,87,964 6 7	8,37,797 13 4	7,26,270 8 11	15,64,068 6 3
1,27,20,339 3 11	1,48,06,139 0 11	22,81,964 4 4	25,08,191 12 3	[illegible] 0 7

REVENUE

Quit-Rent

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Division.				
Bidar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldru	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	3,840 0 0	5,540 2 0	9,380 2 0	1,080 2 0
Shorapur	1,530 2 0	2,446 2 5	3,976 4 5	946 8 9
Raichur	1,350 0 0	3,896 2 3	6,236 2 3	1,396 2 5
Lingsugur	3,562 4 5	3,611 15 5	7,174 3 10	1,984 7 10
Total	11,282 6 5	15,484 6 1	26,766 12 6	6,307 5 0
N. Division.				
Medak	....	.....	.....	.....
Indur	27,523 11 10	1,03,812 9 0	1,31,336 4 10	142 12 3
Elgandal	20,856 9 6	25,038 0 9	45,894 10 3	7,428 4 1
Sarpur Tandur	647 9 11	6,236 3 5	6,883 13 4	239 14 11
Total	49,027 15 3	1,35,086 13 2	1,84,114 12 5	7,810 15 3
E. Division.				
Khammam	72,078 7 11	27,218 15 3	99,307 7 2	
Nalgunda	7,518 11 2	1,907 2 0	26,525 13 2	13,873 14 11
Nagar Karnul	84,577 1 0	2,30,046 3 6	3,14,623 4 6	2,090 8 3
Ibrahim Pattan	907 6 3	1,201 8 0	2,108 14 3	13,200 12 7
				179 8 0
Total	1,65,091 10 4	2,77,473 12 9	4,42,565 7 1	29,344 11 9
Grand Total	2,25,402 0 0	4,28,045 0 0	6,53,447 0 0	43,463 0 0

F. 2.

for 1283 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	... .	....
.....	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... .	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	....	.....
4,850 3 9	6,830 5 9	1,859 14 0	689 14 3	2,549 12 3
1,646 3 9	2,592 12 6	583 9 3	799 14 8	1,383 7 11
3,550 4 9	4,946 7 2	953 13 7	335 13 6	1,289 11 1
3,471 2 3	6,385 10 1	1,577 12 7	210 13 2	1,788 9 9
13,447 14 6	19,755 3 6	4,975 0 5	2,036 7 7	7,011 9 0
82,343 8 2	82,486 4 5	27,380 15 7	21,469 0 10	48,850 0 5
17,447 9 4	24,875 13 5	13,428 5 5	7,590 7 5	21,018 12 10
6,236 3 5	6,476 2 4	407 11 0	.....	407 11 0
1,06,027 4 11	1,13,838 4 2	41,217 0 0	29,059 8 3	70,276 8 3
23,084 11 9	36,958 10 8	58,214 9 0	4,134 3 6	62,348 12 6
15,798 2 2	17,887 10 5	5,428 2 11	3,209 15 10	8,638 2 9
1,89,939 14 8	2,03,140 11 3	71,376 4 5	40,106 4 10	1,11,482 9 3
726 0 0	905 0 0	727 14 3	475 8 0	1,203 6 3
2,29,547 12 7	2,58,892 8 4	1,35,746 14 7	47,926 0 2	1,83,672 14 9
3,49,023 0 0	3,92,486 0 0	1,81,939 0 0	79,022 0 0	2,60,961 0 0

REVENUE

Peishkash

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Division.				
Bidar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur	.....	81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	.....
Lingsugur	.....	5,291 4 5	5,291 4 5	.....
Total	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
N. Division.				
Medak	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. Division.				
Khammam	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....

F. 3.

for 1283 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	......	......	......
5,291 4 5	5,291 4 5	......	......	......
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	......	......	......

REVENUE

Demand and Collection of

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	2,711 7 11	9,731 5 10	12,442 13 9	1,318 7 3
Birh	2,913 7 11	1,125 5 0	3,318 12 11	880 14 4
Parbhani	411 14 3	828 10 0	1,240 8 3	233 3 2
Total.....	6,036 14 1	11,685 4 10	17,722 2 11	2,432 8 9
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	2,026 1 10	4,614 5 0	6,640 6 10	1,141 6 0
Nander	2,979 7 8	4,071 4 0	7,050 11 8	2,301 4 7
Naldrug	144 3 9	325 8 0	469 11 9	.....
Total.....	5,149 13 3	9,011 1 0	14,160 14 3	3,442 10 7
S. DIVISION.				
Dehgaon	583 10 11	1,133 4 0	1,716 14 11	335 4 3
Raichur.....	65 3 6	1,130 0 6	1,195 4 0	32 7 0
Lingsugur.....	503 10 0	2,149 12 0	2,653 6 0	493 10 0
Shorapur	639 8 8	1,022 9 0	1,662 1 8	360 4 0
Gulbarga	923 8 3	7,268 6 0	8,191 14 3	419 7 8
Total.....	2,715 9 4	12,703 15 6	15,419 8 10	1,641 0 11
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	14,773 13 2	33,366 13 0	48,139 10 2	12,535 13 6
Indur.....	25,019 5 0	53,438 3 6	78,457 8 6	9,275 1 9
Elgandal	5,538 1 11	23,373 0 6	28,911 2 5	3,782 6 0
Sarpur Tandur.....	990 4 6	10,593 13 0	11,584 1 6	990 4 6
Total.....	46,321 8 7	1,20,771 14 0	1,67,092 6 7	26,583 9 9
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	8,045 5 5	36,806 13 0	44,852 2 5	6,358 3 7
Nalgonda	6,877 10 1	25,530 11 0	32,408 5 1	6,082 13 7
Nagar Kurnul	2,829 8 0	9,808 3 2	12,637 11 2	1,783 0 2
Ibrahim Pattan	581 9 0	1,832 2 11	2,413 11 11	299 2 1
Total.....	18,331 0 6	73,977 14 1	92,311 14 7	14,523 3 5
GRAND TOTAL	77,837 13 9	2,28,647 1 5	3,06,484 15 2	48,623 1 5

F. 4.

Amrai for 1283 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,383 1 10	10,701 9 1	1,393 0 8	348 4 0	1,741 4 8
872 10 0	1,753 8 4	1,312 9 7	252 11 0	1,565 4 7
794 7 0	1,027 10 2	178 11 1	34 3 0	213 14 1
11,050 2 10	13,482 11 7	2,884 5 4	635 2 0	3,519 7 4
3,509 3 0	4,650 9 0	884 11 10	1,105 2 0	1,989 13 10
3,029 10 0	5,330 14 7	678 3 1	1,041 10 0	1,719 13 1
325 8 0	325 8 0	144 3 9	... .	144 3 9
6,864 5 0	10,306 15 7	1,707 2 8	2,146 12 0	3,853 14 8
1,440 8 0	1,775 12 3	248 6 8	192 12 0	441 2 8
928 2 6	960 9 6	32 12 6	201 14 0	234 10 6
1,843 12 0	2,337 6 0	10 0 0	306 0 0	316 0 0
788 8 6	1,148 12 6	279 4 8	234 0 6	513 4 14
5,703 6 0	6,122 13 8	504 0 7	1,565 0 0	2,096 0 7
10,704 5 0	12,345 5 11	1,074 8 5	2,499 10 6	3,574 2 11
22,125 2 3	34,660 15 9	2,238 0 0	11,238 10 9	13,476 10 9
41,657 13 10	50,932 15 7	15,744 3 3	11,780 5 8	27,524 8 11
15,610 5 1	19,392 11 1	1,755 11 11	8,062 11 5	9,818 7 4
10,268 4 1	11,258 8 7	.....	325 8 11	325 8 11
89,361 9 3	1,15,945 3 0	19,737 15 2	31,407 4 9	51,145 3 11
24,687 4 10	31,045 8 5	1,687 1 10	12,119 8 9	13,806 10 0
14,415 4 7	20,498 2 2	794 12 6	11,115 6 5	11,910 2 11
7,704 13 8	9,487 13 10	1,046 7 10	2,103 5 6	3,149 13 4
1,149 7 10	1,448 9 11	282 6 11	682 11 1	965 2 0
47,956 14 11	62,480 2 4	3,810 13 1	26,020 15 2	29,831 12 3
1,65,937 5 0	21,560 6 5	29,214 12 8	62,709 12 5	91,924 9 1

REVENUE

Demand and Collection of

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
N. W. Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	4,080 1 9	27,235 6 10	31,315 8 7	1,717 5 0
Birh	5,547 11 7	6,679 10 0	12,227 5 7	1,874 15 5
Parbhani	514 6 0	8,370 14 0	8,885 4 0	378 6 0
Total	42,142 3 4	42,285 14 10	52,428 2 2	3,970 10 5
W. Division.				
Bidar	2,708 10 11	4,224 10 0	6,933 4 11	1,719 7 3
Nander	1,799 8 8	2,390 12 0	4,190 4 8	560 4 0
Naldrug	534 11 0	1,574 4 2	2,108 15 2	325 11 7
Total	5,042 14 7	8,189 10 2	13,232 8 9	2,605 6 10
S. Division.				
Raichur	29 2 10	297 3 0	326 5 10	2 8 11
Lingsugur	161 0 0	1,674 13 9	1,835 13 9	161 0 0
Shorapur	1,771 6 3	2,443 10 0	4,215 0 3	1,605 15 8
Gulbarga	735 2 9	1,683 8 0	2,418 10 9	288 2 0
Dehgaon	265 2 4	278 0 0	543 2 4	175 15 9
Total	2,931 14 2	6,377 2 9	9,339 0 11	2,233 10 4
N. Division.				
Medak	829 4 9	3,221 4 0	4,050 8 9	589 15 6
Elgandal	2,811 12 5	2,456 0 0	5,267 12 5	1,534 15 6
Sarpur Tandur	33 11 9	278 0 0	311 11 9	33 5 9
Indur	539 0 0	3,849 12 0	4,388 12 0	539 0 0
Total	4,213 12 11	9,805 0 0	14,018 12 11	2,697 4 9
E. Division.				
Khammam	8,913 13 9	27,634 7 0	36,548 4 9	3,248 0 4
Nalgunda	1,733 4 4	6,023 15 0	7,757 3 4	1,010 1 8
Nagar Karnul	1,868 2 8	3,129 0 0	4,997 2 8	248 8 11
Ibrahim Pattan	3,424 13 0	4,600 12 6	8,025 9 6	3,052 11 6
Total	15,940 1 9	41,388 2 6	57,328 4 3	7,559 6 5
Grand Total	38,300 14 9	1,08,045 14 3	1,46,346 13 0	19,066 6 9

F. 5.

Kancha for 1283 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25,784 6 7	27,501 11 7	2,362 12 9	1,451 0 3	3,813 13 0
4,958 9 3	6,833 8 8	3,672 12 2	1,721 0 9	5,393 12 11
7,528 6 0	7,906 12 0	136 0 0	842 8 0	978 8 0
38,271 5 10	42,242 0 3	6,171 8 11	4,014 9 0	10,186 1 11
3,497 9 10	5,217 1 1	989 3 8	727 0 2	1,716 3 10
2,103 4 0	2,663 8 0	1,239 4 8	287 8 0	1,526 12 8
1,571 4 2	1,896 15 9	208 15 5	3 0 0	211 15 5
7,172 2 0	9,777 8 10	2,437 7 9	1,017 8 2	3,454 15 11
296 15 0	299 7 11	26 9 11	0 4 0	26 13 11
1,014 3 9	1,175 3 9	....	660 0 0	600 0 0
2,048 8 0	6,654 7 8	165 6 7	395 2 0	560 8 7
1,602 8 0	1,890 10 0	447 0 9	81 0 0	528 0 9
278 0 0	453 15 9	89 2 7	.....	89 2 7
5,240 2 9	7,473 13 1	728 3 10	1,136 6 0	1,864 9 10
2,022 8 0	2,612 7 6	239 5 3	1,198 12 0	1,438 1 3
1,497 9 8	3,032 9 2	1,276 12 11	958 6 4	2,225 3 3
278 0 0	311 5 9	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0
3,056 12 0	3,595 12 0	.....	793 0 0	793 0 0
6,854 13 8	9,552 2 5	1,516 8 2	2,950 2 4	4,466 10 6
12,752 3 1	16,000 3 5	5,665 13 5	14,882 3 11	20,548 1 4
4,106 0 5	5,116 2 1	723 2 8	1,917 14 7	2,641 1 3
404 0 0	652 8 11	1,619 9 9	2,725 0 0	4,344 9 9
2,499 10 5	5,552 5 11	372 1 6	2,101 2 1	2,473 3 7
19,761 13 11	27,321 4 4	8,380 11 4	21,626 4 7	30,006 15 11
77,301 6 2	96,367 12 11	19,234 8 0	30,744 14 1	49,979 6 1

REVENUE

Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	7,525 2 0	9,840 5 0	17,365 7 0	4,845 2 0
Birh	7,955 5 5	7,550 2 0	15,505 7 5	2,585 5 0
Parbhani	9,490 13 1	3,862 0 6	13,352 13 7	1,422 5 6
Total	24,971 4 6	21,252 7 6	46,223 12 0	8,852 12 6
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	7,840 2 3	10,525 2 0	18,365 4 3	4,477 2 6
Nander	5,840 0 0	7,545 2 3	13,385 2 3	4,925 0 0
Naldrug	2,149 15 9	7,779 14 1	9,929 13 10	122 15 6
Total	15,830 2 0	25,850 2 4	41,680 4 4	9,525 2 0
S. DIVISION.				
Dehgaon	41 0 0	145 0 0	189 0 0	12 0 0
Gulbarga	.....	29 0 0	29 0 0	.....
Shorapur	3,898 0 0	5,274 0 0	9,172 0 0	1,497 0 0
Raichur	355 0 0	4,463 0 0	4,818 0 0	50 0 0
Lingsugur	365 0 0	3,785 0 0	4,350 0 0	525 0 0
Total	4,862 0 0	13,696 0 0	18,558 0 0	2,084 0 0
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur	5,062 0 0	7,469 2 2	12,531 2 2	2,876 3 6
Elgandal	376 12 0	3,028 8 0	3,405 4 0	177 10 0
Sarpur Tandur	.....	.....	.....	....
Total	5,438 12 0	10,497 10 2	15,936 6 2	3,053 13 6
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	6 12 0	18 12 0	25 8 0	6 12 0
Nalgunda	....	40 4 0	40 4 0	.....
Nagar Karnul	458 1 6	712 12 0	1,170 13 6	178 8 0
Total	464 13 6	771 12 0	1,236 9 6	185 4 0
GRAND TOTAL	51,567 0 0	72,068 0 0	1,23,635 0 0	23,701 0 0

F. 6.

for 1283 *F.*

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,750 3 0	14,595 5 0	2,680 0 0	90 2 0	2,770 2 0
7,325 2 0	9,910 7 0	5,370 0 5	225 0 0	5,595 0 5
3,739 15 0	5,162 4 6	8,068 7 7	122 1 6	8,190 9 1
20,815 4 0	29,668 0 6	16,118 8 0	437 3 6	16,555 11 6
8,550 2 3	13,027 4 9	3,362 15 9	1,974 15 9	5,337 15 6
6,545 2 6	11,470 2 6	915 0 0	999 15 9	1,914 15 9
7,259 14 3	7,382 13 9	2,027 0 3	519 15 10	2,547 0 1
22,355 3 0	31,880 5 0	6,305 0 0	3,494 15 4	9,799 15 4
125 0 0	137 0 0	32 0 0	20 0 0	52 0 0
29 0 6	29 0 0	.....	....	... .
4,832 0 0	6,329 0 0	2,401 0 0	442 0 0	2,843 0 0
4,190 0 0	4,240 0 0	305 0 0	273 0 0	578 0 0
3,298 0 0	3,823 0 0	40 0 0	487 0 0	527 0 0
12,474 0 0	14,558 0 0	2,778 0 0	1,222 0 0	4,000 0 0
.....	.....	....	... .	.....
4,591 11 0	7,467 14 6	2,185 12 6	2,877 7 2	5,063 3 8
2,841 10 0	3,019 4 0	199 2 0	186 14 0	386 0 0
... .	... .	....	.. ..	.....
7,433 5 0	10,487 2 6	2,384 14 6	3,064 5 2	5,449 3 8
12 0 0	18 12 0	.....	6 12 0	6 12 0
40 4 0	40 4 0	... .	....	.....
646 0 0	820 8 0	279 9 6	70 12 0	350 5 6
694 4 0	879 8 0	279 9 6	77 8 0	357 1 6
63,772 0 0	87,473 0 0	27,866 0 0	8,296 0 0	36,162 0 0

REVENUE

Land Revenue

HEADS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raiatwari	43,67,764 1 4	1,53,88,531 0 2	1,97,56,295 1 6	20,85,799 13 0
Quit-Rent (Maktas) ...	2,25,402 0 0	4,28,045 0 0	6,53,447 0 0	43,463 0 0
Kancha	38,300 14 9	1,08,045 14 3	1,46,346 13 0	19,066 6 9
Amrai or Fruit Trees..	77,837 14 1	2,28,647 1 5	3,06,443 5 6	48,623 1 5
Peishkash	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
Miscellaneous	51,567 0 0	72,068 0 0	1,23,635 0 0	23,701 0 0
Total	47,60,872 0 2	1,63,41,923 11 6	2,11,02,795 11 8	22,20,653 5 2

G.

for 1283 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,27,20,339 3 11	1,48,06,139 0 11	22.81.964 4 4	26,68.191 12 3	49,50,156 0 7
3,49,023 0 0	3.92.486 0 0	1,81.939 0 0	79.022 0 0	2.60.961 0 0
77.301 0 2	96.367 6 11	19.234 8 0	30.744 14 1	49,979 6 1
1,65.937 5 0	21.560 6 5	20 214 12 8	62 709 12 5	91,924 9 1
87 087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....
68,772 0 0	87,473 0 0	27.866 0 0	8,296 0 0	36,162 0 0
1.34.63.459 0 9	1,56 84 112 5 11	25.40,218 9 0	28.78,454 6 9	54,18,683 15 9

REVENUE

Land Revenue for

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	3.97.012 4 10	15.37,364 7 4	19,34,376 12 2	2.57,153 9 6
Birh	1.88,631 13 5	12.09,215 12 8	13,97,847 10 1	1,03,299 5 4
Parbhani	1,78,571 1 4	10,84,375 11 2	12,62,946 12 6	1,47,149 6 0
Total.....	7,64,215 3 7	38,30,955 15 2	45,95,171 2 9	5,07,902 4 10
W. Division.				
Bidar	1,78,569 15 11	8.12,737 12 4	9,91.307 12 3	53,914 15 11
Nander	99.649 5 9	12.89,770 11 3	13 89,420 1 0	60.527 0 9
Naldrug.....	16.503 2 8	3,71,900 14 4	3.88,404 1 0	6,324 2 6
Total	2,94,722 8 4	24,74,409 5 11	27,69,131 14 3	1.20,766 3 2
S. Division.				
Dehgaon	98.810 11 3	2.57,121 8 5	3,55,932 3 8	48 901 12 10
Gulbarga	2,47,578 1 11	8 91.030 6 3	11,38,608 8 2	1,17,445 14 0
Shorapur	3.63.900 12 0	5,43.943 8 1	9,07,844 4 1	1,73,194 6 11
Raichur...	1.17.225 11 9	9,04.955 3 4	10,22.180 15 1	9,187 8 3
Lingsugur	2,49,716 7 1	8,58,610 3 8	11,08.326 10 9	2,11,842 10 9
Total	10,77.231 12 0	34,55,660 13 9	45,32,892 9 9	6,42,472 4 9
N. Division.				
Medak	1,64,585 14 11	9.94.558 3 2	11,59,144 2 1	47,169 3 1
Indur	5,09,657 4 6	17,83,142 9 6	22,93,099 14 0	2,06,166 4 8
Elgandal	4,76.802 13 10	12,61,486 0 5	17,38,288 14 3	3,77,068 14 11
Sarpur Tandur	14,035 4 3	1,57,214 15 1	1,71,250 3 4	5,614 5 9
Total	11,65,381 5 6	41,96,401 12 2	53,61,783 1 8	6,36,318 12 5
E. Division.				
Ibrahim Patnan	7.422 9 0	62,510 15 9	69.933 8 9	5,124 2 0
Khammam	3.37,382 7 1	15,97,067 7 8	19.34.449 14 9	92,852 7 1
Nalgunda	1,94.541 6 8	9,60,167 3 6	11,54.708 10 2	93,804 11 11
Nagar Karnul . ..	4,30,094 11 2	10,50,731 7 7	14,80,826 2 9	2,23,971 10 8
Total .	9.69.441 1 11	36.70,477 2 6	46,39,918 4 5	4,15,752 15 8
Hyderabad (Suburban) District.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	42 70 991 15 4	1 76,27 905 1 6	2,18,98,897 0 10	23,23.212 8 10

F.

1282 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
13,94,164 9 0	16,51,618 2 6	1,39,558 11 4	1,43,199 14 4	2,82,758 9 8
11,23,669 5 5	12,26,968 10 9	85,332 8 1	85,546 7 3	1,70,878 15 4
10,46,332 9 3	11,93,481 15 3	31,421 11 4	38,043 1 11	69,464 13 3
35,64,166 7 8	40,72,068 12 6	2,56,312 14 9	2,66,789 7 6	5,23,102 6 3
6,97,987 13 0	7,51,902 12 11	1,24,655 0 0	1,14,749 15 4	2,39,404 15 4
11,51,838 15 2	12,12,365 15 11	39,122 5 0	1,37,931 12 1	1,77,054 1 1
3,58,697 3 3	3,65,021 5 9	10,179 0 2	13,203 11 1	23,382 11 3
22,08,523 15 5	23,29,290 2 7	1,73,956 5 2	2,65,885 6 6	4,39,841 11 8
2,06,505 10 7	2,55,407 7 5	49,908 14 5	50,615 13 10	1,00,524 12 3
6,92,832 6 7	8,10,278 4 7	1,30,132 3 11	1,98,197 15 8	3,28,330 3 7
3,57,112 9 5	5,30,307 0 4	1,90,706 5 1	1,86,830 14 8	3,77,537 3 9
8,27,410 4 1	9,18,197 12 4	26,138 3 6	77,544 15 3	1,03,683 2 9
6,38,400 13 9	8,50,243 8 6	37,873 12 4	2,20,209 5 11	2,58,083 2 3
27,22,261 12 5	33,64,734 1 2	4,34,759 7 3	7,33,399 1 4	11,68,158 8 7
8,49,862 10 4	8,97,331 13 5	1,17,116 11 10	1,44,695 8 10	2,61,812 4 8
15,63,762 5 3	17,69,928 9 11	3,03,790 15 10	2,19,380 4 3	5,23,171 4 1
9,18,155 13 8	12,95,224 12 7	99,733 14 11	3,43,330 2 9	4,43,064 1 8
1,48,231 9 10	1,53,845 15 7	8,420 14 6	8,983 5 3	17,404 3 9
34,80,012 7 1	41,16,331 3 6	5,29,062 9 1	7,16,389 5 1	12,45,491 14 2
31,590 3 5	36,714 5 5	2,298 7 0	30,920 12 4	33,219 3 4
11,92,075 6 8	12,84,927 13 9	2,44,530 0 0	4,04,992 1 0	6,49,522 1 0
7,45,199 9 2	8,39,004 5 1	1,00,736 10 9	2,14,967 10 4	3,15,704 5 1
8,81,986 15 3	11,05,958 9 11	2,06,123 0 6	1,68,744 8 4	3,74,867 8 10
28,50,852 2 6	32,66,605 2 2	5,53,688 2 3	8,19,625 0 0	13,73,313 2 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,48,25,816 13 1	1,71,49,029 5 11	19,47,779 6 6	28,02,088 4 5	47,49,867 10 11

REVENUE

Land Revenue Raiatwari

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.											
	Arrear.			Current.			Total.			Arrear.		
N. W. DIVISION.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Aurangabad	3,89,992	12	1	15,18,669	0	8	19,08,661	12	9	2,54,605	0	2
Birh	1,82,796	4	9	11,97,821	9	11	13,80,617	14	8	1,01,288	10	10
Parbhani	1,75,902	3	4	10,68,793	14	2	12,44,696	1	6	1,45,314	9	0
Total	7,48,691	4	2	37,85,284	8	9	45,33,975	12	11	5,01,208	4	0
W. DIVISION.												
Bidar	1,49,674	4	3	7,89,709	11	3	9,39,383	15	6	45,321	10	9
Nander	94,971	12	4	12,83,122	7	6	13,78,094	3	10	59,982	1	3
Naldrug	15,923	9	1	3,68,986	15	4	3,84,910	8	5	5,965	7	8
Total	2,60,569	9	8	24,41,819	2	1	27,02,388	11	9	1,11,269	3	8
S. DIVISION.												
Dehgaon	97,909	6	1	2,55,177	8	8	3,53,086	14	9	48,535	8	5
Gulbarga	2,41,525	10	5	8,83,768	6	3	11,30,294	0	8	1,17,032	10	5
Shorapur	3,58,251	0	0	5,34,276	11	2	8,92,527	11	2	1,70,743	15	4
Raichur	1,16,755	7	8	8,17,995	15	0	9,34,751	6	8	90,834	13	1
Lingsugur	2,48,992	6	1	8,46,681	2	2	10,95,673	8	3	2,11,134	8	3
Total	10,68,433	14	3	33,37,899	11	3	44,06,333	9	6	6,38,281	7	6
N. DIVISION.												
Medak	1,46,933	12	11	9,53,890	6	6	11,00,824	3	5	30,834	12	4
Indur	4,48,455	9	5	16,35,479	4	6	20,83,934	13	11	1,80,373	13	5
Elgandal	4,03,497	15	4	12,16,731	0	2	16,20,228	15	6	3,24,974	9	9
Sarpur Tandur	11,913	8	1	1,34,791	6	8	1,46,704	14	9	4,308	1	10
Total	10,10,800	13	9	39,40,892	1	10	49,51,692	15	7	5,40,491	5	4
E. DIVISION.												
Khammam	2,57,697	5	4	14,97,640	10	4	17,55,337	15	8	85,393	2	10
Nalgunda	1,83,611	2	6	9,22,129	2	9	11,05,740	5	3	89,515	9	8
Nagar Karnul	3,23,023	13	4	8,14,623	6	4	11,37,647	3	8	1,65,046	12	8
Ibrahim Pattan	6,312	13	3	55,006	14	0	61,319	11	3	4,434	9	6
Total	7,70,645	2	5	32,89,400	1	5	40,60,045	3	10	3,44,390	2	8
GRAND TOTAL	38,59,140	12	3	1,67,95,295	9	4	2,06,54,436	5	7	21,35,640	7	2

F. 1.

for 1282 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
13,78,195 0 1	16,32,800 0 3	1,35,387 11 11	1,40,474 0 7	2,75,861 12 6
11,16,191 7 11	12,17,480 2 9	81,507 9 11	81,630 2 0	1,63,137 11 11
10,32,565 14 7	11,77,880 7 7	30,587 10 4	36,227 15 7	66,815 9 11
35,26,952 6 7	40,28,160 10 7	2,47,483 0 2	2,58,332 2 2	5,05,815 2 4
6,79,730 11 11	7,25,052 6 8	1,04,352 9 6	1,09,978 15 4	2,14,331 8 10
11,46,406 6 4	12,06,388 7 7	34,989 11 1	1,36,716 1 2	1,71,705 12 3
3,56,255 4 3	3,62,220 11 11	9,958 1 5	12,731 11 1	22,689 12 6
21,82,392 6 6	22,93,661 10 2	1,49,300 6 0	2,59,426 11 7	4,08,727 1 7
2,04,920 0 7	2,53,455 9 0	49,373 13 8	50,257 8 1	99,631 5 9
6,86,579 14 7	8,03,612 9 0	1,29,493 0 0	1,97,188 7 8	3,26,681 7 8
3,50,555 15 3	5,21,299 14 7	1,87,597 0 8	1,83,729 11 11	3,71,227 12 7
7,40,682 5 4	8,31,517 2 5	25,920 10 7	77,313 9 8	1,03,234 4 3
6,27,685 14 0	8,38,820 6 3	37,857 13 10	2,18,995 4 2	2,56,853 2 0
26,10,424 1 9	32,48,705 9 3	4,30,152 6 9	7,27,475 9 6	11,57,628 0 3
8,23,780 4 7	8,54,615 0 11	1,16,099 0 7	1,30,110 1 11	2,46,209 2 6
14,39,588 9 3	16,19,962 6 8	2,68,081 12 0	1,95,890 11 3	4,63,972 7 3
8,82,664 13 1	12,07,639 6 10	78,523 5 7	3,34,036 3 1	4,12,589 8 8
1,26,293 0 4	1,30,601 2 2	7,605 6 3	8,498 6 4	16,103 12 7
32,72,326 11 3	38,12,818 0 7	4,70,309 8 5	6,68,565 6 7	11,38,874 15 0
11,09,456 4 5	11,94,849 7 3	1,72,304 2 6	3,88,184 5 11	5,60,488 8 5
7,16,667 0 1	8,06,182 9 9	94,095 8 10	2,05,462 2 8	2,99,557 11 6
6,69,483 1 7	8,34,529 14 3	1,57,977 0 8	1,45,140 4 9	3,03,116 5 5
28,579 10 8	33,014 4 2	1,878 3 9	26,427 3 4	28,305 7 1
25,24,186 0 9	28,68,576 3 5	4,26,254 15 9	7,65,214 0 8	11,91,469 0 5
1,41,16,281 10 10	1,62,51,922 2 0	17,23,500 5 1	26,79,013 14 6	44,02,514 3 7

REVENUE

Quit-Rent

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad				
Birh				
Parbhani				
Total				
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar				
Nander				
Naldrug				
Total				
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga				
Shorapur				
Raichur				
Lingsugur				
Total				
N. DIVISION.				
Medak				
Indur	15,298 8 5	80,169 15 0	95,468 7 5	1,286 10 7
Elgandal	60,290 12 0	25,985 4 3	86,276 0 3	42,575 6 5
Sarpur Tandur	559 15 0	6,284 10 5	6,844 9 5	157 15 0
Total	76,149 3 5	1,12,439 13 8	1,88,589 1 1	44,020 0 0
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	67,135 4 4	70,875 15 4	1,38,011 3 8	1,776 14 10
Nalgunda	5,844 9 10	19,620 15 9	25,465 9 7	905 0 4
Nagar Karnul	1,02,423 1 9	2,25,781 4 9	3,28,204 6 6	56,943 4 2
Ibrahim Pattan	434 13 3	1,201 8 0	1,636 5 3	72 7 0
Total	1,75,837 13 2	3,17,479 11 10	4,93,317 9 0	59,697 10 4
GRAND TOTAL	2,51,987 0 7	4,29,919 9 6	6,81,906 10 1	1,03,717 10 4

F. 2.

for 1282 *F.*

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	....	....
.....	.....	....	....	.....
... .	.....	.....	.....	... .
.....	....	....	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	... .	..... .
.....	.....	....	.....	... .
.....	... .	.....	.. ..	..... .
... .	....	.....	....	... .
.....	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	....	... .	.....	.....
....	.....	. ...	....	... .
.....	....	... .	.....	.....
....	... .	.....	. ...	... .
.....	... .	... .	... .	... .
66,658 1 0	67,944 11 7	14,011 13 10	13,511 14 0	27,523 11 10
22,795 0 4	65,370 6 9	17,715 5 7	3,190 3 11	20,905 9 6
5,998 9 6	6,156 8 6	402 0 0	286 0 11	688 0 11
95,451 10 10	1,39,471 10 10	32,129 3 5	16,988 2 10	49,117 6 3
64,172 1 4	65,949 0 2	65,358 5 6	6,703 14 0	72,062 3 6
17,039 14 1	17,944 14 5	4,939 9 6	2,581 1 8	7,520 11 2
2,04,666 1 1	2,61,609 5 3	45,479 13 7	21,115 3 8	66,595 1 3
656 8 0	728 15 0	362 6 3	545 0 0	907 6 3
2,86,534 8 6	3,46,232 2 10	1,16,140 2 10	30,945 3 4	1,47,085 6 2
3,81,986 3 4	4,85,703 13 8	1,48,269 6 3	47,933 6 2	1,96,202 12 5

REVENUE

Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	3,742 15 3	10,612 6 7	14,355 5 10	1,368 3 3
Birh	4,292 3 10	8,468 6 0	12,670 9 10	1,824 14 6
Parbhani	85 6 0	5,857 12 0	5,943 2 0	45 0 0
Total	8,030 9 1	24,938 8 7	32,969 1 8	3,238 1 9
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	5,742 2 5	4,526 15 0	10,269 1 5	3,484 10 6
Nander	1,613 4 8	2,264 8 0	3,877 12 8	150 4 0
Naldrug	249 11 0	1,372 4 0	1,621 15 0	145 0 0
Total	7,605 2 1	8,163 11 0	15,768 13 1	3,779 14 6
S. DIVISION.				
Dehgaon	275 9 9	267 0 0	542 9 9	82 7 5
Gulbarga	388 13 4	2,253 0 0	2,641 13 4	135 2 7
Shorapur	756 15 1	2,583 0 0	3,339 15 1	379 10 8
Raichur	40 15 10	279 12 0	320 11 10	11 13 0
Lingsugur	.....	942 11 9	942 11 9	.....
Total	1,462 6 0	6,325 7 9	7,787 13 9	609 1 8
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	735 3 6	3,777 4 0	4,512 7 6	467 6 9
Indur	.....	2,883 8 0	2,883 8 0	.....
Egandal	6,263 13 5	2,483 0 0	8,746 13 5	4,049 3 8
Sarpur Tandur	1 15 9	105 8 0	107 7 9	.....
Total	7,001 0 8	9,249 4 0	16,250 4 8	4,516 10 5
E. DIVISION.				
Ibrahim Pattan	575 1 6	4,837 5 0	5,412 6 6	322 5 6
Khammam	9,639 0 1	8,904 12 0	18,543 12 1	3,523 13 5
Nalgunda	1,915 4 10	5,261 0 0	7,176 4 10	1,192 5 5
Nagar Karnal	1,840 5 2	3,424 0 0	5,264 5 2	528 6 6
Total	13,969 11 7	22,427 1 0	36,396 12 7	5,766 14 10
GRAND TOTAL	38,068 13 5	71,104 0 4	1,09,172 13 9	17,910 11 2

F. 3.

for 1282 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,907 0 10	10,275 4 1	2,374 12 0	1,705 5 9	4,080 1 9
5,297 15 9	7,122 14 3	2,377 5 4	3,170 6 3	5,547 11 7
5,383 12 0	5,428 12 0	40 6 0	474 0 0	514 6 0
19,588 12 7	22,826 14 4	4,792 7 4	5,349 12 0	10,142 3 4
4,075 12 0	7,560 6 6	2,257 7 11	451 3 0	2,708 10 11
1,928 0 0	2,078 4 0	1,463 0 8	336 8 0	1,799 8 8
942 4 0	1,087 4 0	104 11 0	430 0 0	534 11 0
6,946 0 0	10,725 14 6	3,825 3 7	1,217 11 0	5,042 14 7
195 0 0	277 7 5	193 2 4	72 0 0	265 2 4
1,771 8 0	1,906 10 7	253 10 9	481 8 0	735 2 9
1,188 14 2	1,568 8 10	377 4 5	1,394 1 10	1,771 6 3
279 12 0	291 9 0	29 2 10	....	29 2 10
781 11 9	781 11 9	....	161 0 0	161 0 0
4,216 13 11	4,825 15 7	853 4 4	2,108 9 10	2,961 14 2
3,215 12 0	3,683 2 9	267 12 9	561 8 0	829 4 9
2,344 8 0	2,344 8 0	... .	539 0 0	539 0 0
1,885 13 4	5,935 1 0	2,214 9 9	597 2 8	2,811 12 5
73 12 0	73 12 0	1 15 9	31 12 0	33 11 9
7,519 13 4	12,036 7 9	2,484 6 3	1,729 6 8	4,213 12 11
1,465 4 0	1,987 9 6	52 12 0	3,372 1 0	3,424 13 0
6,106 0 11	9,629 14 4	6,115 2 8	2,798 11 1	8,913 13 9
4,250 11 1	5,443 0 6	722 15 5	1,010 4 11	1,733 4 4
2,867 12 0	3,396 2 6	1,311 14 8	556 4 0	1,868 2 8
14,689 12 0	20,456 10 10	8,202 12 9	7,737 5 0	15,940 1 9
52,961 3 10	70,871 15 0	20,158 2 3	18,142 12 6	38,300 14 9

REVENUE

Amrai or Fruit

DISTRICTS.	Demand.									Arrear.		
	Arrear.			Current.			Total.					
N. W. Division.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Aurangabad	3,276	9	6	8,063	0	1	11,339	9	7	1,480	6	1
Birh	1,633	4	10	2,925	12	10	4,559	1	8	185	12	0
Parbhani	2,583	8	0	9,724	1	0	12,307	9	0	1,789	13	0
Total	7,493	6	4	20,712	13	11	28,206	4	3	3,455	15	1
W. Division.												
Bidar	3,096	1	6	4,225	13	0	7,321	14	6	2,092	6	8
Nander	2,746	8	9	2,242	7	6	4,989	0	3	212	15	7
Naldrug	107	9	3	297	9	9	405	3	0	2	5	6
Total	5,950	3	6	6,765	14	3	12,716	1	9	2,307	11	9
S. Division.												
Dehraon	587	15	11	1,550	2	0	2,138	1	11	268	13	0
Gulbarga	663	9	3	4,987	0	0	5,650	9	3	278	1	0
Shorapur	632	6	8	1,336	9	0	1,968	15	8	489	4	0
Raichur	109	1	5	304	5	6	413	6	11	68	11	11
Lingsugur	124	6	6	2,190	4	0	2,314	10	6	124	6	6
Total	2,117	7	9	10,368	4	6	12,485	12	3	1,229	4	5
N. Division.												
Medak	16,916	14	6	36,890	8	9	53,807	7	3	16,167	0	0
Indur	41,036	0	5	52,778	12	0	93,814	12	5	22,713	8	5
Elgandal	6,000	2	4	8,559	4	0	14,559	6	4	5,035	13	0
Sanpur Tandur	1,550	9	5	8,735	10	0	10,286	3	5	1,139	0	11
Total	65,503	10	8	1,06,964	2	9	1,72,467	13	5	45,055	6	4
E. Division.												
Ibrahim Pattan	99	13	0	1,465	4	9	1,565	1	9	94	12	0
Khammam	2,899	1	5	19,639	6	0	22,538	7	5	2,146	12	0
Nargonda	3,170	5	6	13,156	1	0	16,326	6	6	2,191	12	6
Nagar Karnul	2,492	5	4	6,089	2	9	8,581	8	1	1,355	1	6
Total	8,661	9	3	40,349	14	6	49,011	7	9	5,788	6	0
Grand Total	89,726	5	6	1,85,161	1	11	2,74,887	7	5	57,836	11	7

F. 4.

Trees for 1282 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,032 8 1	8,542 14 2	1,796 3 5	1,000 8 0	2,796 11 5
2,179 13 9	2,365 9 9	1,447 8 10	745 15 1	2,193 7 11
8,382 14 8	10,172 11 8	793 11 0	1,341 2 4	2,134 13 4
17,625 4 6	21,081 3 7	4,037 7 3	3,087 9 5	7,125 0 8
3,203 6 6	5,295 12 8	1,003 10 10	1,022 7 0	2,026 1 10
1,783 7 0	1,996 6 7	2,533 9 2	459 0 6	2,992 9 8
258 9 9	260 15 3	105 3 9	39 0 0	144 3 9
5,245 6 9	7,553 2 6	3,642 7 9	1,520 7 6	5,162 15 3
1,285 10 0	1,554 7 0	319 2 11	264 8 0	583 10 11
4,459 0 0	4,737 1 0	385 8 3	528 0 0	913 8 3
840 3 0	1,329 7 0	143 2 8	496 6 0	639 8 8
279 7 6	348 3 5	40 5 6	24 14 0	65 3 6
1,686 10 0	1,811 0 6	.....	503 10 0	503 10 0
8,550 14 6	9,780 2 11	888 3 4	1,817 6 0	2,705 9 4
22,866 9 9	39,033 9 9	749 14 6	14,023 15 0	14,773 13 6
46,099 7 0	68,812 15 5	18,322 8 0	6,679 5 0	25,001 13 0
4,369 2 2	9,404 15 2	964 5 4	4,190 1 10	5,154 7 2
8,735 10 0	9,874 10 11	411 8 6	....	411 8 6
82,070 12 11	1,27,126 3 3	20,448 4 4	24,893 5 10	45,341 10 2
888 12 9	983 8 9	5 1 0	576 8 1	581 9 1
12,341 0 0	14,487 12 0	752 5 5	7,298 6 0	8,050 11 5
7,241 15 11	9,433 12 5	978 9 0	5,914 1 1	6,892 10 1
4,396 14 7	5,752 0 1	1,137 3 10	1,692 4 2	2,829 8 0
24,868 11 3	30,657 1 3	2,873 3 3	15,481 3 4	18,354 6 7
1,38,361 1 11	1,96,197 13 6	31,889 9 11	46,860 0 1	78,689 10 0

REVENUE

Peishkash

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
N. W. DIVISION.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad				
Birh				
Parbhani				
Total				
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar				
Nander				
Naldrug				
Total				
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga				
Shorapur				
Raichur		81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	
Lingsugur		5,291 2 5	5,291 2 5	
Total		87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	
N. DIVISION.				
Medak				
Indur				
Elgandal				
Sarpur Tandur				
Total				
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam				
Nalgunda				
Nagar Karnul				
Total				
GRAND TOTAL		87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	

F. 5.

for 1282 *F.*

Collection.		Balance		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3			
5,291 2 5	5,291 2 5			
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8			
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8			

REVENUE

Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
N. Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Division.				
Bidar	20,057 7 9	14,275 5 1	34,332 12 10	3,016 4 0
Nauder	317 12 0	2,141 4 3	2,459 0 3	181 12 0
Naldrug	222 5 4	1,244 1 3	1,466 6 7	211 5 4
Total	20,597 9 1	17,660 10 7	38,258 3 8	3,409 5 4
S. Division.				
Dehgaon	37 11 6	126 13 9	164 9 3	15 0 0
Gulburga	.....	22 0 0	22 0 0	.....
Shorapur	4,260 6 3	5,747 3 11	10,007 10 2	1,581 8 11
Raichur	320 2 10	4,579 3 7	4,899 6 5	172 2 3
Lingsugur	599 10 6	3,504 15 4	4,104 9 10	583 12 0
Total	5,217 15 1	13,980 4 7	19,198 3 8	2,352 7 2
N. Division.				
Medak	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur	5,167 2 3	11,831 2 0	16,998 4 3	1,792 4 3
Elgandal	750 2 9	7,727 8 0	8,477 10 9	433 14 0
Sarpur Tandur	9 4 0	7,297 12 0	7,307 0 0	9 4 0
Total	5,926 9 0	26,856 6 0	32,782 15 0	2,235 6 3
E. Division.				
Ibrahim Pattan	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khammam	11 12 0	6 12 0	18 8 0	11 12 0
Nalgunda	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul	315 1 7	813 9 9	1,128 11 4	98 1 10
Total	326 13 7	820 5 9	1,147 3 4	109 13 10
Grand Total	32,068 14 9	59,317 10 11	91,386 9 8	8,107 0 7

F. 6.

for 1282 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,977 15 1	13,994 3 1	17,041 3 9	3,297 6 0	20,338 9 9
1,721 1 9	1,902 13 9	136 0 0	420 2 6	556 2 6
1,241 1 3	1,452 6 7	11 0 0	3 0 0	14 0 0
13,940 2 1	17,349 7 5	17,188 3 9	3,720 8 6	20,908 12 3
105 0 0	120 0 0	22 11 6	21 13 9	44 9 3
22 0 0	22 0 0	....	.....	.....
4,527 9 0	6,109 1 11	2,678 13 4	1,219 10 11	3,898 8 3
4,372 10 3	4,544 12 6	148 0 7	206 9 4	354 9 11
2,955 7 7	3,539 3 7	15 14 6	549 7 9	565 6 3
11,982 10 10	14,335 2 0	2,865 7 11	1,997 9 9	4,863 1 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,071 12 0	10,864 0 3	3,374 14 0	2,759 6 0	6,134 4 0
6,141 0 8	6,874 14 8	316 4 9	1,286 7 4	1,602 12 1
7,130 10 0	7,139 14 0	.....	167 2 0	167 2 0
22,643 6 8	24,878 12 11	3,691 2 9	4,212 15 4	7,904 2 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11 12 0	.....	6 12 0	6 12 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
572 8 0	670 9 10	216 15 9	241 1 9	158 1 6
572 8 0	682 5 10	216 15 9	247 13 9	164 13 6
49,138 11 7	57,245 12 2	23,961 14 2	10,178 15 4	34,140 13 6

REVENUE

Land Revenue

HEADS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raiatwari	38,59,140 12 3	1,67,95,295 9 4	2,06,54,436 5 7	21,35,640 7 2
Quit-Rent (Maktas) .	2,51,987 0 7	4,29,919 9 6	6,81,906 10 1	1,03,717 10 4
Kancha	38,068 13 5	71,104 0 4	1,09,172 13 9	17,910 11 2
Amrai or Fruit Trees.	89,726 5 6	1,85,161 1 11	2,74,887 7 5	57,836 11 7
Peishkash	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
Miscellaneous	32,068 14 9	59,317 10 11	91,386 9 8	8,107 0 7
Total	42,70,991 14 6	1,76,27,885 1 8	2,18,98,877 0 2	23,23,212 8 10

G.

for 1282 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,41,16,282 5 0	1,62,51,922 12 2	17,23,500 5 1	26,79,013 14 6	44,02,514 3 7
3,81,986 3 4	4,85,703 13 8	1,48,269 6 3	47,933 6 2	1,96,202 12 5
52,961 3 10	70,871 15 0	20,158 2 3	18,142 12 6	38,300 14 9
1,38,361 1 11	1,96,197 13 6	31,889 9 11	46,800 0 1	78,689 10 0
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....
49,138 11 7	57,245 12 2	23,961 14 2	10,178 15 4	34,140 13 6
1,48,25,816 11 4	1,71,49,029 4 2	19,47,779 5 8	28,02,088 0 7	49,49,867 6 3

REVENUE

Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad	77,349 3 1	12,89,917 10 3	13,67,266 13 4	25,617 0 7
Birh	22,235 14 7	9,57,016 5 3	9,79,252 3 10	12,363 1 10
Parbhani	48,332 4 4	11,10,126 15 8	11,58,459 4 0	16,817 1 5
Total	1,47,917 6 0	33,57,060 15 2	35,04,978 5 2	55,397 3 10
W. Division.				
Bidar	78,266 2 1	8,06,149 1 4	8,84,415 3 5	26,453 0 2
Nander	17,234 0 0	11,15,084 1 3	11,32,318 1 3	12,052 12 10
Naldrug	4,814 1 5	3,46,317 3 3	3,51,131 4 8	2,427 12 4
Total	1,00,314 3 6	22,67,550 5 10	23,67,864 9 4	40,933 9 4
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	2,55,075 0 2	10,35,365 12 0	12,90,440 12 2	1,54,613 14 1
Shorapur	2,84,744 2 9	5,33,762 15 0	8,18,507 1 9	1,84,462 8 8
Raichur	23,821 0 5	8,79,945 14 6	9,03,766 14 11	22,118 6 10
Lingsugur	2,13,134 0 5	8,28,222 2 10	10,41,356 3 3	2,05,421 14 3
Total	7,76,774 3 9	32,77,296 12 4	40,54,071 0 1	5,66,016 11 10
N. Division.				
Medak	1,24,691 15 10	7,52,260 7 9	8,76,952 7 7	45,204 11 4
Indur	3,61,783 10 1	11,69,083 8 5	15,30,867 2 6	44,473 9 8
Elgandal	4,25,511 9 7	8,25,134 13 0	12,50,646 6 7	1,17,230 10 10
Sarpur Tandur	31,293 2 8	1,39,090 7 0	1,70,383 9 8	24,262 6 7
Total	9,43,280 6 2	28,85,569 4 2	38,28,849 10 4	2,31,171 6 5
E. Division.				
Khammam	3,26,862 12 3	10,92,289 11 9	14,19,152 8 0	1,57,246 0 9
Nalgonda	1,45,361 13 9	7,29,826 15 9	8,75,191 13 6	55,619 8 6
Nagar Karnul	2,48,044 2 4	8,21,269 9 7	10,69,313 11 11	44,993 15 7
Ibrahim Pattan	2,399 1 3	42,882 9 6	45,281 10 9	1,422 4 0
Total	7,22,670 13 7	26,86,268 14 7	34,08,939 11 2	2,59,281 12 10
Hyderabad (Suburban) District	46,492 6 6	91,709 10 9	1,38,202 1 3	13,001 1 0
Grand Total	27,37,449 7 6	1,45,65,455 14 10	1,73,02,905 6 4	11,65,801 13 3

F.

for 1281 *Fasli.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,44,502 12 6	9,70,119 13 1	51,732 3 1	3,45,414 13 9	3,97,147 0 10
7,92,379 3 11	8,05,342 5 9	9,272 12 9	1,61,637 1 4	1,73,909 14 1
9,53,719 11 8	9,70,536 13 1	31,518 12 11	1,56,407 4 0	1,87,925 0 11
26,90,601 12 1	27,45,998 15 11	92,523 12 9	6,66,458 3 1	7,58,981 15 10
6,79,392 3 4	7,05,845 3 6	51.813 1 11	1,26,756 14 0	1,78,569 15 11
10,21,089 12 8	10,33,142 9 6	5,181 3 2	93,394 14 7	99,176 1 9
3,32,131 10 8	3,34,559 7 0	2,386 5 1	14,185 8 7	16,571 13 8
20,32,613 10 8	20,73,547 8 0	59,380 10 2	2,34,937 5 2	2,94,317 15 4
7,90,038 1 4	9,44,051 15 5	1,01,061 1 7	2,45,327 10 8	3,46,388 12 3
2,70,143 13 0	4,54,606 5 8	1,00,281 10 1	2,63,619 1 11	3,63,900 12 0
7,63,629 9 3	7,85,748 0 1	1.702 9 7	1,16,316 5 3	1,18,018 14 10
5,85,668 11 10	7,91 090 10 1	7,712 2 2	2,42,553 7 0	2,50,265 9 2
24,09,480 3 5	29,75,496 15 3	2.10.757 7 5	8,67,816 8 10	10,78,574 0 3
6,66,596 15 10	7,11,801 11 2	79,487 4 6	85,664 7 11	1,65,151 12 5
9,91,048 14 9	10,35,522 8 5	3,27,310 0 5	1,78,034 9 8	4,95,344 10 1
5,97,829 10 8	7.15.000 5 6	3,08,280 14 9	2,27,305 2 4	5,35,586 1 1
1,32,082 14 10	1,56,345 5 5	7.030 12 1	7,004 8 2	14,035 4 3
23,87,558 8 1	26,18,729 14 6	7,12,108 15 9	4,98,008 12 1	12,10,117 11 10
9,32,940 11 6	10,90,186 12 3	1,69,616 11 5	1,59,349 1 2	3,28,965 12 7
6,24,552 5 1	6,80,171 13 7	89,745 5 3	1,05,274 10 8	1,95,019 15 11
5,93,937 6 0	6,38,931 5 7	2,03,050 2 10	2,27,332 3 7	4,30,382 6 5
36,886 7 6	38,308 11 6	976 13 3	5,996 1 0	6,972 14 3
21,88,316 14 1	24,47,598 10 11	4.62,389 0 9	4,97,952 0 5	9,61,341 1 2
79,116 1 0	92,117 2 0	33,491 5 6	12,593 9 9	46,084 15 3
1,17,87,687 1 4	1,29,53,488 4 7	15,71,651 4 4	27,77,766 7 4	43,49,417 11 8

REVENUE

Land Revenue Raiatwari

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	60,210 10 6	12,55,522 12 0	13,15,733 6 6	20,543 7 5
Birh	45,458 3 0	10,94,425 4 2	11,39,883 7 2	15,224 4 3
Parbhani	15,505 14 11	9,40,679 2 4	9,56,185 1 3	10,375 11 5
Total	1,21,174 12 5	32,90,627 2 6	34,11,801 14 11	46,143 7 1
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	44,136 3 0	7,68,666 10 5	8,12,802 13 5	16,118 3 6
Nander	11,394 6 11	10,50,649 5 10	10,62,043 12 9	8,459 12 1
Naldrug	4,367 9 5	3,43,459 7 2	3,47,827 0 7	2,145 8 7
Total	59,898 3 4	21,62,775 7 5	22,22,673 10 9	26,723 8 2
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga	2,51,212 3 3	9,66,542 2 3	12,17,754 5 6	1,51,477 15 8
Shorapur	2,80,683 1 5	5,19,675 11 5	8,00,358 12 10	1,82,732 3 4
Raichur	22,921 11 7	7,92,785 3 5	8,15,706 15 0	21,389 7 0
Lingsugur	2,11,530 10 9	8,23,364 6 3	10,34,895 1 0	2,04,128 11 2
Total	7,66,347 11 0	31,02,367 7 4	38,68,715 2 4	5,59,728 5 2
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	1,11,108 13 4	7,15,827 13 6	8,26,936 10 10	35,433 5 10
Indur	3,15,792 10 2	10,35,562 1 1	13,51,354 11 3	23,626 3 1
Elgandal	3,12,127 14 10	7,78,074 13 9	10,90,202 12 7	98,867 5 7
Sarpur Tandur	26,305 5 11	1,24,555 14 7	1,50,861 4 6	19,404 10 6
Total	7,65,334 12 3	26,54,020 10 11	34,19,355 7 2	1,77,331 9 0
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	2,25,342 5 4	9,88,513 3 11	12,13,855 9 3	1,29,021 10 6
Nalgunda	1,23,137 10 1	6,95,506 9 9	8,18,644 3 10	40,720 6 11
Nagar Karnul	1,86,547 2 8	5,98,609 14 6	7,85,157 1 2	40,572 13 9
Ibrahim Pattan	2,099 4 9	35,958 12 6	38,058 1 3	1,235 5 0
Total	5,37,126 6 10	23,18,588 8 8	28,55,714 15 6	2,11,550 4 2
Miscellaneous Villages	16,552 2 3	32,444 1 6	48,996 3 9	1,397 6 3
GRAND TOTAL	22,66,434 0 1	1,35,60,823 6 4	1,58,27,257 6 5	10,22,874 7 10

F. 1

for 1281 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,15,264 2 1	9,35,807 9 6	39,667 3 1	3,40,258 9 11	3,79,925 13 0
9,45,136 15 10	9,60,361 4 1	30,233 14 9	1,49,288 4 4	1,79,522 3 1
7,81,009 2 1	7,91,384 13 6	5,130 3 6	1,59,670 0 3	1,64,800 3 9
26,41,410 4 0	26,87,553 11 1	75,031 5 4	6,49,216 14 6	7,24,248 3 10
6,56,382 10 7	6,72,500 14 1	28,017 15 6	1,12,283 15 10	1,40,301 15 1
9,87,985 13 9	9,96,445 9 10	2,934 10 10	62,663 8 1	65.598 2 1
3,29,757 14 11	3,31,903 7 6	2,222 0 10	13,701 8 3	15,923 9 1
19,74,126 7 3	20,00,849 15 5	33,174 11 2	1,88,649 0 2	2,21,823 11 4
7,21,841 5 4	8,73,319 5 0	99,734 3 7	2,44,700 12 11	3,44,435 0 6
2,59,375 9 6	4,42,107 12 10	97,950 14 1	2,60.300 1 11	3.58.251 0 3
6,76,771 11 9	6,98,161 2 9	1,532 4 7	1,16,013 7 8	1.17 545 12 0
5,81,495 12 0	7,85,624 7 2	7,401 15 7	2,41,868 10 3	2,49,270 9 10
22,39,484 6 7	27,99,212 11 9	2,06,619 5 10	8,62.883 0 9	10,69,502 6 7
6,44,159 2 7	6,79,592 8 5	75,675 7 6	71,668 10 11	1,47,344 2 5
8,96,145 8 1	9,19,771 11 2	2,92,166 7 1	1,39,416 9 0	4,31.583 0 1
5,72,121 7 8	6,70,988 13 3	2,13,260 9 3	2,05,953 6 1	4.19,213 15 4
1,19,543 1 11	1,38,947 12 5	6,900 11 5	5,012 12 8	11,913 8 1
22,31,969 4 3	24,09,300 14 3	5,88,003 3 3	4,22,051 6 8	10,10,054 9 11
8,34,461 4 11	9,63,482 15 5	96,320 10 10	1,54,051 15 0	2,50 372 9 10
5,94,015 7 2	6,34,735 14 1	82,417 3 2	1,01,491 2 7	1.83.908 5 9
4,21,301 10 10	4,61,874 8 7	1,45,974 4 11	1,77,308 3 8	3,23,282 8 7
31,047 1 9	32,282 6 9	863 15 9	4,911 10 9	5.775 10 6
18,80,825 8 8	20,92,375 12 10	3,25,576 2 8	4,37,763 0 0	7,63,339 2 8
31,320 12 0	32,718 2 3	15,154 12 0	1,123 5 6	16,278 1 6
1,09,99,136 10 9	1,20,22,011 2 7	12,43,559 8 3	25.61,686 11 7	38,05,246 3 10

REVENUE

Quit-Rent

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	2,212 4 2	16,410 15 3	18,623 3 5	330 0 0
Nander	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,212 4 2	16,410 15 3	18,623 3 5	330 0 0
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga	.....	63,636 6 0	63,636 6 0	.....
Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lingsugur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	63,636 6 0	63,636 6 0	.....
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur	2,980 4 8	76,309 15 0	79,290 3 8	2,421 4 3
Elgandal	91,535 3 6	34,068 5 3	1,25,603 8 9	5,280 2 0
Sarpur Tandur	300 4 3	6,366 0 5	6,666 4 8	182 12 3
Total	94,815 12 5	1,16,744 4 8	2,11,560 1 1	7,884 2 6
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	74,714 9 0	91,576 15 4	1,66,291 8 4	9,239 7 2
Nalgunda	6,439 14 11	19,930 15 9	26,370 14 8	2,234 0 2
Nagar Karnul	56,400 5 1	2,13,957 5 9	2,70,357 10 10	1,526 10 2
Ibrahim Pattan	157 11 0	1,400 10 9	1,558 5 9	96 10 6
Total	1,37,712 8 0	3,26,865 15 7	4,64,578 7 7	13,096 12 0
Miscellaneous Villages	8,157 5 9	22,211 1 6	30,368 7 3	7,216 10 0
GRAND TOTAL	2,42,897 14 4	5,45,868 11 0	7,88,766 9 1	28,527 8 6

F. 2.

for 1281 *F.*

Collection.		Balance		
Current.	Total	Arrear	Current.	Total.
Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,920 11 6	9,250 11 6	1,882 4 2	7,490 0 9	9,372 4 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,920 14 6	9,250 14 6	1,882 4 2	7,490 0 9	9,372 4 11
63,636 6 0	63,636 6 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63,636 6 0	63,636 6 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61,570 7 0	63,491 11 3	550 0 5	14,739 8 0	15,298 8 5
17,317 1 0	22,597 3 0	86,255 1 6	16,751 1 3	1,03,006 5 9
5,923 9 5	6,106 5 8	117 8 0	442 7 0	559 15 0
84,811 1 5	92,695 3 11	86,931 9 11	31,933 3 3	1,18,864 13 2
89,247 12 4	98,487 3 6	65,475 1 10	2,329 3 0	67,804 4 10
18,210 14 8	20,441 14 10	4,295 11 9	1,720 1 1	6,015 13 10
1,66,407 14 11	1,67,934 9 1	54,873 10 11	47,569 6 10	1,02,443 1 9
1,026 11 0	1,423 8 6	61 0 6	373 12 9	434 13 3
2,74,893 7 11	2,87,990 3 11	1,24,615 12 0	51,972 7 8	1,76,588 3 8
16,491 2 0	23,767 12 0	910 11 9	5,719 15 0	6,630 11 3
1,48,752 15 10	4,77,289 8 4	2,13,470 5 10	97,115 11 2	3,11,186 3 0

REVENUE

Peishkash

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division.				
Aurangabad				
Birh				
Parbhani				
Total				
W. Division.				
Bidar				
Nander				
Naldrug				
Total				
S. Division.				
Gulbarga				
Shorapur				
Raichur		5 291 2 5	5,291 2 5	
Lingsugur		81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	
Total		87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	
N. Division.				
Medak				
Indur				
Elgandal				
Sarpur Tandur				
Total				
E. Division.				
Khammam				
Nalgunda				
Nagar Karnul				
Total				
Grand Total		87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	

F. 3.

for 1281 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,291 2 5	5,291 2 5	.....	.....	.....
81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	.....	.....	.....
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....

REVENUE

Amrai or Fruit

DISTRICTS.	Demand.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. Division				
Aurangabad	3,713 14 3	3,556 5 0	7,270 3 3	1,596 8 3
Beed	2,858 14 11	139 9 6	2,998 8 5	1,394 10 7
Parbhani	2,356 5 3	5,414 14 0	7,781 3 3	1,413 2 6
Total	8,919 2 5	9,110 12 6	18,029 14 11	4,224 5 4
W. Division.				
Bidar	3,188 13 8	3,005 2 7	6,194 0 3	2,159 14 3
Nander	903 8 11	3,264 2 0	4,167 10 11	532 4 3
Naldrug	340 15 0	0 6 0	341 5 0	233 5 9
Total	4,433 5 7	6,269 10 7	10,703 0 2	2,925 8 3
S. Division.				
Gulbarga	2,429 6 10	3,267 9 0	5,696 15 10	1,574 5 8
Shorapur	418 2 3	817 14 9	1,236 1 0	257 9 7
Raichur	292 11 11	533 8 0	826 3 11	198 8 11
Lingsugur	546 2 9	1,046 3 0	1,592 5 9	420 10 2
Total	3,686 7 9	5,665 2 9	9,351 10 6	2,451 2 4
N. Division.				
Malak	12,184 10 6	32,304 5 0	44,488 15 6	8,915 12 0
Indur	35,334 7 3	43,249 0 1	78,583 7 4	15,570 14 3
Elgandal	8,196 7 4	7,219 0 0	15,415 7 4	5,309 14 1
Sarpur Tandur	936 1 6	8,168 8 0	9,104 9 6	925 8 7
Total	56,651 10 7	90,940 13 1	1,47,592 7 8	30,722 0 11
E. Division				
Khammam	3,457 8 6	6,646 10 0	10,104 2 6	2,989 15 9
Nalgonda	5,740 0 1	12,466 14 3	18,206 14 4	4,301 9 7
Nagar Karnul	2,634 7 5	5,737 5 3	8,371 12 8	1,816 12 4
Ibrahim Pattan	42 7 0	607 2 9	649 9 9	11 6 0
Total	11,874 7 0	25,458 0 3	37,332 7 3	9,149 11 8
Miscellaneous Villages	111 0 6	617 14 9	728 15 3	71 13 0
Grand Total	85,675 1 10	1,38,062 5 11	2,23,738 7 9	49,197 9 6

F. 4.

Trees for 1281 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,187 1 6	3,993 9 9	2,207 6 0	1,069 3 6	3,276 9 6
40 9 0	1,345 3 7	1,534 4 4	99 0 6	1,633 4 10
3,715 11 3	5,128 13 9	953 2 9	1,699 2 9	2,652 5 6
6,243 5 9	10,467 11 1	4,694 13 1	2,867 6 9	7,562 3 10
938 0 6	3,097 14 9	1,028 15 5	2,067 2 1	3,096 1 6
838 14 0	1,371 2 3	371 4 8	2,425 4 0	2,796 8 8
0 6 0	233 11 9	107 9 3	....	107 9 3
1,777 4 6	4,702 12 9	1,507 13 4	4,492 6 1	6,000 3 5
2,871 1 0	4,445 6 8	835 1 2	396 8 0	1,231 9 2
346 0 9	603 10 4	160 8 8	471 14 0	632 6 8
515 11 1	714 4 0	91 3 0	17 12 11	111 15 11
954 15 0	1,375 9 2	125 8 7	91 4 0	216 12 7
4,687 11 10	7,138 14 2	1,225 5 5	977 6 11	2,212 12 4
18,656 5 0	27,572 1 0	3,268 14 6	13,648 0 0	16,916 14 6
28,666 12 5	39,237 10 8	19,763 9 0	19,582 3 8	39,345 12 8
3,734 2 8	9,044 0 9	2,886 9 3	3,484 13 4	6,371 6 7
6,619 3 6	7,544 12 1	10 8 11	1,549 4 6	1,559 13 5
52,676 7 7	83,398 8 6	25,929 9 8	38,264 5 6	64,193 15 2
4,623 10 10	7,613 10 7	467 8 9	2,022 15 2	2,490 7 11
10,734 15 3	15,036 8 10	1,438 6 6	1,731 15 0	3,170 5 6
4,062 11 0	5,879 7 4	817 11 1	1,674 10 3	2,492 5 4
420 14 9	462 4 9	1 1 0	186 4 0	187 5 0
19,842 3 10	28,991 15 6	2,724 11 4	5,615 12 5	8,340 7 9
610 14 9	635 11 9	86 3 6	7 0 0	93 3 6
85,838 0 3	1,35,335 9 9	36,178 8 4	52,224 5 8	88,402 14 0

REVENUE

Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	Demand.								
	Arrear.			Current.			Total.			Arrear.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
N. W. Division.												
Aurangabad	6,172	11	7	9,975	1	3	16,147	12	10	3,429	1	11
Birh	2,892	11	10	5,739	3	6	8,631	15	4	1,080	3	0
Parbhani	41	6	9	1,751	0	0	1,792	6	9	41	0	9
Total	9,106	14	2	17,465	4	9	26,572	2	11	4,550	5	8
W. Division.												
Bidar	11,967	13	0	3,696	14	0	15,664	11	0	7,176	9	11
Nander	3,629	8	10	1,488	4	0	5,117	12	10	2,494	12	2
Naldrug	102	9	0	1,511	4	0	1,613	13	0	48	14	0
Total	15,699	11	10	6,696	6	0	22,396	4	10	9,720	4	1
S. Division.												
Gulbarga	1,401	8	4	1,808	13	0	3,210	5	4	947	9	3
Shorapur	1,422	3	8	2,593	13	6	4,016	1	2	1,202	0	8
Raichur	339	2	4	379	9	0	718	11	4	298	2	6
Lingsugar	660	0	4	531	3	9	1,191	4	1	481	8	1
Total	3,822	14	8	5,313	7	3	9,136	5	11	2,929	4	6
N. Division.												
Medak	1,257	8	0	3,845	13	0	5,103	5	0	855	9	6
Indur	5,335	13	4	3,207	6	0	8,543	3	4	1,385	10	8
Elgandal	13,634	7	11	1,065	0	0	14,699	7	11	7,755	13	2
Sarpur Tandur	3,751	7	0	.....			3,751	7	0	3,749	7	3
Total	23,979	4	3	8,118	3	0	32,097	7	3	13,746	8	7
E. Division.												
Khammam	23,348	5	5	5,552	15	6	28,901	4	11	15,994	15	4
Nalgunda	10,047	4	8	1,922	8	0	11,969	12	8	8,363	7	10
Nagar Karnul	2,316	1	8	2,278	14	4	4,595	0	0	1,038	3	4
Ibrahim Pattan	99	10	6	4,915	14	6	5,015	9	0	48	14	6
Total	35,811	6	3	14,670	4	4	50,481	10	7	25,445	9	0
Miscellaneous Villages	386	13	3	20,793	7	9	21,180	5	0	226	12	9
Grand Total	88,807	3	5	73,057	1	1	1,61,864	4	6	56,618	12	7

F. 5.

for 1281 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,975 11 8	12,404 13 7	2,743 9 8	999 5 7	3,742 15 3
3,349 8 6	4,429 11 6	1,812 8 10	2,389 11 0	4,202 3 10
1,666 0 0	1,707 0 9	0 6 0	85 0 0	85 6 0
13,991 4 2	18,541 9 10	4,556 8 6	3,474 0 7	8,030 9 1
2,745 14 8	9,922 8 7	4,791 3 1	950 15 4	5,742 2 5
1,009 12 0	3,504 8 2	1,134 12 3	478 8 0	1,613 4 8
1,315 4 0	1,364 2 0	53 11 0	196 0 0	249 11 0
5,070 14 8	14,791 2 9	5,979 10 9	1,625 7 4	7,605 2 1
1,598 5 0	2,545 14 3	453 15 1	210 8 0	664 7 1
2,057 1 8	3,259 2 4	220 3 0	536 12 1	756 15 1
379 9 0	677 11 6	40 15 10	.....	40 15 10
531 3 9	1,012 11 10	178 8 3	....	178 8 3
4,566 3 5	7,495 7 11	893 10 2	747 4 1	1,640 14 3
3,512 8 0	4,368 1 6	401 14 6	333 5 0	735 3 6
3,207 6 0	4,593 0 8	3,950 2 8	....	3,950 2 8
632 13 4	8,388 10 6	5,878 10 9	432 2 8	6,310 13 5
.....	3,749 7 3	1 15 9	.....	1 15 9
7,352 11 4	21,099 3 11	10,232 11 8	765 7 8	10,998 3 4
4,607 15 6	20,602 14 10	7,353 6 1	945 0 0	8,298 6 1
1,591 0 0	9,954 7 10	1,683 12 10	331 8 0	2,015 4 10
1,687 7 6	2,725 10 10	1,277 14 4	591 6 10	1,869 5 2
4,391 9 0	4,440 7 6	50 12 0	524 5 6	575 1 6
12,278 0 0	37,723 9 0	10,365 13 3	2,392 4 4	12,758 1 7
20,664 15 0	20,891 11 9	160 0 6	128 8 9	288 9 3
63,924 0 7	1,20,542 13 2	32,188 6 10	9,133 0 9	41,321 7 7

REVENUE

Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
N. W. DIVISION.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	7,251 14 10	20,863 8 0	28,115 6 10	137 14 6
Birh	998 4 11	10,158 5 11	11,456 10 10	202 8 10
Parbhani	466 5 4	8,535 13 6	9,002 2 10	135 9 11
Total	8,716 9 1	39,857 11 5	48,574 4 6	476 1 3
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar	16,761 0 3	14,369 7 1	31,130 7 4	668 4 6
Nander	1,305 7 4	59,682 5 5	60,988 12 9	566 0 1
Naldrug	3 0 0	1,346 2 1	1,349 2 1	.....
Total	18,070 7 7	75,397 14 7	93,468 6 2	1,234 4 10
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga	31 13 9	110 13 9	142 11 6	14 0 0
Shorapur	2,220 11 5	5,384 4 11	7,605 0 4	270 11 1
Raichur	267 6 7	4,451 10 10	4,719 1 5	232 4 5
Lingsugur	397 2 7	3,280 5 10	3,677 8 5	391 0 10
Total	2,917 2 4	13,227 3 4	16,144 5 8	908 0 4
N. DIVISION.				
Medak	141 0 0	282 8 3	423 8 3	.....
Indur	2,340 6 8	10,755 2 3	13,095 8 11	1,469 9 5
Elgandal	17 8 0	4,707 10 0	4,725 2 0	17 8 0
Sarpur Tandur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,498 14 8	15,745 4 6	18,244 3 2	1,487 1 5
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgonda	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul	146 1 7	686 1 9	832 3 4	39 8 0
Ibrahim Pattan	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	146 1 7	686 1 9	832 3 4	39 8 0
Miscellaneous Villages	21,285 0 9	15,643 1 3	36,928 2 0	4,135 7 0
GRAND TOTAL	53,634 4 0	1,60,557 4 10	214,191 8 10	8,280 6 10

F. 6.

for 1281. *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
17,775 13 3	17,913 11 9	7,114 0 4	3,087 10 9	10,201 11 1
7,980 0 4	8,183 9 2	795 12 1	2,478 5 7	3,274 1 8
3,201 0 7	3,336 10 6	330 11 5	5,334 12 11	5,665 8 4
28,956 14 2	29,432 15 5	8,240 7 10	10,900 13 3	19,141 5 1
10,404 11 1	11,072 15 7	16,092 11 9	3,964 12 0	20,057 7 9
31,254 10 11	31,820 11 3	740 7 0	28,427 10 6	29,168 1 6
1,058 1 9	1,058 1 9	3 0 0	288 0 4	291 0 4
42,717 7 9	43,951 12 7	16,836 2 9	32,680 6 10	49,516 9 7
91 0 0	105 0 0	17 13 9	19 13 9	37 11 6
3,073 15 0	3,344 10 1	1,950 0 4	2,310 5 11	4,260 6 3
4,166 10 2	4,398 14 7	35 2 2	285 0 8	320 2 10
2,686 13 1	3,077 13 11	6 1 9	593 8 9	599 10 6
10,018 6 3	10,926 6 7	2,009 2 0	3,208 13 1	5,217 15 1
269 0 3	269 0 3	141 0 0	13 8 0	154 8 0
6,458 13 3	7,928 6 8	870 13 3	4,296 5 0	5,167 2 3
4,024 2 0	4,041 10 0	....	683 8 0	683 8 0
... .	.....	....	... .	.....
10,751 15 6	12,239 0 11	1,011 13 3	4,993 5 0	6,005 2 3
.....	.....	....	.....	... .
... .	....	.....	.....	....
477 9 9	517 1 9	106 9 7	208 8 0	315 1 7
....	.....	.....	... .	... .
477 9 9	517 1 9	106 9 7	208 8 0	315 1 7
10,028 5 3	14,163 12 3	17,149 9 9	5,614 12 0	22,764 5 9
1,02,950 10 8	1,11,231 1 6	45,353 13 2	57,606 10 2	1,02,960 7 4

REVENUE

Land Revenue

HEADS.	Demand.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue Raiat-wari.	22,66,434 0 1	1,35,60,823 6 4	1,58,27,257 6 5	10,22,874 7 10
Quit-Rent	2,42,897 14 4	5,45,868 11 0	7,88,766 9 4	28,527 8 6
Kanchas	88,807 3 5	73,057 1 1	1,61,864 4 6	56,618 12 7
Amrai or Fruit Trees.	85,676 1 10	1,38,062 5 11	2,23,738 7 9	49,497 9 6
Peishkash	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
Miscellaneous	53,634 4 0	1,60,557 4 10	2,14,191 8 10	8,280 6 10
Total.....	27,37,449 7 8	1,45,65,455 14 10	1,73,02,905 6 6	11,65,798 13 3

G.

for 1281 *F.*

Collection.		Balance.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,09,99,136 10 8	1,20,22,011 2 6	12,43,559 8 3	25,61,686 11 7	38,05,246 3 10
4,48,752 15 10	4,77,280 8 4	2,14,370 5 10	97,115 11 2	3,11,486 1 0
63,924 0 4	1,20,542 12 11	32,188 6 10	9,133 0 9	41,321 7 7
85,838 0 3	1,35,335 9 9	36,178 8 4	52,224 5 8	88,402 14 0
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....
1,02,950 10 8	1,11,231 1 6	45,353 13 2	57,606 10 2	1,02,960 7 4
1,17,87,689 7 5	1,29,53,488 4 8	15,71,650 10 5	27,77,766 7 4	43,49,417 1 9

Statement of Current Demand of Land Revenue for 1280 *Fasli.*

No.	DISTRICTS.	Raiawari, Land Revenue and Makta.	Kanchas.	Amrat.	Peishkash.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Gangawati ...	8,42,626 13 3	11,984 12 6	7,119 11 3	5,291 2 5	8,67,022 6 11
2	Raichur	8,11,133 5 3	14,765 10 11	8,047 12 0	81,795 15 3	9,15,742 11 11
3	Shorapur	5,43,658 4 8	16,120 12 2	3,215 11 0	... .	5,62,994 11 10
4	Gulbarga	6 23,087 7 10	4,587 6 11	5,434 10 9	63,636 6 0	6,96,745 15 6
5	Parbhani	10,48,468 9 8	16,415 2 6	16,477 9 7	.....	10,81,361 5 9
6	Aurangabad...	15.07.915 7 6	29,023 10 0	17,196 8 3	.....	1,54,135 9 9
7	Naldrug	3,44.094 0 4	7,830 2 11	2,963 13 0	.....	3,54,888 0 3
8	Nander	11,02,286 12 7	13,668 12 0	11,616 5 7	.....	11,27,571 14 2
9	Bidar.....	7,14,172 1 9	14,077 2 0	8,227 13 0	.....	7,36,477 0 9
10	Khammam ...	11,52,536 13 6	55,690 14 0	16,045 2 2	.....	12,24,272 13 8
11	Nalgunda	6,21,828 10 5	27,771 15 10	13,514 4 9	.....	6,63,114 15 0
12	Medak	7,26,008 3 0	5,635 4 0	43,232 2 0	.....	7,74,875 9 0
13	Indur	8,92,859 4 6	11,034 4 0	50,133 10 5	.....	9,54,027 2 11
14	Pergunnah Ellabad ...	1,07.154 7 2	6,873 1 9	6,028 9 0	....	1,20,356 1 11
15	Elgandal ...	7,72,553 3 10	28,886 8 0	16,206 13 9	.....	8,17,646 9 7
16	Birh	11,10,256 1 1	16,722 14 5	13,467 15 5	.....	11,40,446 14 11
17	Nagar Karnul.	7,05,717 14 8	14,092 2 10	8,596 5 0	.....	7,28,406 6 0
	Total...	1,36,26,657 9 0	2,95,180 8 3	2,47,524 13 5	1,50,723 7 8	1,43,20,086 6 4
	Miscellaneous Villages ...	79,953 3 0	6,881 0 9	2,651 4 3	.....	89,485 8 0
	Grand Total ..	1,37,06,610 12 0	3,02,061 9 0	2,50,176 1 8	1,50,723 7 8	1,44,09,571 14 4

Statement of Current Demand of Land Revenue for 1279 *Fasli.*

No.	DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari, Land Revenue, &c.	Kanchas.	Amrai.	Peishkash.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Gangawati ...	8 38,627 0 9	12,563 9 10	5,947 15 8	5,291 2 5	8,62,429 12 8
2	Raichur	8,03,224 8 5	16,406 3 6	6,782 10 9	81,795 15 3	9,08,209 5 11
3	Shorapur	13,08,656 3 0	19,731 3 0	4,706 5 4	63,636 6 0	13,96,730 1 4
4	Parbhani	10,31,442 10 8	31,169 7 6	5,196 1 6	.....	10,67,808 3 8
5	Aurangabad ...	14,58,421 15 2	47,236 5 4	6,031 11 3	.....	15,11,689 15 9
6	Birh	11,00,453 2 8	30,785 14 0	2,009 9 0	.....	11,33,248 9 8
7	Naldrug	3,55,482 1 8	8,855 0 0	2,428 0 0	.....	3,66,765 1 8
8	Nander	11,43,881 11 5	11,067 9 1	8,371 2 1	.....	11,63,320 6 7
9	Bidar.....	6,96,026 11 6	10,674 1 0	6,322 11 0	.....	7,13,023 7 6
10	Khammam ...	12,46,595 8 9	56,439 11 8	5,895 10 8	.....	13,08,930 14 8
11	Nalgunda	11,08,269 13 1	38,216 15 6	13,090 6 6	....	11,59,577 3 1
12	Medak	10,14,412 14 3	6,131 10 0	33,084 12 3	.....	10,53,629 4 6
13	Indur.....	12,62,173 4 10	10,873 12 2	31,272 9 6	.....	13,04,319 10 6
14	Elgandal	8,92,697 3 10	27,572 14 0	10,585 1 9	.....	9,30,855 3 7
15	Pargunah Edlabad	1,03,528 8 0	7,710 3 0	3,963 6 0	.....	1,15,202 1 0
	Total.....	1,43,63,893 6 0	3,35,434 7 7	1,45,688 0 10	1,50,723 7 8	1,49,95,739 6 1
	Miscellaneous Villages	1,38,929 8 0	22,433 13 0	1,398 6 3	.....	1,62,761 11 3
	GRAND TOTAL	1,45,02,822 14 0	3,57,868 4 7	1,47,086 7 1	1,50,723 7 8	1,51,58,501 1 4

Statement of Current Demand of Land Revenue for 1278 *Fasli.*

No.	DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari, Land Revenue and Maktas.	Kanchas.	Amrai.	Peishkash.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Aurangabad ...	13,29,652 11 2	43,168 8 6	9,970 6 1	.....	13,82,791 9 9
2	Birh	10,75,932 11 5	25,427 8 0	3,794 10 6	.....	11,05,154 13 11
3	Parbhani	9,84,236 15 4	34,128 15 0	8,437 10 0	.....	10,26,803 8 4
4	Gangawati ...	8,35,814 8 3	11,583 2 8	5,674 7 6	5,291 2 5	8,58,363 4 10
5	Raichur.....	8,00,585 4 5	15,294 14 7	6,233 12 2	81,795 15 3	9,03,909 14 5
6	Shorapur	13,68,428 10 6	18,959 6 10	7,734 8 1	.....	13,95,122 9 5
7	Naldrug	3,23,121 1 9	3,752 2 0	2,433 11 0	.....	3,29,306 14 9
8	Nander	10,69,979 5 6	9,727 8 0	8,688 14 3	.....	10,88,395 11 9
9	Bidar.....	6,29,400 14 7	13,106 6 0	9,727 9 0	.....	6,52,234 13 7
10	Khammam ...	9,57,585 1 7	70,517 4 8	4,608 3 0	.....	10,32,710 9 3
11	Nalgunda	11,08,438 9 0	48,715 15 2	12,663 5 11	.....	11,69,817 14 1
12	Medak	8,28,892 15 0	1,068 4 11	25,684 9 0	.....	8,55,645 12 11
13	Elgandal	8,35,591 11 3	25,212 15 5	10,472 15 0	.....	8,71,277 9 8
14	Indur	11,05,185 5 4	14,157 1 6	31,157 9 3	.....	11,50,500 0 1
	Total.....	1,32,52,845 13 1	3,31,820 1 3	1,47,282 2 9	87,087 1 8	1,38,22,035 2 9
	Miscellaneous Villages.....	1,38,690 10 9	16,995 9 9	1,494 2 6	.....	1,57,180 7 0
	GRAND TOTAL.	1,33,91,536 7 10	3,51,815 11 0	1,48,776 5 3	87,087 1 8	1,39,79,215 9 9

Statement of Current Demand of Land Revenue for 1277 *Fasli.*

	DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari and Muktas.	Kanchas.	Amrai.	Peishkash.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
1	Aurangabad...	13,76,001 0 5	34,000 8 1	7,590 10 7	.....	14,17,592 3 1
2	Birh	10,73,554 15 8	11,781 6 0	3,010 14 0	.....	10,88,347 3 8
3	Parbhani	10,08,539 10 2	18,883 8 0	4,803 5 9	.....	10,32,226 7 1
4	Gangawati ...	8,29,322 15 4	11,891 1 9	6,815 10 9	5,291 2 5	8,53,320 14 3
5	Raichur.....	7,90,528 7 6	14,645 0 9	6,858 13 7	81,795 15 3	8,93,828 5 1
6	Shorapur	13,43,415 10 1	18,259 3 11	6,356 8 8	.....	13,68,031 6 6
7	Naldrug	4,36,950 4 5	3,678 10 6	5,323 1 6	.....	4,45,952 0 5
8	Nander	10,34,282 3 2	7,447 7 9	5,702 15 6	.....	10,47,432 10 5
9	Bidar	6,17,694 14 5	3,254 12 6	8,830 3 9	.....	6,29,779 14 8
10	Khammam ...	9,91,769 11 4	51,385 5 0	11,365 6 2	.....	10,54,520 6 6
11	Nalgunda	10,60,509 3 4	37,678 11 9	15,726 2 5	.....	11,13,914 1 6
12	Elgandal	9,47,979 15 9	531 0 0	12,606 9 2	.....	9,61,117 8 11
13	Medak	9,79,670 5 3	1,659 9 5	22,607 6 8	.....	10,03,937 5 4
14	Indur	12,78,729 9 8	438 8 0	47,332 13 2	.....	13,26,500 14 10
	Total.....	1,37,68,948 14 6	2,15,534 13 5	1,64,930 9 8	87,087 1 8	1,42,36,501 7 3
	Miscellaneous Villages	1,50,967 12 6	15,868 3 3	2,345 11 3	.....	1,69,181 11 0
	Grand Total...	1,39,19,916 11 0	2,31,403 0 8	1,67,276 4 11	87,087 1 8	14,40,563 2 3

Statement of Current Demand of Land Revenue for 1276 Fasli.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari, Land Revenue, &c.	Kanchas.	Amrai.	Peishkash.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Raichur.....	8,05,619 13 11	16,500 5 1	5,955 10 8	81,795 15 3	9,09,871 12 11
2	Shorapur	11,59,460 8 4	20,148 2 2	5,279 12 8	.....	11,84,888 7 2
3	Gangawati ...	8,35,191 1 7	11,661 7 5	6,402 10 9	5,291 2 5	8,58,546 6 2
4	Naldrug	4,29,574 10 8	4,100 7 4	1,816 9 7	.....	4,35,491 11 7
5	Nander	7,70,192 10 1	1,807 13 9	4,221 14 6	.....	7,76,222 6 4
6	Bidar.....	6,16,088 10 0	4,246 15 0	2,340 5 6	.....	6,22,675 14 6
7	Aurangabad ...	13,54,013 3 10	14,567 0 3	8,348 12 4	.....	13,76,929 0 5
8	Birh	10,39,720 6 5	10,473 3 0	5,263 7 0	.....	10,55,457 0 5
9	Parbhani	10,03,379 1 1	1,925 8 0	3,604 3 0	.....	10,08,908 12 1
10	Indur.....	9,83,510 2 10	668 0 0	19,894 2 6	.....	10,04,072 5 4
11	Medak	8,24,945 4 0	1,408 9 4	17,484 3 9	.....	8,43,838 1 1
12	Elgandal	8,37,007 3 6	425 4 0	4,795 8 9	.....	8,42,228 0 3
13	Khammam ...	9,81,092 0 4	34,859 0 3	1,756 13 0	.....	10,17,707 13 7
14	Nalgunda	9,96,601 13 0	1,067 8 0	10,734 12 6	.....	10,08,404 1 6
	Total	1,26,36,396 9 7	1,23,859 3 7	97,898 14 6	87,087 1 8	1,29,15,241 13 4
	Miscellaneous Villages ...	6,61,993 9 9	4,461 6 0	723 12 0	.....	6,67,178 11 9
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,32,98,390 3 4	1,28,320 9 7	98,622 10 6	87,087 1 8	1,36,12,420 9 1

Statement of Current Demand of Land Revenue for 1275 Fasli.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari Land Revenue.	Kanchas.	Amrai.	Peishkash.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Aurangabad...	13,47,799 4 5	.....	.....	.....	13,47,799 4 5
2	Birh	10,29,773 6 6	7,982 5 7	1,700 9 6	.....	10,39,456 5 1
3	Parbhani	9,11,174 2 6	8,237 4 1	1,189 7 6	.....	9,20,600 14 4
4	Raichur	7,90,286 0 10	18,186 15 11	6,667 4 2	1,07,472 5 1	9,22,612 10 0
5	Shorapur	10,39,760 8 7	23,413 6 1	3,353 13 2	66,125 8 4	11,32,653 4 2
6	Gangawati ...	8,22,603 7 3	17,976 9 11	6,382 4 11	5,291 2 5	8,52,253 8 8
7	Naldrug	4,13,164 13 1	2,688 11 0	227 2 6	.....	4,16,080 10 8
8	Nander	7,69,251 2 6	10,132 3 0	3,583 7 9	.....	7,73,966 13 3
9	Bidar.....	5,88,055 2 10	3,203 10 3	1,416 10 3	.....	5,92,675 7 4
10	Indur	7,88,447 12 1	9,151 5 6	19,280 6 0	.....	8,16,879 7 7
11	Medak	8,29,392 13 0	1,020 13 9	22,504 14 9	.....	8,52,918 9 6
12	Elgandal	7,15,673 15 9	281 14 0	5,367 6 0	.....	7,21,323 3 9
13	Khammam ...	8,41,947 5 3	3,342 0 3	1,289 11 9	.....	8,46,579 1 3
14	Nalgunda	10,44,814 12 7	.....	.....	.....	10,44,814 12 7
	Total.....	1,19,23,144 10 8	1,05,617 3 7	72,963 2 3	1,78,888 15 10	1,22,80,614 0 4
	Miscellaneous Villages	6,55,930 15 9	4,434 3 6	1,915 2 6	.....	6,62,280 5 9
	GRAND TOTAL	1,25,79,075 10 5	1,10,051 7 1	74,878 4 9	1,78,888 15 10	1,29,42,894 6 1

Statement showing Demand and Collection of Land Revenue from 1280 to 1275 Fasli.

YEAR FASLI.	DEMAND.							COLLECTION.				
	Arrears.	Current.					Total.	Arrears.	Current.			Total.
		Raiatwari Land Revenue and Maktas.	Kanenas.	Amrai.	Peishkash.	Total.			Land Revenue, &c.	Peishkash.	Total.	
1280	28,62,934	1,37,06,611	3,02,061	2,50,176	1,50,723	1,44,09,571	1,72,72,505	13,56,575	1,31,89,718	87,087	1,32,76,805	1,46,33,380
1279	21,53,180	1,45,02,823	3,57,868	1,47,087	1,50,723	1,51,58,501	1,73,11,681	9,37,834	1,43,06,024	87,087	1,43,93,111	1,53,30,945
1278	20,37,581	1,33,91,536	3,51,846	1,48,776	87,087	1,39,79,215	1,60,16,796	11,06,734	1,33,30,638	87,087	1,43,17,725	1,45,24,459
1277	13,90,761	1,39,19,917	2,31,403	1,67,276	87,087	1,44,05,683	1,57,96,444	8,02,341	1,18,78,865	87,087	1,19,65,952	1,27,68,293
1276	7,57,613	1,32,98,390	1,28,321	98,622	87,087	1,36,12,420	1,43,70,033	3,84,677	1,25,07,518	87,087	1,25,94,605	1,29,79,282
1275	14,54,540	1,25,79,076	1,10,051	71,878	1,78,889	1,29,42,894	1,43,97,434	11,92,515	1,12,68,427	1,76,819	1,24,45,226	1,36,37,741

PART II.

Containing Statements showing the amount of work turned out by the Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, in the various Divisions of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, and the total expenditure incurred thereon, together with the cost per acre of measurement, Fasli years 1285—90, pp. ccxliii—cclxxix.

A.

Statement showing the Measuring and Classing

DIVISION.	Fasli Year.	Number of Measuring Establishment at work.	Strength.		
			Officer.		Measurers.
			Assistants.	Sub-Assistants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Aurangabad.	1285	1	1	4	30·00
	1286	6	6	9	135·50
	1287	6	6	9	188·00
	1288	6	6	9	162·50
	1289	5	5	7	151·50
	1290	4	4	6	107·75
Gulbarga.	1287	3	3	5	82·72
	1288	5	5	7	134·19
	1289	5	5	7	131·50
	1290	3	3	5	91·82
Telingana.	1288	2	2	.....	45·00
	1289	2	4	.....	60·00
	1290	2	2	.....	44·00

Establishment from 1285 *to* 1290 *Fasli.*

Number of Classing Establishments.	Strength.			Strength of Settlement Establishment
	Officers.		Classers.	
	Assistants.	Sub-Assistants.		
7	8	9	10	11
1	1	1	10	.....
1	1	.....	7	.....
2	2	...	26·75	15
2	2	...	25	20
2	2	2	38·75	25
3	3	3	53·75	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	7·75	.....
2	2	2	19·50	.....
2	2	2	26·73	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

B.

Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the Division, and the total expenditure incurred thereon,

FASLI YEAR	Total Area Surveyed in Acres.	Detail of	
		Salaries of Measurers.	Salaries of Assistant and Establishment.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1285	1,92,709 0	5,316 13 3	8,179 7 0
1286	8,72,199 0	25,969 0 0	41,336 0 0
1287	13,18,300 5	33,022 13 6	58,075 6 6
1288	11,00,989 6	33,934 9 6	43,308 8 0
1289	11,14,014 18	27,820 6 6	39,252 4 3
1290	8,29,448 14	21,039 11 9	30,435 2 6
Total	54,27,660 3	1,47,103 6 6	2,20,586 12 3

Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Aurangabad together with the cost per acre of Measurement.

Expenditure.		Cost per Acre		
Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On the Salaries of Measurers.	On the Total Cost shown in Column 6.	Total Area Classed in Acres.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Pies.	a. p.	
7,516 15 6	21,013 3 9	5¾	1 9	70,569 0
29,770 0 0	97,075 0 0	5¾	1 9¼	1,68,758 0
45,045 0 0	1 30,143 4 0	5	1 7¾	6,90,013 4
45,260 6 5	1,22,503 7 11	5¾	1 9¼	6,81,070 17
37,886 10 1	1,01,959 4 10	4¾	1 6	9,07,402 13
34,528 10 3	86,903 8 6	5	1 7¾	10,15,783 12
2,00,007 10 3	5,67,697 13 0	5	1 8	35,33,596 6

B—

Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the Division, and the total expenditure incurred thereon,

FASLI YEAR.	Detail of Expenditure.		
	Salaries of Classers.	Salaries of Assistant and Establishment.	Superintendent and Establishment.
	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1285	760 3 3	4,312 4 6	2,825 0 0
1286	2,250 0 0	1,399 0 0	1,472 0 0
1287	7,378 6 3	6,032 8 9	6,631 0 0
1288	7,053 13 6	7,820 13 0	8,715 9 9
1289	10,103 0 6	15,939 14 9	14,710 9 8
1290	13,704 2 6	19,996 8 6	22,605 15 0
Total	41,249 10 0	55,501 1 6	56,960 2 5

(*continued*).

Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Aurangabad together with the cost per acre of Measurement—(continued).

Total.	Cost per Acre.		Total Expenditure on account of Survey and Classification.	Total Cost per Acre.
	On the Salaries of Classers.	On the Total Cost shown in Column 13.		
13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Pies.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
7,897 7 9	2	1 9½	28,910 11 6	3 6½
5,121 0 0	2½	0 5½	1,02,196 0 0	2 3½
20,041 15 0	2	0 5½	1,56,185 3 0	2 1¼
23,590 4 3	2	0 6½	1,46,093 12 2	2 3½
40,753 8 11	2	0 8½	1,45,712 13 9	2 2½
56,306 10 0	2½	0 10¾	1,42,310 2 6	2 5½
1,53,710 13 11	2	0 8¼	7,21,408 10 11	2 4½

B (*a*)

Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the sion, and the total expenditure incurred thereon, together with

FASLI YEAR.	Total Area surveyed in Acres.	Detail of	
		Salaries of Measurers.	Salaries of Assistants and Establishment.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1287	4,03,203	11.334 6 0	12.395 8 3
1288	10.48.310	25,049 11 11	49,708 0 2
1289	12,25,325	31.617 12 0	51.098 3 0
1290	4.98,157	19.849 4 0	25,305 4 9
Total.....	31.74,995	87,881 1 11	1,38,507 0 2

Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gulbarga Divi-the cost per acre of measurement from 1287 *to* 1290 *Fasli.*

Expenditure.		Cost per Acre.		
Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On the Salaries of Measurers.	On the costs shown in Col. 6	Total Area Classified in Acres.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	
25,302 10 3	49,032 8 6	0 5½	1 11¼	.....
41,248 10 5	1,16,006 6 6	0 4½	1 9¼	1,69,915 27
41,472 4 1	1,24,218 3 1	0 5	1 7¾	7,04,897 3
28,624 8 2	73,776 0 11	0 7¾	2 4½	6,21,436 0
1,36,648 0 11	3,63,033 3 0	0 5 3/16	1 9 3/16	14,96,248 30

B (*a*)—

Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the and the total expenditure incurred thereon, together with

FASLI YEAR.	Detail of Expenditure.		
	Salaries of Classers.	Salaries of Assistants and Establishment.	Superintendent and. Establishment.
	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1287	.....	.....	.....
1288	2,746 11 9	6,253 12 5	1,001 2 3
1289	6,760 10 3	19,934 5 9	14,286 12 6
1290	7,181 13 9	19,695 13 0	17,039 8 1
Total.....	16,689 3 9	45,883 15 2	32,327 6 10

(*continued*).

Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gulbarga Division, the cost per acre of measurement from 1287 *to* 1290 *Fasli*—(contd.)

	Cost per Acre.			
Total.	On the Salaries of Classers.	On the Total shown in Col. 13	Total Expenditure on account of Survey and Classification.	Total Cost per Acre.
13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
.....	.....	....	49,032 8 6	1 11¼
10,001 10 5	0 3¼	0 11¼	1,26,008 0 11	2 8½
40,981 12 6	0 1¾	0 11	1,65,199 15 7	2 6½
43,917 2 10	0 2	1 3½	1,17,693 3 9	3 7¾
94,900 9 9	0 5⅕	1 0	4,57,933 12 9	4 10⅘

B (*a*1)

Statement showing the amount of work turned out in the Gulbarga Khan in the years

FASLI YEAR.	Total area surveyed in acres.	Detail of Expenditure.				Cost per Acre.	
		Salaries of Mea-surers.	Assistants.	Superintendent.	Total	On the Salaries of Mensurers.	On the total expen-diture, Col. 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	p.	a. p.
1288.....	1,19,892	3,257 15 5	7,069 14 8	4,368 0 8	14,695 14 9	5¼	2 5¾
1289.....	2,99,815	8,498 1 6	13,899 11 6	5,959 0 9	28,356 13 9	5½	1 6½
Total...	4,19,707	11,756 0 11	20,969 10 2	10,327 1 5	43,052 12 6	5⅓	1 7⅜

Division under the superintendence of Mohammad Ikram-ul-Lah 1288 *and* 1289 *Fasli.*

Total Area Classified in Acres.	Detail of Expenditure.				Cost per Acre.		Total cost of survey and classification.	Total cost per acre of survey and classification.
	Salaries of Classers	Assistant and Establishment.	Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On the Salaries of Classers.	On the total expenditure, Col. 13.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	p.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
46,096 27	1,951 13 9	1,332 1 5	1,001 2 3	3,285 1 5	$8\frac{1}{10}$	1 $1\frac{3}{5}$	17.981 0 2	1 $8\frac{7}{10}$
1,69,249 3	1,258 15 0	2,145 12 9	1,171 12 0	5,576 7 9	$1\frac{2}{5}$	0 $6\frac{8}{10}$	33,933 5 6	1 $1\frac{7}{10}$
2,15,345 30	3,210 12 9	3,477 14 2	2,172 14 3	8,861 9 2	$2\frac{4}{5}$	0 $7\frac{9}{10}$	51,914 5 8	1 $3\frac{1}{2}$

B (*a*2)

Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the Depart incurred thereon, together with the cost per acre of measure

FASLI YEAR.	Total Area surveyed in Acres.	Detail of	
		Salaries of Measurers.	Salaries of Assistants and Establishment.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1288	9,28,418	21,791 12 6	42,638 1 6
,, ...	1,19,892	3,257 15 5	7,069 14 8
Total.....	10,48,310	25,049 11 11	49,708 0 2
1289	9,25,510	23,149 10 6	37,198 7 6
,, ...	2,99,815	8,498 1 6	13,839 11 6
Total.....	12,25,325	31,647 12 0	51,098 3 0

ment, Revenue Survey and Assessment, and the total expenditure ment in the years 1288 *and* 1289 *Fasli, Gulbarga Division.*

Expenditure.		Cost per Acre.		
Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On the Salaries of Measurers.	On the total cost shown in Column 6.	Total Area Classified in Acres.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	
36,880 9 9	1,01,310 7 9	0 4½	1 9	1,23,819 0
4,368 0 8	14,695 14 9	0 5¼	2 5¾	46,096 27
41,248 10 5	1,16,006 6 6	0 4½	1 9⅛	1,69,915 27
35,513 3 4	95,861 5 4	0 4¾	1 8	5,35,648 0
5,959 0 9	28,356 13 9	0 5½	1 6⅓	1,69,249 3
41,472 4 1	1,24,218 3 1	0 4 7/15	1 7½	7,04,897 3

B (*a*2)—

Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the Depart incurred thereon together with the cost per acre of measurement

FASLI YEAR.	Detail of Expenditure.		
	Salaris of Classers.	Salaries of Assistants and Establishment.	Superintendent and Establishment.
	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1288	1,794 14 0	4,921 11 0	.....
,, ...	951 13 9	1,332 1 5	1,001 2 3
Total.....	2,746 11 9	6,253 12 5	1,001 2 3
1289	4,501 11 3	17,788 9 0	13,115 0 6
,, ...	2,258 15 0	2,145 12 9	1,171 12 0
Total.....	6,760 10 3	19,934 5 4	14,286 12 6

(*continued*).

ment, Revenue Survey and Assessment, and the total expenditure in the years 1288 *and* 1289 *Fasli, Gulbarga Division*—(contd.)

	Cost per Acre.			
Total.	On the Salaries of Classers.	On the cost shown in Column 13.	Total cost on account of Survey and Classification.	Total cost per Acre.
13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
6,716 9 0	0 2¾	0 10½	1,08,027 0 9	2 7½
3,285 1 5	....	.....	17,981 0 2	.....
10,001 10 5	.....	.....	1,26,008 0 11	.....
35,405 4 9	0 1½	1 3	1,31,266 10 1	2 8¾
5,576 7 9	.....	.....	33,933 5 6	... ...
40,981 12 6	... .	.....	1,65,199 15 7	... .

B

Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the Depart the total cost incurred thereon, together with the cost

FASLI YEAR.	Total Area Surveyed in Acres.	Detail of	
		Salaries of Measurers.	Salaries of Assistants and Establishment.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1287	1,19,077 0	.....	....
1288	2,03,594 39	9,951 12 0	11,732 4 0
1289	3,45,970 0	10,299 9 0	12,241 5 0
1290	1,90,093 0	8,620 2 0	10,967 10 6
Total	8,58,734 39	28,871 7 0	34,941 3 6

(*b*)

ment, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Medak Division, and per acre of Measurement from 1287 *to* 1290 *Fasli.*

Expenditure.		Cost per Acre.		
Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On the Salaries of Measurers.	On the Total shown in Col. 6.	Total Area Classified in Acres.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	
.....	* 40,718 12 5	.....	5 5½	....
7,615 0 0	29,299 0 0	0 9½	2 3½	.....
5,088 13 3	27,629 11 3	0 5¾	1 3	....
3,894 8 0	23,182 4 6	0 8¾	1 11¾	.....
16,598 5 3	1,21,129 12 2	0 8¾	3 7½	.....

* The details of this item are unavailable.

B

Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the Depart
the total cost incurred thereon, together with the cost

DETAIL OF

FASLI YEAR	Salaries of Classers.	Salaries of Assistants and Establishment.	Superintendent and Establishment.
	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1287	.....	.....	.....
1288	.....	.....	.....
1289	.....	.....	.....
1290	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....

(*b*)—(*continued*).

ment, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Medak Division, and per acre of Measurement from 1287 *to* 1290 *Fasli*—(continued).

Expenditure.	Cost per Acre.			
Total.	On the Salaries of Classers.	On the Total shown in Col. 13.	Total Expenditure on account of Survey and Classification.	Total Cost per Acre.
13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
....	.. ..	.....	40,718 12 5	5 5½
.....	.....	.....	29,299 0 0	2 3½
....	.....	.....	27,629 11 3	1 3
.....	.....	.....	23,182 4 6	1 11½
.....	.....	.....	1,21,129 12 2	3 7½

B

Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the expenditure incurred thereon, together with the

FASLI YEAR.	Total Area Surveyed in Acres.	Detail of	
		Salaries of Measurers.	Salaries of Assistants and their Establishments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1288	1 26,011	8,611 0 0	10,670 0 0
1289	2,34,794	8,740 13 3	11,850 8 3
1290	1,55,579	7,699 14 6	10,027 15 0
Total	5.36,384	25,051 11 9	32,548 7 3

(61)

Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, and the total cost per acre of Measurement, Medak Division.

Expenditure		Cost per Acre		
Superintendent and Establishment	Total	On the Salaries of Measurers.	On the Total Salaries of Col. 6.	Total Area Cost in Acres.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	
7,375 0 0	23,656 0 0	1 1	3 4½	...
4,688 13 3	25,280 2 9	0 6½	1 7	...
3,894 8 0	21,622 5 6	0 9½	2 2½	...
15,958 5 3	73,558 8 3	0 8	2 2	...

B

Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the expenditure incurred thereon, together with the

FASLI YEAR.	Detail of		
	Salaries of Classers.	Salaries of Assistants and their Establishments.	Superintendent and Establishment.
	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1288	.....	.....	.....
1289	.....	.....	.....
1290	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....

(*b* 1)—(continued).

Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, and the total cost per acre of Measurement, Medak Division—(continued).

Expenditure.				
Total.	On the Salaries of Classers.	On the Total shown in Col. 13.	Total Expenditure on account of Survey and Classification.	Total Cost per Acre.
13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
.....	.....	.....	26,656 0 0	3 4½
.....	.....	.....	25,289 2 9	1 7
.....	.....	.....	21,622 5 6	2 2½
.....	.....	.....	73,558 8 3	2 2

B

Statement showing the amount of Survey and Classification Talukdar in the Medak Division and the total expendi

FASLI YEAR.	Total Area Surveyed and Classed in Acres.	Detail of	
		Salaries of Measurers and Classers.	Salaries of Assistants and Establishment.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1287	1,19,017 0	.....	.....
1288	77,583 39	1,340 12 0	1,062 4 0
1289	91,176 0	1,558 11 9	390 12 9
1290	34,514 0	920 3 6	939 11 6
Total	3,22,290 39	3,819 11 3	2,392 12 3

(*b*2)

work turned out under the Superintendence of the Sardar ture incurred thereon with the Cost per Acre.

Expenditure.		Cost per Acre.		Total Expenditure on account of Survey and Classification.	Total Cost per Acre.
Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On Salaries of Measurers, &c.	On the Total Expenditure, Col. 6.		
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Pies.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
.....	40,718 12 5	.....	5 5½	40,718 12 5	5 5½
240	2,643 0 0	3¼	0 6½	2,643 0 0	0 6½
400	2,319 8 6	3¼	0 4¾	2,319 8 6	0 4¾
.....	1,859 15 0	5	0 10¾	1,859 15 0	0 10¾
640	17,571 3 11	3¼	2 4	17,571 3 11	2 4

B

Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the De
ture incurred thereon, together with

YEARS FASLI.	DIVISION.	Total area surveyed in acres.	Details of	
			Salaries of Measurers.	Salaries of Assistants and their Establishments.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1285 to 90	Aurangabad	54,27,660 3	1,47,103 6 6	2,20,586 12 3
1287 to 90	Gulbarga	27,55,288 0	76,132 1 0	1,17,537 6 0
1287 to 90	Medak	8,58,734 39	28,871 7 0	34,941 3 0
		90,41,683 2	2,52,106 14 6	3,73,065 5 3

(*c*).

partment, Revenue Survey and Assessment, and the total expendi- the cost per acre of Measurement.

Expenditure		Cost per Acre.		
Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On Salaries of Measurers.	On the Total Expenditure in Col. 7.	Total Area Classified in Acres.
6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Pies.	a. p.	
2,00,007 10 3	5,67,697 13 0	5	1 8	35,33,596 6
1,26,320 15 6	3,19,990 6 6	5¼	1 10¼	12,80,903 0
16,598 5 2	1,21,129 12 2 *	8$\frac{9}{10}$	3 7½	.....
3,42,926 14 11	10,08,817 15 8	5¾	1 10½	48,14,499 6

* See note on page cclxii.

B

Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the De ture incurred thereon together with

YEARS FASLI.	DIVISION.	Details of Expenditure.		
		Salaries of Classers.	Salaries of Assistants and their Establishments.	Superintendent and Establishment.
		11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1285 to 90	Aurangabad	41,249 10 0	55,501 1 6	56,960 2 5
1287 to 90	Gulbarga.....	13,478 7 0	42,406 1 0	30,154 8 7
1287 to 90	Medak	.....	.....	.....
		54,728 1 0	97,907 2 6	87,114 11 0

(c)—*continued.*

partment, Revenue Survey and Assessment, and the total expendi- the cost per acre of Measurement—(continued).

	Cost per Acre.			
Total.	On the Salaries of Classers.	On the Total Expenditure shown in Col. 74.	Total Expenditure on account of Survey and Classification.	Total Cost per Acre.
14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Pies.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
1,53,710 13 11	2	0 8¼	7,21,408 10 11	2 4¼
86,039 0 7	2	1 1	4,06,029 7 1	2 11¼
.....	.....	.....	1,21,129 12 2	3 7½
2,39,749 14 6	2	1 8½	12,48,567 14 2	2 2½

C.

Statement showing the Area Measured and Classified and Gulbarga and

FASLI YEAR.	Measurement.		
	Total Area Measured in Acres.	Expenditure on the Area Measured.	Cost per Acre.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	a. p.
1285	1,92,709 0	21,013 3 9	1 9
1286	8,72,199 0	97,075 0 0	1 9¼
1287	18,40,580 5	2,25,894 8 11	1 11
1288	23,51,894 5	2,67,808 14 5	1 9⅞
1289	26,85,309 28	2,56,807 3 2	1 6¾
1290	15,17,698 14	1,83,264 13 11	1 10¾

Cost per Acre from 1285 *to* 1290 *Fasli in the Aurangabad, Medak Divisions.*

Classification.			Total Expenditure on Measurement and Classification.	Cost per Acre of the Expenditure shown in Col. 8.
Total Area Classified in Acres.	Expenditure.	Cost per Acre.		
5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
70,569 0	7,897 7 9	1 9½	28,910 11 6	3 6½
1,68,758 0	5,121 0 0	0 5½	1,02,196 0 0	2 3½
6,90,013 4	20,041 15 0	0 5½	2,45,936 4 11	2 4½
8,50,986 4	33,591 14 0	0 7½	3,01,400 13 1	2 5½
16,12,299 16	81,735 5 5	0 9½	3,38,542 8 7	2 4½
16,37,219 12	1,00,223 12 10	0 11½	2,83,488 10 9	2 10½

D.

Statement showing the old rates and the survey rates, which it was introduced in the Talukas

Number.	NAME OF TALUKA.	Number of Villages.	Fasli year in which survey settlement was first introduced.	Old Rates.			Survey Ra	
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Aurangabad District.				Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
1	Pattan	145	1287	1,59,927	1,62,268	1 0 3	1,74,910	1,89,875
2	Baizapur.....	116	1288	2,27,410	2,30,712	1 0 3	2,45,002	2,60,460
3	Gandapur	205	1288	2,01,231	2,38,108	1 2 11	2,09,149	2,81,420
4	Ambar	215	1289	3,97,308	3,29,072	0 13 3	4,30,323	3,96,725
5	Bokardan	121	1290	1,17,895	1,10,318	0 15 0	1,51,030	1,15,861
6	Kanharh	184	1290	1,61,037	1,53,503	0 15 3	1,90,349	1,73,182
	Total.....	986		12,64,808	12,23,981	0 15 4	14,00,763	14,17,523
	Nalderg District.							
7	Tuljapur	83	1290	1,75,265	1,46,294	0 13 4	2,32,294	1,70,696
	Grand Total.....	2055		27,04,891	25,94,256	0 15 4	30,33,820	30,05,742

with the result of the survey settlement for the year in of the Western and Southern Divisions.

TES. Average rate per acre.	Net amount of assessment after deducting for lands relinquished and additional for waste land taken up for cultivation at the time of settlement.	Difference between columns 5 and 8 and the percentage of such difference.	Difference between columns 6 and 9 and the percentage of such difference.	Difference between columns 7 and 10.	Difference between columns 6 and 11 and the percentage of such difference.
10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1 1 5	1,77,736	14,983 9·37	27,607 17·01	0 1 2	15,468 9·53
1 1 9	2,47,258	17,592 7·74	29,748 12·89	0 1 6	16,546 7·17
1 5 7	2,34,541	7,918 3·93	43,312 18·19	0 2 8	3,567 1·49
0 14 9	3,84,748	33,015 8·31	67,653 20·56	0 1 6	55,676 16·92
0 12 4	1,17,320	33,135 28·10	5,543 5·02	less 2 8	7,002 6·34
0 14 6	1,73,019	29,312 18·20	19,679 12·82	,, 0 9	19,516 12·71
1 0 2	13,34,622	1,35,955 10·7	1,93,542 15·8	0 0 10	1,17,775
0 11 9	1,60,165	57,029 32·54	24,402 16·68	less 1 7	13,871 9·48
0 15 9	28,29,409	3,28,939 12·1	4,11,486 15·8	more 0 5	2,49,421

E.

Statement showing the Area of Occupied and Waste Lands the Western and

No.	NAME OF TALUKA.	Occupied Lands.			Culturable Waste.		
		Acres.	Amount of Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Amount of Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Aurangabad District.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pattan	1,61,764	1,77,736	1 1 7	50,919	34,156	0 10 2
2	Baizapur	2,29,115	2,47,258	1 1 3	57,458	34,980	0 9 9
3	Gandapur	1,59,141	2,34,541	1 7 7	84,313	73,501	0 13 11
4	Ambar	4,14,841	3,84,748	0 14 10	85,789	40,689	0 7 6
5	Kanharh	1,97,099	1,73,019	0 14 1	30,931	14,173	0 7 5
6	Bokardan	1,54,945	1,17,320	0 12 1	23,180	9,458	0 6 5
	Total	13,16,905	13,34,622	1 0 2	3,32,590	2,06,957	0 9 11
	Naldrug District..						
7	Tuljapur	2,15,260	1,60,165	0 11 11	20,832	11,573	0 9 1
	Grand Total...	15,32,165	14,94,787	0 15 7	3,53,422	2,18,530	0 9 10

N. B.—This Statement does not include Sarfkhas;

with the Average Survey Rate per Acre in the Settled Talukas in Southern Divisions.

Total Occupied and Waste.			Percentage on the Total.			
Acres.	Amount of Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Of Column 3.	Of Column 4.	Of Column 6.	Of Column 7.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
2,12,683	2,11,892	9 15 11	76·0	83·9	24·0	16·1
2,86,573	2,82,238	0 15 9	79·9	87·6	20·1	12·4
2,43,454	3,08,042	1 4 3	65·4	76·1	34·6	23 9
5,00,630	4,25,437	0 13 7	82·8	90·4	17·2	9·6
2,28,030	1,87,192	0 13 2	86·4	92·4	13·6	7·6
1,78,125	1,26,778	0 11 5	86·9	92·5	13·1	7·5
16,49,495	15,41,579	0 14 11	79·8	80·1	20·1	12·5
2,36,092	1,71,738	0 11 8	91·2	93·3	8·8	6·7
18,85,587	17,13 317	0 14 6	81·2	79·2	18·7	11·5

while the others do include Sarfkhas.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER VI.

PAST HISTORY OF POLICE.

Section First.—Former System of Police Administration.

PAGE

Para. 1 Former system of Police administration in districts. 273
,, 2 Police administration in the City 273
,, 3 Appointment of *Ziladars* 274

Section Second.—Formation of a Regular Police Force.

Para. 4 Reforms in 1275 Fasli 274
,, 5 Distribution of Police force 275
,, 6 Constituents of the new force 276
,, 7 Instructions issued by the Board of Revenue..... 276
,, 8 Police code compiled 282
,, 9 Non-cognizable offences. Cognizable offences 283
,, 10 *Naib-Muhtamims* appointed 284
,, 11 Separation of Police from Revenue. Appointment of a Police Secretary 284
,, 12 Powers of Police officers 285
,, 13 Appeals from the decisions of Police officers 285
,, 14 Police Secretariat amalgamated with Judicial. Powers of Police officers 286
,, 15 The power vested in *Muhtamims* and *Amins* 287
,, 16 Government Gazette on criminal prosecution against Police 287
,, 17 Powers of awarding punishments transferred to Courts of Law..... 288
,, 18 Enrolment and uniforms 288
,, 19 Equipment 289
,, 20 Distribution of uniforms. Discipline 289
,, 21 Procedure 289
,, 22 Tours 290
,, 23 Escorts and guards 291

CHAPTER VII.

Police for 1290 Fasli.

		PAGE
Para. 1	Component parts of Police force	293
,, 2	District Police	293
,, 3	Various grades of Police	294
,, 4	Distribution of Police by area and population	295
,, 5	City Police	295
,, 6	City and District Police	296
,, 7	Distribution of Police	296
,, 8	Annual cost of Police	296
,, 9	Village Police and cost	297
,, 10	Police rewarded	297
,, 11	Police convicted	297
,, 12	Working of the City and Suburban Police	297
,, 13	Abstract of the above	298
,, 14	Decrease of crimes in the City and Suburbs	299
,, 15	District crimes and criminals	299
,, 16	Percentage of conviction in cases and persons	301
,, 17	Observation on the working of the District Police	302
,, 18	Decrease of crimes in the districts	302
,, 19	Cause of decrease. Decrease of crime in surrounding provinces	302
,, 20	Review of the working of the City and District Police	303
,, 21	Comparison of five years	303
,, 22	Results of trials by Courts	304
,, 23	Percentage of persons pending trial	304
,, 24	Test of the Police efficiency	305
,, 25	Percentage of cases tracked or investigated to reported	305
,, 26	Percentages of cases tracked or investigated to reported, excluding nuisance cases	305
,, 27	Percentage of conviction to cases reported	306
,, 28	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tracked and convicted	306
,, 29	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested	307
,, 30	Percentage of persons convicted to brought to trial	308
,, 31	Number of heinous offences	308

PAGE

Para. 32 Murder—Decrease. Increase 309
,, 33 Dacoities—Decrease. Increase 309
,, 34 Robbery—Decrease. Increase 310
,, 35 Heinous crimes compared 311

CHAPTER VIII.

Historical Sketch of the Administration of Justice.

Section First.—Administration of Justice during Maharajah Chandu Lal's teuure of Office.

Para. 1 *Dar-ul-Kaza* 313
,, 2 *Kotwali* 313
,, 3 *Sadarat* 313
,, 4 Procedure of Courts 313
,, 5 Inadequate protection afforded by the Courts of Justice 314
,, 6 Want of Courts of Justice in Districts 314
,, 7 Oppressions committed by the Afghans and Arabs... 315
,, 8 Irregularities in punishing criminals 315
,, 9 Dacoity and plunder rife in the country 316
,, 10 Non-existence of systematic Courts 316
,, 11 *Divani Buzurg* 317
,, 12 *Adalat-ul-Aliya* 318
,, 13 Proceedings of the Court 318

Section Second.—Administration of Justice during Rajah Ram Bakhsh's tenure of Office.

Para. 14 *Majlis Sultani* 319
,, 15 Extinction of the Court 319
,, 16 Another Court created 319

Section Third.—Administration of Justice during the Nawab Seraj-ul-Mulk's tenure of Office.

Para. 17 Legal reforms 319
,, 18 Appointment of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* in the districts 329

PAGE

Para. 19 District Court Guide compiled 321
,, 20 *Divani-i-Khurd* or Court of Small Causes established 321
,, 21 *Sadar-Adalat* established 322
,, 22 Practice of *Sati* forbidden 322

Section Fourth.—Administration of Justice during the early years of Sir Salar Jung's tenure of Office.

Para. 23 Arabs and Rohillas 323
,, 24 *Adalat-i-Chini-Kana* 323
,, 25 Sikh's Court 324
,, 26 An instance related 324
,, 27 Measures to suppress dacoity and highway robbery. Appointment of *Ziladars* 325
,, 28 The Judicial Board 326
,, 29 Success of *Ziladars* in the suppression of dacoity, &c. 326
,, 30 Court for the trial of Thuggee and Dacoity cases. . 326
,, 31 Police prohibited to detain the accused without reference to Magistrate 327
,, 32 Court for the trial of the cases of Hindus 327
,, 33 Punctual disbursement of salaries to the Judicial Officials 328
,, 34 *Sadar-Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mustarida* 329
,, 35 Civil and criminal jurisdictions of Courts separated and powers defined 330
,, 36 *Mahkama-i-Ijra-wa-Amal.* Stamped paper introduced 330
,, 37 Court of district appeals 331
,, 38 Judicial Powers vested to the Superintendent of Railway 331
,, 39 Judicial powers exercised by the Resident 331
,, 40 Formation of districts 332
,, 41 Additional Talukas and further reforms 333
,, 42 Offices of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* abolished 334
,, 43 Judicial powers of Talukdars, Tahsildars, and Patels 334
,, 44 Judicial powers of officers 334

CHAPTER IX.

Criminal Justice for 1290 Fasli.

		PAGE
Para. 1	The number of Courts	335
,, 2	The jurisdiction of each Court as to area and population	336
,, 3	Reported crimes	336
,, 4	The cause of decrease	336
,, 5	Disposal of cases brought to trial	337
,, 6	Work done by each Court	338
,, 7	Work done by Criminal Courts	339
,, 8	Statement of punishment	340
,, 9	Appeals and revisions	342
,, 10	Result of appeals and revisions	342
,, 11	Sessions Courts	343
,, 12	Comparative statement of crimes	344
,, 13	Crimes classified	345
,, 14	A comparative statement showing the number of criminals of the Fasli years 1287, 1288, 1289, and 1290	346

CHAPTER X.

Prisons in 1290 Fasli.

Para. 1	Number of jails	349
,, 2	Number of prisoners	349
,, 3	Admissions in 1289 and 1290 F. compared	350
,, 4	A comparison with surrounding Provinces	351
,, 5	Description of prisoners	351
,, 6	Distribution of prisoners	352
,, 7	Ratio of convicts to fresh admissions in surrounding Provinces	352
,, 8	Juvenile convicts	352
,, 9	Prisoners classified by religions	353
,, 10	The above statement reviewed	353
,, 11	Prisoners classified by trade	354

PAGE

Para. 12 Result of convicts among agriculturists and tradesmen 354
,, 13 The state of prisoners with regard to education ... 355
,, 14 Repetition of convictions..... 355
,, 15 Re-conviction 355
,, 16 Percentage of re-convictions to fresh admissions ... 356

CHAPTER XI.

Civil Justice for 1290 Fasli.

Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

Para. 1 Number and powers of Courts and Judges 357
,, 2 Tahsildars' Courts 357
,, 3 Third Talukdars' Courts 358
,, 4 Second Talukdars' Courts 358
,, 5 District or First Talukdars' Courts 358
,, 6 City Civil Court 358
,, 7 *Kazi's* Court 359
,, 8 Arabs' Court 359
,, 9 Insolvency Court 359
,, 10 High Court 359
,, 11 The jurisdiction of various Courts 360
,, 12 Suburban Court 360
,, 13 Population and area..... 360

Appellate Courts.

Para. 14 Number and powers 360
,, 15 First and *Sadar* Talukdars 361
,, 16 High Court 361
,, 17 Appellate Board of *Kazayai-Arub*..... 361
,, 18 High Court, Original Side 361
,, 19 Disposal of suits 362
,, 20 The number of regular suits in 1290-1281, 128[illegible] and 1287 Fasli 362
,, 21 Comparison between the said four years 362
,, 22 Contested and uncontested cases 363
,, 23 Details of contested and uncontested suits 363
,, 24 Average duration 363

PAGE

Para. 25 Suits pending 363
,, 26 Description of suits 364
,, 27 Value of suits 364
,, 28 Remarks suggested by the above 364
,, 29 Execution of decrees 365
,, 30 Pauper suits 365
,, 31 Cost of litigation 365
,, 32 High Court, Appellate Side. Appeals filed 365
,, 33 Statement of appeals for ten years 366
,, 34 Disposal of suits 366
,, 35 Disposal of appeals and their result 366
,, 36 Average duration 366
,, 37 Suits pending 367
,, 38 Costs of litigation 367
,, 39 City Civil Court. Institution of suits. Disposal of suits 367
,, 40 Statement of contested and uncontested cases 368
,, 41 Results 368
,, 42 Execution of decrees 368
,, 43 Percentage of execution of decrees to the total number of suits 369
,, 44 Coercive processes 369
,, 45 Description of suits 369
,, 46 Value of suits 369
,, 47 *Kazi's* Courts 370
,, 48 Description of suits 370
,, 49 Value of suits 370
,, 50 Execution of decrees 370
,, 51 Costs 371
,, 52 Arab's Court. Institution of suits 371
,, 53 Average duration 371
,, 54 Proportion of work performed by the Court 371
,, 55 Description 371
,, 56 Execution of decrees 371
,, 57 Costs 372
,, 58 Insolvency Courts. Suits instituted 372
,, 59 Disposal of Suits 372
,, 60 Value of suits 372

Courts in the Interior.

PAGE

Para. 61 Institution of suits 372
,, 62 Disposal 374
,, 63 Percentage of suits disposed of 374
,, 64 Comparison with surrounding provinces 374
,, 65 Average duration..... 375
,, 66 Duration of suits in various Courts 375
,, 67 Suits' pendency compared with surrounding provinces 376
,, 68 Percentage of work done in the four Courts..... 376
,, 69 Description of suits 376
,, 70 Value of suits 376
,, 71 Different values of litigation in 1288, 1289, and 1290 Fasli 377
,, 72 Average value per suit in the four Courts..... 377
,, 73 The above reviewed..... 378
,, 74 Execution of decrees 378
,, 75 Percentage of cases disposed of..... 379
,, 76 Total number of decrees executed 379
,, 77 No. of cases which required coercive processes ... 379
,, 78 Total costs of litigation 380
,, 79 Appellate Courts 380
,, 80 Appeal pending in *Sadar* talukdar's and District Courts 380
,, 81 Number of appeals disposed of 380
,, 82 Average duration of appeals 381
,, 83 Average duration of appeals compared 381

General Remarks.

Para 84 Original jurisdiction. Institution of suits 381
,, 85 Number of suits 381
,, 86 Percentage of work done by the nine Courts 382
,, 87 Average duration 382
,, 88 Execution of decrees 382
,, 89 Decrease of coercive processes 382
,, 90 Appeals..... 383
,, 91 Average duration of appeals 383
,, 92 Description of suits 383
,, 93 Total value of suits 383

PAGE

Para. 94 Number of claims and the cost of litigation 383
,, 95 Average cost per suit 383
,, 96 Suburban Court 383
,, 97 Ordinary jurisdiction. Number of suits 384
,, 98 Aggregate money value. Average money value ... 384
,, 99 Nationality of parties 384
,, 100 Classification of suits 384
,, 101 Appeals..... 385
,, 102 Execution. Returns of warrants 385
,, 103 Testamentary and intestate jurisdiction..... 386
,, 104 Miscellaneous petitions 386
,, 105 Income establishment 386

APPENDICES—(Police—Fasli years 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290. List of Crimes for 1289 and 1290 Fasli. Criminal Justice—Fasli years 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290. Civil Justice—Fasli years 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290)..... ..... i—clxi

VOLUME THIRD.

CHAPTER VI.

Past History of Police.

CHAPTER VII.

Police for 1290 Fasli.

CHAPTER VIII.

Historical Sketch of the Administration of Justice.

CHAPTER IX.

Criminal Justice for 1290 Fasli.

CHAPTER X.

Prisons in 1290 Fasli.

CHAPTER XI.

Civil Justice for 1290 Fasli.

CHAPTER VI.

Past History of Police.

CHAPTER VI.

PAST HISTORY OF POLICE.*

SECTION FIRST.

Former System of Police Administration.

Former system of Police administration in districts.

1. Until within comparatively recent years a Police administration conducted on a sound basis was unknown in His Highness' Dominions. In the districts, Police work was performed by the Irregular Troops, the *Sibandi* Peons, the *Nizamats* and village servants. In the *Mahrattwari* districts, for instance, the detection and apprehension of offenders was a work assigned to the *Ramosis* and *Jaglias;* in the Kanara districts, to the *Setsindhis* and *Talâris*, and in Telingana to *Mannevars* and *Mazkuris*. When any serious crimes were committed, such as dacoity, &c., these men called in the assistance of the Troops which were stationed in a greater or less number in each taluka, on whom devolved the duty of pursuing and arresting offenders. When the offenders escaped undetected, the value of the stolen property was recovered not only from the village watchmen, but also from the *Zamindars* as well as from the inhabitants of the village by levy of a cess. In the trial of the accused and in bringing home the charges against them, all kinds of threats and torture were used. It frequently happened that innocent persons underwent this cruel treatment and obtained freedom only by paying a large sum of money. The *Parganah Naibs* were armed with complete authority to arrest, liberate, or punish these unhappy people. The village servants in return for the Police duties performed by them held lands free of assessment and received a share of the yield from the villagers. The *Sibandi* Peons were paid Rupees 3 a month from the land revenue of the village.

Police administration in the City.

2. In the City of Hyderabad, however, a *Kotwal*, enjoying a high position and looked upon with very great respect, had been appointed from an early period, having under him a Police force composed of various

* The materials for this Chapter were contributed some years ago by Mr. Hasan Abd-Ul-Lah, Talukdar of the Medak district.

nationalities, including a number of detectives. He had full power to administer personal chastisement to criminals, and when the first beginning was made towards regulating the business of the different State departments by definite rules and laws, he was invested with judicial authority in addition to his executive functions. A Law Officer was consequently attached to the office of the *Kotwal*, who passed sentences on offenders in accordance with the decisions of the latter officer. In 1271 Fasli the total Police force under the control of the *Kotwal*, composed, as it was, of Arabs, Kandharis, Sikhs, *Barkundazes* and *Harkaras* amounted to 1,524 men on foot and 136 mounted, and cost Rupees 82,346 for its maintenance.

Appointment of *Ziladars*.

3. In consequence of the Rohellas perpetrating dacoities, robberies and riots throughout the districts, new officers, called *Ziladars*, were appointed for the suppression of these dangerous crimes, and for the apprehension of those concerned in them. The Irregular Troops comprised of Rohellas, Arabs, Sikhs, Sowars, Linemen, *Sibandi* Peons, *Nizamats*, &c., were placed under the orders of these *Ziladars*, who, as soon as they heard of any tumult or rising in any locality on the part of Afghans or other turbulent classes, would repair to the spot with the forces under their command and capture the offenders. This Military Police proved eminently useful for some time in affording peace and security to the country. The duties of *Ziladars* were either entrusted to the talukdars or special men were nominated for that purpose and a committee was appointed at head-quarters to supervise and direct their work.

SECTION SECOND.

Formation of a Regular Police Force.

Reforms in 1275 Fasli.

4. When, what are called the Restored Districts, that is to say, Raichur, Lingsugur, Naldrug and Shorapur, were made over to His Highness' Government in 1272 Fasli, the Police arrangements existing there, under the British regime, were continued till 1275 Fasli, when the Police administration of the entire Divani territory was totally recast. A separate Police force was appointed in the City

and its suburbs, and in each of the districts, into which the country was divided. There were at first fourteen such districts, to which two new ones were afterwards added, and each was placed under the control of a *Muhtamim* or Superintendent, who was assisted by the undermentioned staff:—

One *Amin*, or Inspector of each Taluka.

One *Jamadar*, or Chief Constable for each *Thana* or station.

One *Dafadar*, or Head Constable for each *Chauki* or post.

Eight men for each *Thana*.

Six men for each *Chauki*.

A *Jamadar*, or *Dafadar* and thirteen men, one of whom at least was able to read and write, constituted what was called a *Jauk* or guard. The *Muhtamims* were ranked under three classes and the *Amins* under five, their salaries being fixed as follows:—

Muhtamim,	1st	Class, salary	Rupees	200
,,	2nd	,, ,,	,,	170
,,	3rd	,, ,,	,,	140
Horse allowance to each *Muhtamim*				25
Amins,	1st	Class, salary	Rupees	100
,,	2nd	,, ,,	,,	90
,,	3rd	,, ,,	,,	80
,,	4th	,, ,,	,,	70
,,	5th	,, ,,	,,	60
Horse allowance to each *Amin*			,,	20

Distribution of Police force.

5. All *Jamadars* were of the same rank and received a uniform salary of Rupees 15 a month, and an additional sum of Rupees 7 as pony allowance. The *Dafadars* similarly were each paid Rupees 10 without any distinction of grade. But the men were divided into two classes, those in the first class drawing Rupees 7 and those in the second class Rupees 6 each. Besides the Police, there were twenty-five Sowars for each district, consisting of one *Jamadar*, one *Dafadar* and twenty-three men. The strength of the Police force of each district was determined according to the cultivated area and the population of the district. The total

number for all the districts taken together was 3,165, besides 322 Sowars. These men were distributed as follows: —

District.	Superintendents.	*Amins.* 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	*Jamadars.*	*Dafadars.*	Men.
Aurangabad	1st Class...	1	1	1	3	1	19	19	247
Birh	2nd Class...	...	3	1	1	...	17	17	221
Parbhani	3rd Class...	...	1	3	1	...	17	17	221
Bidar	3rd Class...	...	1	1	3	...	17	17	221
Nander	3rd Class...	...	2	1	2	...	17	17	221
Naldrug	1st Class...	1	1	1	2	3	19	19	247
Shorapur	1st Class...	2	1	1	1	...	17	17	221
Raichur	1st Class...	1	1	2	...	...	16	16	208
Lingsugur	2nd Class...	1	3	...	...	...	16	16	208
Medak	2nd Class...	2	1	...	1	...	16	16	208
Indur	1st Class...	2	...	2	2	...	17	17	221
Elgandal	3rd Class...	...	...	2	3	...	17	17	221
Khammam	3rd Class ...	...	...	4	2	...	18	18	234
Nalgunda	2nd Class...	...	...	4	2	...	18	18	234
Total.....	.....	10	15	23	23	4	241	241	3,132

Constituents of the new force.

6. This new Police force was formed in the Restored Districts out of the force already in existence there, and in other districts out of the *Nizamat* line, *Alighol* and other military establishments which used to be retained there, and on its creation, the Arabs, Rohellas, Linesmen, *Sindhis*, *Alighols*, *Rathors*, &c., who were stationed in the various different towns and villages, were withdrawn and all collected at the head-quarters of each district.

Instructions issued by the Board of Revenue.

7. At the time of the introduction of this regular Police force in 1275 Fasli, and as a provisional measure before the promulgation of a Police Code, the Board of Revenue issued certain instructions to the talukdars of districts in regard to the manner in which the new force was to be disposed of, regulated and governed. These instructions, an abstract of which is given below, were embodied in Circular No. 28 of 1282 Fasli:—

"30. The new District Police has been organised upon a totally novel plan, and a set of rules and regulations will be hereafter drawn up for its guidance and control and shortly forwarded.

"31. Under the present organization, a *Muhtamim* or Superintendent has been appointed in Police charge of each district, and under him there is one *Amin* or Inspector for each taluka besides inferior officers, such as *Jamadars* and others.

"32. The *Muhtamims* will be nominated by the Government, and the *Amins* will be either selected from those who hold the rank of *Daroghas* in the Restored Districts, the choice being guided by the honesty, intelligence, aptitude and ability displayed by these last-named officers, or from other independent individuals who may possess these necessary qualifications.

"33. The entire Police force of a district shall be, as a matter of course, subject to the supreme authority of the talukdar of the district, but in all matters purely relating to the internal economy of the force, such as its disposition or investigation of complaints against any officer or constable, the *Muhtamim* shall be the only proper authority to move, or to apply to. The *Muhtamim*, *Amin*, or any other Police officer, however, shall not fail to execute any order that may be issued by the First, Second or Third talukdar, or by a tahsildar in his official capacity.

"34. The following is a brief synopsis of the duties which it is incumbent on the Police to perform, and till the promulgation of the Police Code alluded to above, the Police shall be guided by the instructions contained therein:—

1st. To keep watch and ward, protect men and property, and preserve peace.

2nd. To prevent the commission of offences and crimes.

3rd. To detect and apprehend offenders and criminals, not giving up any inquiry or pursuit till a satisfactory result has been attained.

4th. To find out stolen property.

5th. To collect evidence in criminal cases, and to prosecute the latter in Court.

6th. To apprehend habitual criminals and persons of suspicious character, and to watch their behaviour and movements.

7th. To go about the country and guard roads, highways and streets.

8th. To serve summonses,* warrants, and other legal processes, issued by the First, Second or Third talukdars or by tahsildars in civil and criminal cases.

9th. To guard the District Jails.

10th. To guard the District Treasuries.

11th. To protect mails, private and public, belonging to Her Majesty or to His Highness, and in the event of any offences having been committed in their connection, to detect the offenders and bring them to justice with the least possible delay.

12th. To keep a constant and vigilant watch over every part of the country, and to give correct information every day of gross offences, the knowledge of which has been revealed and in which the public weal is concerned.

"35. The disposition of the Police force in each district shall be as follows:—The *Muhtamim* shall remain at the head-quarters of the district, from whence he shall make tours of inspection, from time to time, throughout his jurisdiction. One or two talukas shall be entrusted to the charge of each *Amin*.

"36. The force will be divided into a number of small parties or *Jauks*, each consisting of one *Jamadar*, one *Dafadar* and thirteen constables, one of the constables at least being able to read and write the Persian or Urdu language.

"I. One of these *Jauks* shall be stationed at the head *Kachari* of the district, as a guard, as well as for the purpose of serving summonses, warrants, and other legal processes. It shall be incumbent on the members composing this *Jauk* that more than half their number, at least, shall be present on duty at all times.

* Serving of summonses in civil suits was subsequently removed from the list of duties entrusted to the Police.

"II. One *Jauk* will be in attendance on the *Muhtamim*, one-half of it being employed in escorting accused persons under trial from place to place, and the other half, with the *Jamadar*, being prepared to accompany the *Muhtamim* on his tours.

"III. Two *Jauks* shall be stationed in the District Treasuries, and since there will thus be two *Jamadars*, the senior, in point of length of service, shall be the Chief Officer, and the other shall act under his orders. The Military Guard, if any, at these treasuries will be withdrawn.

"IV. Every jail will, similarly, have two *Jauks* which will be under the orders of the senior officer in the same way as that described in the preceding case. The Military Guard likewise will also be removed if there is any.

"V. There will be one *Jauk* in each tahsil *Kachari*, whose duties will be similar to those performed by the *Jauk* in the District *Kachari*.

"VI. The rest of the *Jauks* in full force, or split up into halves, will be located in such places as are believed to be infested with criminally-disposed people, and on such roads which form the highway for general traffic or along which Her Majesty's or His Highness' mails are carried, so that public peace and security may be preserved throughout the district. The talukdars are warned that they and their subordinates shall be held responsible for the safety and protection of the travellers and mails, belonging to the British and His Highness' Governments, whilst in transit through their jurisdiction. If the mails are plundered at any time, and no efficient measures are at once adopted to obtain a clue to, and apprehend, the robbers, the talukdars, in whose jurisdiction the outrage has been committed, shall be held responsible. Although Police *Chaukis* are located at present on the road over which mails are carried, owing to insufficient and lax supervision and control, mail robberies have, by no means, entirely ceased. There can, indeed, be no practical benefit from the mere establishment of a number of Police stations along the route, if the sites are not carefully selected, if proper vigilance is not exercised, and if the higher officers do not keep up a daily and systematic superintendence. More telling results would certainly follow, if suspicious persons

were carefully watched, their behaviour and actions minutely noted, and on the commission of an offence, the offenders quickly detected and brought to justice. With this view the Police *Chaukis* should be shifted so as to be useful in bringing about the end for which they are intended, and intimation of such change should be at once given. The prevailing process of escorting mails from *Chauki* to *Chauki* seems no longer called for and should be done away with. It is an arrangement which is not only unnecessary, but which is a stigma on the Government, inasmuch as it is only necessary when the latter of itself inspires no awe in the minds of ill-disposed persons. After the said *Chaukis* have been manned, the remainder of the *Jauks* shall be divided among the *Amins*.

"VII. Since the Government does not know how many *Chaukis* are required in a district, the Board has, at present, refrained from sending a definite list of appointments under the signature of the Minister, but permits, as per separate memorandum, the keeping of six *Jauks* in addition to those allowed for the head-quarters of each district and each tahsildar. If, however, after careful consideration, it is found that a less number is necessary, the full complement need not be employed and the Government should be informed of that circumstance. Should, on the other hand, a larger number be required, a detailed report should be submitted and the sanction of Government obtained. On the receipt of the report, a regular nomination list will be forwarded duly signed by the Minister. In case the force hereby authorized proves insufficient, it should be so carefully disposed as to render the public highways, over which mails may be carried, first of all secure, and if other stations are thereby weakened, the Irregular Troops may be called on to make up the deficiency till a reply has been received to the report. When this last measure has been adopted, so many less men from the Troops will, of course, be despatched to the head-quarters of the districts and the injunctions contained in para. 39 of this letter in that behalf will be so far modified.

"VIII. The duties expected from the *Jauks* at the disposal of *Amins* will be set forth in detail in the Police Code, but a brief abstract of them is appended.

"Since the prevention of crime is the primary object of the Police, the *Jauks* should be so distributed, their daily task so assigned, their beats so arranged, the intercommunication of news between them so regulated, that some one of them may visit at least once in twenty-four hours every place where there is a dwelling, every doubtful locality, whether in a populated or deserted quarter, every town and village, every stage-house or alighting place for travellers, and every highway and bye-way under their local jurisdiction. A daily report of work should be forwarded from every town and village to the District Superintendent. All suspicious and notorious characters should be constantly looked after. In short no nook or corner should escape the eye of the Police, and a daily journal of what they see and do should be furnished to the district departmental head. In the execution of the functions above described, the District Superintendent should be enjoined to strictly forbid his subordinates from interfering without reason with peaceful and respectful citizens and to make them perform their duties as far as possible in a courteous and temperate manner, and not too harshly and insolently, or disrespectfully.

"37. No Police officer or constable is at liberty to interfere in the private affairs or conversations of individuals, or hold out threats of any kind to them, unless they are believed to have committed an offence contrary to law or suspected of entertaining a design of doing so. For, unless under the latter circumstances, the duty of the Police consists in keeping watch over them. When a person, who is suspected of entertaining a design of committing an offence, knows that the eye of the Police is upon him, he will be naturally deterred from putting his object into execution, and thus there will be a diminution of crimes.

"38. One *Jamadar*, one *Dafadar*, and twenty-two mounted Policemen have been appointed for each district. Out of this number, four men will remain with the talukdar for speedy execution of his orders in time of need, two with the *Muhtamim* with the same object and also to give him information in regard to matters relating to Police supervision, and the rest, too, with the *Muhtamim* to be employed, when any of his orders are to be executed with despatch, or to be stationed in places where their presence is

necessary, or to keep watch and ward in localities which call for such precaution."

Police Code compiled

8. Besides the executive officers and active members of the force, a *Munshi* or clerk, on a salary of Rupees 20 *per mensem*, was attached to each *Muhtamim* and a *Muharrir* or writer, on a stipend of Rupees 15 a month, to each *Amin*. But though everything was done to place the force on an efficient footing, it was found that neither the men nor the officers comprehended the new system nor understood the rules and regulations by which it was to be governed. Each district carried on its Police administration in its own fashion, quite different from the one prevailing in another. A Police Code was, therefore, at length, drawn up by the Board of Revenue and promulgated under the sanction of the Government in 1275 Fasli. The Code contained provisions as to the discipline and dress of the force, furnished a list of offences in which the Police could and could not interfere, and set forth definite and explicit rules as to the manner in which the Police were to exercise their functions and maintain the public peace. In the state of things then existing, however, the Code did not operate quite in the way it ought to have done. Many of its provisions were distasteful to the feelings of the people at that time. Unaccustomed to such things in the past, they considered it derogatory and dishonourable to put on the green uniform, or to undergo military drill and discipline, especially as the words of commands were given in English. To learn and become acquainted with the regulations of their departments was also a severe trial for them. It was necessary, therefore, to wait for a favourable turn in the popular sentiment, to exercise patience and postpone the working of the new Code for some time. At last, in two or three years, a change became visible, young men with new ideas were willing to wear the once repugnant uniform, and in some districts drill was also commenced, though not without great difficulty at first. At once a marked improvement was noticeable in the method of detecting and apprehending offenders, in the way the preliminary Police investigations were carried out, and in the manner in which cases were committed to the Courts for trial.

9. The Police Code above alluded to describes the offences in which the Police can, or cannot, interfere without an order from a Court of Law, in the following manner:—

Non-cognizable offences

"103. The Police shall not of their own motion interfere with the following cases:—

Adultery.
Libelling or defaming persons.
Indecent abuse.
Slight offences.
Trivial assaults.

"104. In all the preceding offences, complaints should be referred to the Courts of Justice. But nothing in the above provisions shall prohibit a Police officer, if he considers a riot or disturbance of the public peace imminent, from taking, after due care and consideration, and on his personal responsibility, such precautionary measures as in his judgment may appear calculated to prevent such riot or disturbance, and the officer in such a case of interference shall report the circumstances to the *Muhtamim* of the district for information.

Cognizable offences.

"133. The Police can apprehend persons under the following conditions without a warrant from a Magistrate:—

1st. Any person seen committing any of the undermentioned offences, by the Police:—

(*a*) Abetting in mutiny or rebellion.

(*b*) Concealing a person charged with a capital crime.

(*c*) Uttering false coins, or making some device or instrument for that purpose, or appearing to meditate the commission of these offences.

(*d*) Forging stamped paper.

(*e*) Defiling the water of a well or reservoir.

(*f*) Destroying, damaging, or defiling a holy place, or a place of worship, or any thing, or article connected with any religion.

(*g*) Disturbing any congregation whilst engaged in worship or prayer according to their religious belief.

(*h*) Murder.

(*i*) Attempt at murder.

(*j*) Confining a person in one's residence, or removing him to any place by fraud or misrepresentation.

(*k*) Theft.

(*l*) Dacoity.

2nd. Any person charged or strongly suspected of being implicated in any of the above offences.

3rd. Any person who is universally believed to be implicated in any of the above offences.

4th. Any person for whose capture a reward has been published.

5th. Any person with whom stolen property is found.

6th. Any person obstructing a Police officer in the discharge of his duties.

"135. Every officer in charge of a *Thana* can apprehend, without a warrant or order from a Court of Justice, any person who enters or leaves surreptitiously and in a suspicious manner, or who has no ostensible means of living, or who does not give satisfactory information about his residence, or any person who is a reputed thief, a housebreaker, or a notorious character."

Naib-Muhtamims appointed.

10. In 1277 Fasli the whole territory was divided into divisions, each division being composed of three districts. For revenue and judicial purposes a *Sadar* talukdar was appointed over each division, and an officer called *Naib Muhtamim* for the Police administration.

Separation of Police from Revenue.

11. From the same date the Police department was separated from the Revenue department and the former placed under the supervision of a *Sadar Muhtamim*, who had his office in the City, and who, besides holding the post from which he derived his designation, also acted as Secretary to Government in

the Police department. This separation marked a total change in the administration of the Police department, a change which was carried still further by a new Code passed in the year under consideration, and which modified and amended certain provisions of the old one. The *Sadar Muhtamims* and *Naib Muhtamims*, by making tours of inspection throughout the districts, proved highly useful in inspiring new life and energy in the Police force. The only hitch was that the former officer deemed it his paramount duty to espouse rather too warmly the cause of his subordinates in every case and under every circumstance, and thus a feeling of ill-will and jealousy was created between the Revenue and Police officers in the districts, which resulted in the former refraining from cordially co-operating with the latter. As the reins of Government rested entirely in the hands of Revenue officers, their apathy and indifference naturally paralysed the action of the Police and diminished their utility. Had not this lamentable rivalry manifested itself at so early a stage, and had the Police department been left, as heretofore, under the supervising control of the Revenue officers, there is every reason to believe, that the wishes of the Government would have been most amply fulfilled.

Appointment of a Police Secretary.

12. At the time of the separation referred to between the Police and Revenue, the officers of the former department were invested with the following powers, as regards investigating and punishing offences committed by members of the Police force :—

Powers of Police officers.

Officer.	Jurisdiction.	
	Fine.	Period of imprisonment.
	Rs.	
Sadar Muhtamim	300	One year's rigorous imprisonment.
Naib Sadar Muhtamim	150	Six months' do. do.
District *Muktamim*	50	Two months' do. do.
Amin	25	One month's do. do.

13. Appeals from the decisions of the Police officers above enumerated lay with the officer next above him in point of rank, and appeals from the *Sadar Muhtamim* were pre-

Appeals from the decisions of Police officers.

ferrable in the *Sadar Adawlat*. All offences not falling within the jurisdiction of the *Sadar Muhtamim* were tried by the *Faujdari Adawlat*. The *Sadar Muhtamim*, in addition to the powers above set forth, had the right of appointing, dismissing, transferring, fining, suspending, or granting leave of absence to any member of the Police force under him.

Appointment of the Police *Sadar-ul-Mihams*.

14. When, for the better administration of His Highness' Dominions, four *Sadar-ul-Mihams* or Ministers, selected from the nobility of Hyderabad, were appointed at the head of each principal department of the State, a special Minister for the Police department was included in the number. His jurisdiction extended over (1) the Hyderabad City Police, (2) the Suburban Police, (3) the Divani Police, and (4) the Sarfkhas Police. His office establishment consisted of an experienced Secretary, an Assistant Secretary and a subordinate staff sufficient to carry on correspondence and to despatch business. He was competent to suspend any Police officer or servant, from the *Naib Muhtamim* down to the *Amin*, to inflict any other punishment on any member of the force excepting the higher officers, and to hear appeals against any officer subordinate to him. In the year 1287 Hijri, the joint office of Secretary and *Sadar Muhtamim* of the District Police having been abolished, the office of Secretary to Government in the Police department was amalgamated with that of Secretary to Government, Judicial department. The designation of *Naib Sadar Muhtamim* was also changed into that of *Sadar Muhtamim*, the officers so styled receiving an increase of Rupees 100, each, to their monthly salaries, thus bringing up their monthly emoluments to Rupees 550 including horse and travelling allowance. The authority previously exercised by the *Sadar Muhtamims* of districts was vested in the *Sadar Muhtamims* of divisions and the *Muhtamims* of districts were invested with the powers formerly assigned to the *Naib Sadar Muhtamims*. The following table gives the extent of jurisdiction of each of these officers, as thus revised :—

Police Secretariat amalgamated with Judicial.

Powers of Police officers.

Officer.	Jurisdiction.	
	Fine.	Period of imprisonment.
	Rs.	
Sadar Muhtamim of Division	300	One year's rigorous imprisonment.
Muhtamim of District.....	150	Six months' do. do.
Amin of Taluka	25	One month's do. do.

The power vested in *Muhtamims* and *Amins*.

15. It was provided, however, that any punishment awarded by the *Muhtamims* or *Amins* should be effective, only so far as it might be confined to fine within their jurisdiction, but fine in excess of it, or imprisonment, or dismissal, required the ulterior confirmation of the *Sadar Muhtamim*, who had, besides this controlling power, the right of appointing, transferring, or dismissing the *Bargirs*, and of selecting or rejecting remounts.

Government Gazette on criminal prosecution against Police.

16. In the official Gazette of the 29th Shaban 1288 Fasli the following explanatory remarks are given in reference to criminal prosecutions against members of the Police force:—

"In the Schedule of powers granted to the officers of the district over their men, which has been heretofore in force, some explanation is given with regard to the extent of these powers. The meaning of that explanation is, not that Police officers can try all cases of a criminal nature against their subordinates, but that they can only do so when the offence is one which is committed on duty, and in neglect of duty. For instance, if a Constable, in charge of some property, which he is bound to take care of, appropriates an article to himself, or one, who is entrusted with the safe custody of a man or animal, allows him or it to escape or stray, or offers any violence to the person committed to his custody, the trial of such a case belongs properly to the Police officer under whom the Constable serves. But if, on the other hand, an offence is committed off duty, and unconnected with duty, *e.g.*, if a Constable or other Police servant takes by illegal force anything from a ryot, commits an assault or battery on any person, perpetrates a fraud, threatens some one with an act which he has no right or

power to do, creates a riot, gives abuse, or does any other unlawful act described in the said 'Schedule of Powers,' the offence must be investigated by a talukdar. As in the 'Schedule' abovementioned there is no provision as to the trial of cases of corruption, it is now deemed expedient to notify that in such cases where *Amins* or *Muhtamims* are the parties accused, the trial shall take place before the *Sadar Muhtamims*, and where the latter Officers are themselves implicated, before the Minister of Police, or, under his orders, before the Sadar talukdars."

Powers of awarding punishments transferred to Courts of Law.

17. In process of time, all cases of a criminal nature were transferred to the Courts of Law, and the Police officers were only empowered to investigate such offences as were committed against the departmental rules and regulations. They retained, nevertheless, the power of awarding imprisonment for terms of one and two years.

Enrolment, Equipment and Discipline.

Enrolment and uniforms.

18. The minimum and maximum age for enrolment as Police Constables has been fixed at 18 and 30 years respectively; and the height of recruits at not less than 5 feet 4 inches. The *Sadar Muhtamims*, *Muhtamims* and *Amins* wear a uniform consisting of a green coat trimmed with silver lace, a green brocaded turban, and boots; for arms they carry two pistols; and they have to be further provided with a saddle, a saddle cloth, and a bridle for their horses. They are all required to be well up in drill.

19. *Jamadars*, *Dafadars*, Constables, and the writer who is attached to each *Jauk*, put on a green coat, with white trowsers, red turbans, and shoes. Each *Jauk* has, collectively, six guns with bayonets, manufactured at the Government Workshop; but the members of the *Jauk*, including the writer, commonly carry a sword and a baton, called the *Sota*, the latter being used in the day-time, and the former being worn at night. The men are all subjected to drill, sufficient to make them smart, energetic and serviceable as Policemen. In some districts this object has been fully attained. The mounted men are armed each with a lance, a sword, and a brace of pistols, have

leather saddles for their horses and go through a little drill.

Equipment.

Their dress and accoutrements, however, still require improvement, as also their horses, which, in some cases, are exceedingly poor and short in stature. The business of clothing the whole force is under the direction and control of a Superintendent of Clothing, and the uniforms are paid for by monthly deductions from the salaries of the men.

Distribution of uniforms.

20. New uniforms are distributed once every three years, and every year an examination is held at which the *Amins* and the lower officers and men are examined in their knowledge of their respective duties. The *Muhtamims* and *Sadar Muhtamims* are exempted from this ordeal. The examinations in some districts are very ably conducted, the examiners consisting of such high and intelligent officers as talukdars, *Sadar Muhtamims*, and *Madadgars* or Judicial Assistants to the *Sadar* talukdars. The subjects comprise the Police rules and regulations for the time being in force, exercise on horseback, and drill. In some districts, the *Amins* have creditably gone through the test, and have received certificates of merit.

Discipline.

Procedure.

21. The most important and primary duty of the Police being the prevention and detection of crimes, the following is the *modus operandi*, by which this object is sought to be achieved. As soon as an offence is known to have been committed, say in a village, the Police *Patel*, or other village servant, gives written intimation of that fact to the *Thanadar*. The *Jamadar* or *Dafadar* in charge of the *Thana* communicates the news to the *Amin*, and himself endeavours to find out the offender. The *Amin* transmits the intelligence he has received to the *Muhtamim*, either by means of the diary he daily sends up to the latter officer, or by a separate memo. (if the case is a serious one), and repairs to the spot where the offence is alleged to have been committed and institutes a search and investigation. In case the crime is a serious one, such as murder or dacoity, the *Muhtamim* himself also follows up the clue, and even the *Sadar*

Muhtamim has orders to co-operate in the investigation on such important occasions, though, as a general rule, he is not required to do so. When, by the assistance and co-operation of the village servants, the offenders have been legally arrested, they are brought to the residence of the *Amin*, with proofs of their guilt, such as the stolen property in cases of theft, or any other evidence; and within 24 hours thereafter they are placed before a Magistrate with the charges against them framed regularly according to law and entered in the charge sheets or *Takhta-i-Chalan*. A Police officer acquainted with the facts of the case appears in the Court and prosecutes the accused, whom he asks any questions he likes under the permission of the Court. After full enquiry, the Magistrate informs the Police of the result of the trial by means of a form known as the *Chalan-i-Wapasi*, which sets forth whether the accused have been acquitted or convicted; and in the latter case describes the punishment awarded. In the event of conviction, the Police endeavour to arrest others who may have been implicated in the offence, and to discover the stolen property in cases of theft, otherwise they set again to trace out the real criminals. If no clue can be had within six months in offences of a trivial nature, all correspondence and references on the subject are closed, and an entry of the case made in a book called the "Register of undetected cases," kept in every *Thana*, and this entry is made use of when fresh information comes to light at any subsequent period. In serious crimes, the correspondence is kept open for a year, at the end of which the same course as that above described is adopted.

Tours.

22. All Police officers are required to be constantly moving about in the limits subject to their jurisdiction. When the *Sadar Muhtamim* visits a district in the course of his tour, it is his duty to inspect thoroughly the Police force of the place, and to introduce such reforms as he deems necessary, in order to improve the condition or increase the efficiency of the force. He is bound to examine the officers and men in departmental rules and regulations, and in their knowledge of drill, to scrutinize their books, and to correct whatever errors he may find in them. Lastly, where offences frequently occur, he has to strengthen the force by additional men. But there is, it must be admitted,

a great deal of difference between the districts both in the judgment and skill with which the Police arrangements are carried out and in the supervision which is exercised over those arrangements.

23. Besides the men employed in the *Thanas* and *Chaukis*, the following are reserved for special duties, or for the purpose of serving as escorts with officers :—

Escorts and guards.

Escort with *Sadar Muhtamim*,	one and a half *Jauk*.
Do. do. District do.	one *Jauk*.
Do. do. *Amin*,	half a *Jauk*.
Guard for Taluka Treasury,	half a *Jauk*.
Do. for District do.,	one *Jauk*.
Do. for each Jail,	two *Jauks*.

At present two men from each *Jauk* are kept at head-quarters of each district, where they receive instruction, under the supervision of the *Muhtamim*, in drill and in Police rules and regulations. These men have, in some districts, acquired considerable knowledge and experience. The *Sadar-ul-Miham*, or Minister of Police, now and then travels through the districts, sees the condition of things himself, and examines the Police in their work and duties.

CHAPTER VII.

Police for 1290 Fasli.

CHAPTER VII.

POLICE FOR 1290 FASLI.

Component parts of Police force.

1. The entire Police force of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government is composed of the District Police, Hyderabad City and Suburb Police, and the Railway Police, the last of which, as being within the jurisdiction of the British Resident at Hyderabad, will not be treated of here.

District Police.

2. The total strength of the District Police of all ranks is 10,791, of which 1,955 are under the Divisional Superintendent of the North-Western Division, 1,957 under that of the Southern Division, 1,861 under that of the Western Division, 2,554 under that of the Northern Division, and 2,464 under that of the Eastern Division.

The following is the strength of the Police in the various districts :—

DISTRICT.	The strength of Police.
Aurangabad	863
Birh	538
Parbhani	553
Divisional Superintendent	1
Total North-Western Division...	1,955
Gulbarga	674
Lingsugur	417
Raichur	448
Shorapur	417
Divisional Superintendent	1
Total Southern Division...	1,957

DISTRICT.	The strength of Police.
Bidar	599
Nander	781
Naldrug	480
Divisional Superintendent	1
Total Western Division...	1,861
Elgandal	736
Medak	582
Indur and Sarpur Tandur	1,235
Divisional Superintendent	1
Total Northern Division...	2,554
Nagur Karnul	917
Nalgunda	660
Khammam	886
Divisional Superintendent	1
Total Eastern Division...	2,464
GRAND TOTAL DISTRICTS..	10,791

Various grades of Police.

3. In the districts we find the following graded scale of officers. There are at the head of all the Police force five *Sadar Muhtamims* or Divisional Superintendents as shown above, directly communicating with the *Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Kotwali* or the Police Minister, residing in the City of Hyderabad. Next to the Divisional Superintendents of Police there are 16 District Superintendents followed by 127 Inspectors and 665 *Jamadars*. Subordinate to these last there are 658 *Dafadars* under whom there are 8,911 Constables. There are besides 409 mounted Policemen in the districts.

4. The following is a table showing the distribution of the Police by population and area in the five divisions together with a comparative table of the same in the surrounding provinces :—

Distribution of Police by area and population.

DIVISIONS.	One Policeman to	
	Square miles.	Persons.
North-Western Division	7·05	728
Southern Division	5·8	454
Western Division	3·9	530
Northern Division	7·2	619
Eastern Division	8·3	583
Average ..	6·6	586
PROVINCES.		
Bombay Presidency	6·49	810
Madras Presidency	6·5	1,479
Berar	5·9	812
Central Provinces	9·37	962

5. Apart from the Police quartered and maintained by the Government in districts, about 3,250 men of various ranks are regularly kept in the metropolis and its suburbs, in which there is 1 *Kotwal* on a salary of Rs. 1,000 *per mensem* with 1 Assistant, 1 *Sadar Muhtamim* of Suburbs and 1 Assistant, 2 Superintendents, 40 Inspectors, 199 *Jamadars*, 208 *Dafadars*, 2,748 Constables and

City Police.

49 men of the Mounted Police. In the year 1289 the strength of the City and Suburban Police was as follows :—

1 *Kotwal.*
1 *Sadar Muhtamim* for Suburbs.
2 Assistants.
2 Superintendents.
44 Inspectors.
209 *Jamadars.*
220 *Dafadars.*
2,722 Constables.
49 Mounted Police.

City and District Police.

6. Reckoning up the strength of the City and District Police, we find 194 Officers, 13,389 Constables, 458 Mounted Constables, giving in the aggregate a total of 14,036 men, as against 196 Officers, 13,401 Constables, 458 Mounted Constables, in all 14,055 men as shown in the Police Returns of 1289 Fasli.

Distribution of Police.

7. 590 men of the Police force are employed as prison guards, 498 as treasury guards, 8,534 are on town and village duties, 1,654 are under a course of drill, and 2,113 are doing the work of escorts.

Annual cost of Police.

8. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1290 F. on the Police establishment of the City and districts is put down at Rs. 19,50,832, which shows that the annual expenditure per head of strength is H. S. Rs. 138-15-9. The following is a comparative list of the annual cost of the Police force per head in other surrounding provinces :—

Madras Presidency	Rs.	148
Bombay Presidency	,,	179
Central Provinces.....	,,	173
Berars	,,	192
Mysore	,,	147

Village Police and cost.

9. Besides the City and District Police, the Village Patels and their subordinates form one of the most important elements in the Police establishment of the State. There are altogether 11,617 Police Patels and 5,423 other Patels who are invested with criminal powers. The total expenditure incurred on the Village Police is Rs. 4,00,429.

Police rewarded.

10. There were 27 of the Police establishment, including officers and men, who were rewarded this year either in money or by promotion. The figure varies very much from that of the year 1289 F., when no fewer than 121 persons of the Police were rewarded for their zeal in the detection of crimes.

Police convicted.

11. To turn to the punishments awarded to the Police we find that in the year 1290 F. there were 412 persons who underwent degradation or some amount of criminal punishment. This number compares very favourably with that of last year, when it was 2,039.

Working of the City and Suburban Police.

12. In the year 1290 Fasli there were 1,276 cases reported to the Hyderabad City and Suburban Police, of which 1,146 or 89·8 per cent. were tracked. The number of persons apprehended, out of 1,993 investigated, was 1,789. Out of 1,146 cases and 1,789 persons, 530 cases and 751 persons or 46·2 and 41·9 per cent., respectively, were convicted. In the City itself out of 483 cases reported 438 or 90·7 were tracked. Out of 438 cases tracked, 171 or 39·06 per cent. were convicted, and 116 were acquitted; while from the total number of 657 persons arrested in the above offences, 256 or 18·1 per cent. were proved guilty and 112 were either acquitted or discharged. There were 15 persons arrested on the charge of dacoity, 8 for the crime of highway robbery, 12 for housebreaking, and 4 for murder. Of theft, in the City there were 211 cases reported, of which 191 were tracked, comprehending 260 persons, and 2 cases of poisoning; 39 persons were tried for causing grievous hurt by means of weapons, 6 were charged with kidnapping, and 12 with rape. Besides these, there were 5 cases of extortion, 11 of cheating, and 160 cases of a minor feature.

Turning from the City Police, when we come to the Suburban, we find that there were 793 cases reported, and 705 or 88·9 per

cent. tracked. The number of persons supposed to be implicated was put down at 1,275, of whom 1,132 were actually arrested. As seen from the statistics of the Suburban Police, there were 359 or 50·7 per cent. cases convicted from the above number tracked, 247 discharged, and 102 remanded pending trial. Of the total number of persons arrested 495 or 43·7 per cent. were convicted, and 424 were discharged or acquitted; 1 died, 14 escaped, and 208 were pending trial at the close of the year. 16 persons were seized for the crime of murder, but there was not a single instance of dacoity in any quarter of the Suburbs. There were 22 cases of housebreaking, and 288 arrested cases of theft; the total number of persons implicated in the latter crime were 501, out of whom 437 were traced by the Police. Of suicide there were 21 cases, but only one case of poisoning. About 113 persons were charged with causing grievous hurt, 21 with kidnapping, 95 with causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons, 23 with gambling, 1 with causing miscarriage, 14 with rape, 7 with causing escape from custody, 12 with rioting, 15 with extortion, 1 with unlawful imprisonment, 4 with forgery, and 6 with offences relating to coins. From the total number of 1,132 persons apprehended, 495 or 43·7 per cent. were convicted, 414 were either acquitted or discharged, 208 remanded pending trial, 1 died, and 14 escaped.

Abstract of the above.

13. The subjoined table shows the result of the working of the Police during the year 1290 Fasli :—

	Cases.					Persons.					
	Reported.	Tracked.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Investigated.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Died or escaped.	Pending.
City	483	43	171	116	151	718	657	256	112	...	289
Suburbs	793	708	359	247	102	1,275	1,132	495	414	15	208
Total	1,276	1,151	530	363	253	1,993	1,789	751	526	15	497

The result of the convictions in cases and persons for both City and Suburbs is not satisfactory. The percentage of cases pending and persons under trial (19·7 and 24·7 respectively) was very high. The percentage of convictions in cases and persons brought under trial was 59·5 and 32·3 respectively in the City, and 60·0 and 54·2 respectively in the Suburbs. On the whole it was 59·9 and 47·9 respectively.

Decrease of crimes in the City and Suburbs.

14. There is a small increase of about 1·6 per cent. in the crimes said to have been committed in the City and Suburbs in comparison with those of last year. The following statement shows the state of crime in the City and Suburbs for 5 years :—

	City.	Suburbs.	Total.
1290 Fasli.....	483	793	1276
1289 „	517	739	1256
1288 „	342	870	1212
1287 „	214	1212	1426
1286 „	318	824	1142

District crimes and criminals

15. The Police was employed during the year 1290 Fasli in tracking out and arresting the following cases and persons in the various districts :—

Districts.	Cases.					Persons.					
	Reported.	Tracked.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Investigated.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Dead or escaped.	Pending trial.
Aurangabad	939	912	409	434	9	2,162	2,096	812	1,124	4	156
Birh	298	248	138	86	24	704	638	275	289	1	73
Parbhani	415	407	195	96	116	913	894	331	453	...	110
Total N.-W. Division...	1,652	1,567	802	616	149	3,779	3,628	1,418	1,866	5	339
Bidar	494	421	121	...	...	1,028	854	854	...	...	...
Nander	708	561	251	170	140	1,592	1,262	388	575	7	292
Naldrug	433	342	212	57	73	996	770	416	228	3	123
Total W. Division...	1,635	1,324	584	227	213	3,616	2,886	1,658	803	10	415
Gulbarga	260	229	149	47	33	621	541	266	142	10	123
Shorapur	133	121	65	44	12	373	361	165	185	...	16
Raichur	246	224	217	2	5	613	583	146	109	1	27
Lingsugur	63	358	120	226	12	885	865	359	474	1	31
Total S. Division ...	999	932	551	319	62	2,492	2,355	936	1,210	12	197
Indur	639	461	255	161	45	1,698	1,027	477	464	3	83
Elgunda	465	326	187	113	26	1,161	744	349	360	...	44
Medak	283	243	152	88	3	691	523	332	183	...	8
Total N. Division ...	1,387	1,030	594	362	74	3,550	2,294	1,149	1,007	3	135
Nazar Karnul	396	339	107	3	239	484	355	154	199	...	2
[illegible]	237	237	69	89	79	562	562	185	192	...	185
Karimnagar	961	788	420	191	177	1,046	538	283	101	...	154
Total E. Division ...	1,594	1,374	596	283	495	2,092	1,455	622	492	..	341
Grand Total ..	7,267	6,227	3,427	1,807	993	15,529	12,618	5,783	5,378	30	1,427

Percentage of conviction in cases and persons.

16. The subjoined table gives the percentage of convictions in cases and persons for each district:—

Districts.	Percentage of cases convicted to reported.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested.
Aurangabad	49·9	38·7
Birh	46·3	43·1
Parbhani	45·5	37·02
Total N.-W. Division...	47·3	39·08
Bidar	85·2	100·0
Nander	35·4	30·7
Naldrug	48·9	54·0
Total W. Division...	54·0	57·4
Gulbarga	57·3	49·1
Sholapur	48·8	44·9
Raichur	88·2	25·0
Lingsugur	33·3	41·5
Total S. Division...	55·1	39·7
Indur	39·9	46·4
Elgandal	48·2	45·7
Medak	53·7	63·4
Total N. Division...	42·8	50·0
Nagar Karnul	27·0	43·4
Nalgunda	24·8	32·9
Khammam	43·7	52·6
Total E. Division...	37·3	42·7
Grand Total...	47·1	45·8

With regard to the percentage of convictions in cases, the Raichur District is the best, having 88·2; Bidar stands next, and Nalgunda, having 24·8 per cent., is the worst of all.

With reference to the percentage of convictions of persons arrested, the result given for the Bidar district, being 100, is very doubtful and seems almost impossible. The Police Minister's

attention has been drawn to this point. Medak is 63·4 and Raichur is the worst of all, having 25·0 persons convicted.

Observation on the working of the District Police.

17. The result of the working of the District Police in the detection of crimes and the conviction of criminals for the year under review was as follows:—

Out of 7,267 cases reported, 6,227 or 85·6 per cent. were tracked. The conviction on crimes reported was 47·1 and on that tracked 55 per cent., the number of cases convicted being 3,427. But in the matter of conviction in cases brought to trial the percentage was 65·5. The percentage of cases remaining under trial at the end of the year was 15·9.

Out of 12,618 persons arrested 5,783 or 45·4 per cent. were convicted. The proportion of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was 49·9 per cent., while the ratio of those pending disposal was 11·3 on the whole number for disposal.

Decrease of crimes in the Districts.

18. There is a considerable decrease of crime in the districts. The percentage of falling off on the last year is 18·1.

The following statement gives the number of crimes ascertained to have been committed during the 5 years in the districts:—

Year.	Number of Crimes.
1290 Fasli	7,267
1289 ,, ...	8,950
1288 ,, ...	11,185
1287 ,, ...	10,714
1286 ,, ...	7,867

Cause of decrease.

19. The number of crimes ascertained to have been committed in His Highness' Divani territory including City Suburbs and Districts during 5 years has been considerably on the decrease, except in 1289 Fasli as shown below:—

Year.	Number of Crimes.
1290	8,543
1289	10,206
1288	11,996
1287	12,923
1286	11,116

The year 1287 Fasli was a famine year, when owing to the prevailing distress there had been a marked increase of crimes. Since 1288 Fasli, owing to a plentiful harvest and fall in prices, and in the years following it under similar circumstances, there is a vast decrease of crimes reported, though it is almost certain that a good many crimes remain unreported.

Decrease of crime in surrounding provinces.

There was a greater decrease in crimes reported in the surrounding Presidencies—Madras, Bombay and Central Provinces—for the year 1880 than 1879, except Berar, in which a slight increase in cognizable offences has been partly attributed to the high prices of grain during the early part of 1880.

Review of the working of the City and District Police.

20. On the whole there were 8,543 cases reported, out of which 7,373 crimes or 82·6 were tracked. The total number of persons implicated was 17,522, out of which 13,750 or 78·4 per cent. were arrested. The result is satisfactory.

The crimes reported last year were 10,206. There is a marked improvement in the decrease of Police crimes this year. The percentage of decrease on that of the last year is 15·9.

There is a corresponding decrease in the number of persons arrested this year as compared with that of the last. Last year the number was 17,223. The percentage of decrease is 14·9.

There was an increase of about 2 per cent. in the tracking of crimes this year on that of the last, the number of case stracked last year being 8,594.

In 1289 Fasli the number of crimes reported was 10,206 and tracked 8,594 or 84·2 per cent. The number of persons arrested was 17,223.

Comparison of five years.

21. The number of crimes reported and tracked, and the number of persons arrested by the Police during the last five years, stands as below:—

Year.	Cases.			Persons.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Per cent.	Arrested.
1290 Fasli.....	8,543	7,373	86·2	13,750
1289 ,, ...	10,206	8,594	84·2	17,223
1288 ,, ...	11,996	10,173	84·8	23,286
1287 ,, ...	12,929	11,140	86·1	31,770
1286 ,, ...	11,116	9,042	81·2	18,215

Results of trials by Courts.

22. The result of the trial by Courts of the cases *chalaned* by the Police for this year was this, that out of 8,543 crimes reported 45·7 per cent. cases were convicted, and the conviction on cases tracked was 52·9. There was 47·8 per cent. of persons convicted out of the total arrested, and the percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial was 53·1.

The result of the trials by Court during the five years was as follows:—

	Cases or Crimes.					Persons.				
	Cases Reported.	Cases Tracked.	Cases Convicted.	Per cent. of conviction to reported.	Percentage of conviction to tracked.	Persons arrested.	Persons brought under trial.	Persons convicted	Percentage of conviction on persons arrested.	Per cent. of persons brought under trial
1290 F.	8,543	7 373	3,907	45·7	52·9	13,750	12,439	6,534	47·8	53 2
1289 ,,	10 206	8,594	5 596	54·8	51 8	17,223	15,837	9,055	52·5	58·8
1288 ,,	11,996	10 173	5,382	44·4	52 9	23,226	16,271	10,791	46·3	66 3
1287 ,,	12,929	11 140	9,997	77·3	89 7	31,779	27,415	19,871	62·6	72·4
1286 ,,	11,116	9,042				18,215	15,486	10,984	60·3	70·9

Percentage of persons pending trial.

23. The number of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year was 1,923 or 13·9 per cent. on the number of persons *chalaned* by the Police.

During the four years past the percentage stood as shown below:—

1289 Fasli	7·06
1288 ,, ...	18·2
1287 ,, ...	13·6
1286 ,, ...	13·0

It is very unsatisfactory to find the Criminal Courts leaving 13·9 per cent. of persons awaiting their trial at the close of this year against 7·06 per cent. of the last.

Test of the Police efficiency.

24. The efficiency of the Police may be judged by the ratio of cases which resulted in conviction to the total number either investigated or decided ; or, again, by the proportion of persons convicted in cases ascertained to have been committed (or to be true after expunging false cases) to the total number of persons arrested or brought to trial.

Percentage of cases tracked or investigated to reported.

25. (1) The percentage of crimes tracked to those reported in Hyderabad is 93·3 this year against 90·2 last year. There is some improvement by about 3 per cent. There is some diversity in the mode of filling up the Police Returns for Hyderabad and other surrounding provinces. The Hyderabad Police Returns show the number of crimes reported and tracked (called *suragh*) *i. e.*, the crimes detected by the Police after investigation; whilst in other provinces the returns show the number of crimes reported and investigated whether tracked or not. There are many cases which though thoroughly investigated, were never detected, no trace of the accused persons or property whatsoever being found.

Percentages of cases tracked or investigated to reported, excluding nuisance cases.

26. The percentage of cases investigated to reported in other provinces for 1889 was as follows :—

Madras	100·0
Bombay	94·4
Berar (excluding expunged cases).....	96·3
Berar (including expunged cases).....	82·8
Central Provinces	91·0

Exclusive of nuisance cases and offences under special and local laws (not cognizable by the Police in Hyderabad) the percentage of cases investigated to reported in these provinces is given below :—

Madras	100·0
Berar	94·5

27. (2) The percentage of conviction to cases reported, including expunged cases for 1880, was 45·7 in Hyderabad against 54·8, excluding expunged cases in the last year.

Percentage of conviction to cases reported.

In other provinces it stood as below :—

Madras	68·6
Bombay	39·7
Berar	55·9
Central Provinces	45·9

In the Madras Presidency the percentage of cases convicted to reported is very high. It includes nuisance cases and offences under special and local laws in which convictions are very easy, and these convictions can hardly be considered a test of the Police efficiency.

In Madras the percentage of cases convicted to those reported in cognizable offences under the Penal Code was only 44·4 in 1880, and 46·1 in 1879, while the percentage of conviction in offences under special and local laws was 93·2 and of nuisances under the Penal Code and special and local laws was 91·2.* There are no offences under special or local laws, or nuisances cognizable by the Police in Hyderabad.

The percentage of convictions to cases reported, excluding the nuisance cases and offences under special and local laws for 1880, is as follows :—

Hyderabad	45·7
Madras	44·4
Bombay	35·8†
Berar	37·6‡
Central Provinces	41·1§

28. (3) The percentage of conviction to cases tracked or detected in Hyderabad is 52·9 against 54·8 in the last year, a great falling off most probably owing to expunged cases being included this year in those tracked.

Percentage of cases convicted to cases tracked and investigated.

* 177 Madras General Administration Report for 1880-81.

† Number of cases reported, excluding public and local nuisances, was 59,785. Number of convictions 21,471.

‡ Number of cases reported, excluding nuisances, was 8,315. Number of convictions was 3,131

§ Number of cases reported, excluding public nuisances, was 27,675, that of convictions 11,393.

In other provinces the percentage of cases convicted to investigated for 1880 stood as below :—

Madras	68·6
Bombay	42·0
Berar	58·0
Central Provinces	44·0

The same diversity of method as noticed in para. 26 disturbs the above proportions also. The percentage of cases convicted to tracked in other provinces will be higher than the present ones if the calculation is made on the number actually tracked out of that investigated.

Excluding nuisance cases and offences under special and local laws not cognizable by the Police in Hyderabad, the percentage of conviction to investigation is—

Madras	46·8
Berar 1880	39·8
Berar 1879	42·1
Central Provinces	39·8

Percentage of persons convicted to arrested.

29. (4) The percentage of persons convicted to arrested in Hyderabad is 47·8 against 52·5 of the last year. In other provinces it stood as given below :—

Madras	74·1
Bombay	51·3
Berar	69·0
Central Provinces	72·77

Percentage of persons convicted to arrested, excluding nuisance cases.

This includes persons in nuisance cases and offenders under special and local laws. Excluding these, the percentage in the surrounding provinces was as follows :—

Madras 1880	56·3*
Madras 1879	58·5
Berar 1880	59·6†
Central Provinces 1880	70·5‡

* Madras Administration Report, p. 50.
† Berar Administration Report, p. 7.
‡ Number of persons arrested, 22,338, and that of convicted 17,861

30. (5) The percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial in Hyderabad was 58·8 against 56·7 in the last year. In other surrounding provinces it is as below :—

Percentage of persons convicted to brought to trial.

Madras 1880	89·2
Bombay 1880	76·0
Berar 1880	86·9
Central Provinces 1880	91·41

Excluding nuisance cases as well as cases under special and local laws the percentage is as follows :—

Madras	84·7*
Berar	81·5†
Central Provinces	90·9‡

31. The following figures show the number of heinous offences committed in the Hyderabad City and Suburbs, and in the districts during the Fasli year 1290 :—

Number of heinous offences.

DISTRICTS, &c.	MURDER.		DACOITY.		ROBBERY.	
	Cases reported.	Cases convicted.	Cases reported.	Cases convicted.	Cases reported.	Cases convicted.
City	5	3	6	4	3	2
Suburbs	11	5	...	...	6	4
Aurangabad	12	12	3	1	13	13
Birh	12	7	3	3	3	3
Parbhani	13	4	...	...	40	7
Bidar	10	5	13	1	8	1
Nander	18	13	4	1	7	2
Nalldrug	4	4	5	5	5	5
Gulbarga	7	5	7	3	7	3
Shorapur	4	2	1	1	3	2
Raichur	15	11	...	...	3	2
Lingsugur	8	5	1	1	10	7
Indur	20	18	18	15	63	12
Medak	3	2	15	5	25	11
Elgandal	6	3	9	3	28	5
Nagar Karnul	12	3	5	2	13	3
Nalgunda	8	4	1	1	13	13
Khammam	13	7	3	1	22	5
Total	181	114	94	47	272	110

* Brought to trial 37,061, convicted 31,406.
† Brought to trial 6,345, convicted 5,176.
‡ Brought to trial 17,282, convicted 15,891.

32. The working of the Police with regard to crimes of a graver sort will now be separately reviewed. 181 murders were committed during the year against 187 of the last year. 114 or 63·3 per cent. were convicted and 18 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. Last year 61 per cent. were convicted.

Murder.

A decrease was marked in the districts shown below :—

Decrease.

	1290 F.	1289 F.
City	5	6
Gulbarga	7	13
Raichur	15	26
Medak	3	5
Elgandal	6	9

The following districts show an increase :—

Increase.

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Suburbs	11	2
Birh	12	7
Nagar Karnul	12	8
Nander	18	14
Indur	20	15

Aurangabad shows the same number of murders as that of last year. The detection and conviction of the crime is very satisfactory.

33. The number of dacoities has fallen from 168 in the last year to 93 cases this year. 49 or 50·5 were convicted and 7 were pending trial. 4·05 per cent. was the conviction last year.

Dacoities.

There was a considerable decrease of this crime in the undermentioned districts as compared with the last year :—

Decrease.

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Gulbarga	7	28
Lingsugur	1	12
Shorapur	1	11
Parbhani	0	9

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Birh	3	4
Nagar Karnul	5	27
Bidar	13	15
Medak	15	17
Indur	18	23

Increase. There is a slight increase of dacoities in the following districts :—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
City	6	0
Khammam	3	1
Nalgunda	1	3
Nander	4	2
Naldrug	5	4
Elgandal	9	10

The number of dacoities in the Aurangabad district was the same as in the last year. There was no dacoity in Raichur either in this or in the past year.

The six cases of dacoity in the City were purely technical ones.

The decrease of the crime this year as well as its detection is satisfactory.

34. Robberies have also fallen from 331 in 1289 to 246 in this year. 110 cases or 44·7 per cent. were convicted, and 12·4 were pending trial. The detection of this crime is not satisfactory. But the conviction is slightly better than that of the last year, which was 38·3.

Robbery.

Decrease The crime decreased in the following districts :—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
City	3	5
Gulbarga	7	13
Raichur	3	8
Birh	3	8
Nagar Karnul	13	43
Nalgunda	13	16

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Nander	7	14
Naldrug	5	7
Elgandal	28	63

Increase.

It increased in the districts given below :—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Suburbs	6	4
Shorapur	3	0
Parbhani	40	9
Khammam	22	15
Bidar	8	4
Medak	25	18
Indur	63	61

Aurangabad is the same as last year with regard to robbery also. It is a matter of doubtful accuracy that with regard to heinous crimes this district should present the same numbers both in the year under review and the one preceding it.

35. The subjoined table compares the number of heinous crimes in Hyderabad with the surrounding provinces for the year 1290 :—

Heinous crimes compared.

Provinces.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		Remarks.
	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	
Hyderabad.							
1290 F.	181	63·3	94	50·5	272	40·4	
1289 F.	188	61·0	170	4·05	331	38·3	
1288 F.	215	...	145	...	504	...	
1287 F.	260	...	307	...	2,946	...	Famine year.

Provinces.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		Remarks.
	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	
Madras.							
1290 F. corresponding with 1880-81.	290	42·2	315	27·0	373	...	Ad. Rt. pp. 50-53.
1289 F. coresponding with 1879-80.	295	44·8	432	24·9	489	39·9	Ad. Rt. pp. 75-77.
1288 F. corresponding with 1878-79. ...	403	34·2	639	34·9	900	40·9	Ad. Rt. pp. 52.
1287 F. corresponding with 1877-78	538	...	1,659	35·9	1,625	44·9	Ad. Rt. pp. Famine year
Bombay.							
1290 F.	263	36·5	408	35·5	...*	...	Ad. Rt. 1880-81 App. III. B (5a).
1289 F.	278	42·7	272	42·6	1†	100·0	Ad. Rt. 1879-80, pp. xlviii.
Berar.							
1290 F.	25	44·0	27	51·5	47	42·5	*Vide* Statement D, Police, pp. 46 and 47, Ad. Report, 1880-81.
1289 F.	26	50·0	23	47·8	47	44·6	*Vide* Statement D, Police, pp. 46 and 47, Ad. Report, 1879-80.
Central Provinces.							
1290 F.	44	27·2	36	75·0	93	26·8	*Vide* Statement D, Police, I. of the Ad. Rt.

* Administration Report for 1880-81, p. 139.

† Administration Report for 1879-80, p. 133.

CHAPTER VIII.

Historical Sketch of the Administration of Justice.

CHAPTER VIII.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.*

SECTION FIRST.

Administration of Justice during Maharajah Chandu Lal's tenure of Office.

1. During the administration of Maharajah Chandu Lal (1832-1843) there existed in the City of Hyderabad a Court of Justice styled the *Dar-ul-Kaza-i-Balda*. In this Court civil and criminal cases were decided according to the orthodox *Hanfia* Law. Capital crimes, whether committed in the City or in the districts, were adjudicated upon by this Court.

Dar-ul-Kaza.

2. Besides this Court there was a separate institution, known by the name of the *Kotwali* or Police Court, where both civil and criminal cases of a light nature were disposed of.

Kotwali.

3. There was also a third Court under the *Sadar-us-Sudur* called *Sadarat*. Here cases were tried and decided in which *Ycomiadars*, *Inamdars* and religious pensioners, such as *Kazis*, *Khatibs*, *Mashaikhs*, &c., were concerned.

Sadarat.

4. The judgments of all these Courts were given orally, the proceedings were very brief, and were never committed to writing, and the decisions depended entirely on the integrity and good faith of the presiding Judge. No appeals against the decisions of any of these Courts were allowed.

Procedure of Courts.

* Most of the materials for this sketch are taken from the Report of the Administration of Justice for the year 1285 Fasli compiled by Moulavi Mushtak Hosain, Secretary to the Judicial Minister.

Inadequate protection afforded by the Courts of Justice.

5. These Courts, however, were far from meeting the requirements of justice. They afforded but scanty protection to the people. Offences against the law went unpunished and suitors found it extremely difficult to obtain justice. Those who were powerful enough refused to submit to their jurisdiction, and independent Courts were set up in every bazaar and in the residence of every influential Noble, where cases were decided and judgments executed by some one or other of the retainers. For instance, some years ago, a Court was held in the house of Mir Faiz-ud-Din, which existed till his death. Besides this, every suitor, who could bring influence to bear upon a powerful man, could get any case, in which he was concerned, decided by his patron. It frequently happened also, that through various channels, people managed to carry their cases, whether civil or criminal, direct to the Minister, who adjudicated upon them without taking into consideration, whether they were triable or not before any of the established Courts, and whose judgments and decisions, moreover, were guided by no promulgated rule or law.

Want of Courts of Justice in districts.

6. In the districts there were no Courts of Justice; nor were there any definite rules for the disposal of civil and criminal cases. In large towns, such as Aurangabad and Bidar, a little judicial work was performed by the *Kazis*, and occasionally the *Amils* themselves disposed of a few heavy cases. But there was no regular Court with a presiding Judge, at which complaints could be preferred in criminal matters, or civil cases tried and disposed of. In small villages all judicial work was relegated to a *Panchayat* or commission of *Patels* and *Patwaries*, as is still the case in the territory belonging to the Rajah of Anagundi, an ancient possession situated in the southern portion of the Dominions. In those times commercial transactions were mainly carried on by means of ledger-accounts (credit) and notes of hand executed under seal. Merchants and tradesmen sold their wares at twice or thrice their cost price, and after a few days grace required interest-bonds from the purchasers. They maintained in their service Arab and Rohilla mercenaries, with the assistance of whom they recovered their debts without going to the trouble of seeking the aid of a Court of Justice. They exercised all manner of oppression and tyranny

and made their debtors pay for the mercenaries employed in collecting their outstandings. In satisfaction of their claims, they distrained and confiscated, on their individual authority, the household vessels, the arms, and the clothings belonging to their debtors, a circumstance which accounts for the fact that even at the present day these articles are found in large quantities in their dwellings. Indeed, many of these men get a living up to this day by the sale of these articles.

Oppressions committed by the Afghans and Arabs.

7. Afghan and Arab creditors were even more exacting and tyrannous than the merchants and hawkers; the Afghan exceeded the rest, but the cruelty of both towards their unfortunate debtors was of a description hardly ever experienced even by the criminals of these days. Heavy stones were placed on the heads of debtors unable to pay and their bodies branded; the officials, although fully cognizant of these proceedings, refrained from interfering in any manner whatever. Any opposition or interference on their part would have led to prompt retaliation from the Afghans. Sometimes these men would keep *Zamindars* and *Deishmukhs* confined in a small room without food and water till the latter executed bonds in their favour for money they had not received. When an individual owed a small debt to an Arab, it was usual for the latter to quarter several of his retainers on the debtor, who had to pay the cost of their maintenance in addition to the sum he owed their master.

Irregularities in punishing criminals.

8. In cases of murder, dacoity, highway robbery, &c., the persons suspected of these offences were apprehended by the force appointed for that purpose, and without being given an opportunity to defend themselves, by being accorded a fair trial, were fined heavily and year after year subjected to every variety of hardships, whether really guilty of the crimes imputed to them or not. In the cases of criminals imprisoned under the sentence of some Court, the culprits were not set free when the period of their punishment expired. The *Amils* acted as they liked in the matter of liberating prisoners and levying fines. The same sort of punishment as was awarded to criminals was often awarded to parties in a civil suit.

9. Dacoity and plunder was an every-day occurrence of the times; and the perpetrators of these violent crimes would sometimes be so bold as to write to the *Amils* demanding a money payment, if the latter wished to keep the districts under their charge free from their inroads. In such cases the *Amils* had either to comply with their demands or to incur a certain amount of personal risk. The force, whose special duty it was to capture these offenders, was often, if not altogether, useless. At one time it would be overpowered and placed in imminent danger of destruction by a bold attack on the part of the dacoits; at another, when prompt pursuit might be successful, the dacoits were allowed to escape; and if, as happened on some occasions, the criminals ran away, leaving the plundered property to fall into the hands of this force, the latter considered the spoils their own and did not think of making the property over to its rightful owners. The reason of this is not far to seek. The salary of each private of the *Tainati* and *Sibandi* force was Rupees 3, and that of each *Alighol* and *Nizamat*, Rupees 4. What else could be reasonably expected from persons so poorly paid, but that they should, when the opportunity afforded, help themselves to things belonging to others. There were other sources of danger to the inhabitants in addition to the exaction of habitual criminals and highwaymen. Differences and disputes between the various sections of the community were settled by force of arms, and the powerful inhabitants of a town or village practised every kind of tyranny over their weak and helpless neighbours. The latter could never obtain any redress at the hands of the *Amils*, and if they did occasionally succeed in laying their complaints before the supreme authority, it generally happened that they were referred to the very persons against whose oppression they had complained, and these latter were called upon to make reparations to them for the wrongs they had suffered. In such cases, instead of making any reparations, the officials, whose conduct had been condemned by Government, punished those who had petitioned against them and used every means in their power to prevent others from obtaining access to Government.

Dacoity and plunder rife in the country.

10. There were no special officers like *Munsifs*, &c., for the trial of civil and criminal cases. At times some cases would be brought

Non-existence of systematic Courts.

before the *Amils*, by whose orders they would be referred to *Kazis* or *Mufties*, and these would adjudicate upon them. Cases thus disposed of by the latter functionaries consisted mostly of questions of inheritance, *Jagir* and *Watans*, and dispute about money transactions and movable and immovable property. But there were no laws and regulations prescribing the exact mode of procedure, or defining the powers of the Judges. The proceedings were entirely oral, no files or records were kept, and the original decrees were handed over to the parties concerned. It is impossible therefore to ascertain the number of cases that were annually brought forward and decided. Considering, however, that people were extremely reluctant to have recourse to litigation, because they knew how small their chances were of obtaining justice, or even if they obtained a decree, how difficult it would be to execute it, if opposed by a powerful and influential person, it may be conjectured that the number of cases was not very large. For example, it is estimated that not more then twenty civil suits were disposed of in twelve months in such a large town as Aurangabad. Suits in which the amount claimed reached the sum of Rupees 300 or 400 were never instituted; and plaintiffs generally preferred to recover the money due to them in their own manner. Similarly, the number of criminal cases is not known to have exceeded 10 or 15 a year. Only very serious offences were brought to trial. Slight ones, such as giving abuse, using criminal force and committing assault, injuring cattle, committing fraud, exercising wrongful authority and restraint, rioting, causing hurt, committing rape, and disobedience of Government orders, being, it would seem, never prosecuted. There is not a single instance of offence of the latter description having been inquired into in the record of the *Kazis* and *Mufties*. There is no doubt that this class of crime must have been very prevalent in those days, but when the people failed to obtain redress for such heinous crimes as murder, dacoity and highway robbery, they doubtless thought it useless to prosecute minor offences.

Divani Buzurg.

11. Besides the Courts already existing in the City, Rajah Chandu Lal established in 1237 Hijri (Fasli 1230) a new Court in his own Palace, which was known by the name of the *Divani*, and over

which Sakharam Pandit and Lachman Pandit afterwards presided, under the style and title of *Darogha*. The same Court was subsequently designated, as will be observed further on, *Divani Buzurg* or the High Court. The proceedings were not at that period conducted in the manner in which they are now. When any person had a complaint or petition to lay before the Maharajah it was received by the *Darogha* who explained the purport to the Maharajah, who thereupon gave such orders as he deemed fit. Every description of case, whether civil or criminal, was accepted and decided in this Court, without any rule or law. After the two Pandits the Court was presided over by Mohammad Sharif-ud-Din Khan Rustam Jung Bahadur, who was a Vakil between His Highness' Government and the Resident, by Hakim Gholam Husan, by Moulavi Fazl-ud-Din, and by others in succession. There are a few unimportant and incomplete statements for 1254 Hijri (1247 Fasli), a few complete ones for 1257 Hijri (Fasli 1252) amongst the records of this Court, from which it would appear that 564 cases were decided by that Court in the year 1257 Hijri (1250 Fasli) and 445 in 1258 Hijri (1251 Fasli).

Adalat-ul-Aliya.

12. During Rajah Chandu Lal's tenure of Office as *Peishkar*, another new Court was established in the City called the *Adalat-i-Faujdari*, or the Court of Criminal Judicature. It was opened on the 27th Ramzan 1254 Hijri, and as will be seen further on, its name was subsequently changed into that of the *Adalat-ul-Aliya*, or the High or Chief Court. The seal of this Court, which bears the words *Faujdari-Aliya*, is impressed on documents relating to the years 1254, 1255 F. and years subsequent.

Proceedings of the Court.

13. Moulavi Karamat Ali, who in 1253 F. was appointed to instruct the *Kazis* and *Munsifs* of some of the districts in their duties, was placed at the head of this Court and others succeeded him in that post from time to time. The proceedings were all conducted according to the orders of Rajah Chandu Lal. Everything relating to the Court was submitted to him. It appears from the old records of this Court, still extant, that in 1255 Hijri a total number of 324 cases was decided.

SECTION SECOND.

Administration of Justice during Rajah Ram Bakhsh's tenure of Office.

Majlis Sultani.

14. On the termination of Rajah Chandu Lal's administration, which took place in 1259 Hijri (Fasli 1252), the Office of Prime Minister was, for some years, allowed to fall in abeyance. The judicial administration remained in *statu quo*, and no perceptible improvement was made. In 1259 Hijri, however, during Rajah Ram Bakhsh's occupation of the Office of Peishkar, a new Court under the style of the *Majlis-i-Sultani* was established and located in the *Amin Bagh* in the City. It was composed of several members with Amir-ud-Din Hassan as president.

Extinction of the Court.

15. The members and president were all selected from amongst persons who received *Mansabs* (pensions) from His Highness. In a few years, however, the business of the Court was neglected and it ceased even to retain its original name, for towards the close of the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk's administration it was known as the *Baradari* Court and occasionally received a few cases for trial.

Another Court created.

16. Besides this Court, Rajah Ram Bakhsh established another which was held in his own palace and which was presided over by Shivram Pandit. There are no records either of this Court or of the one mentioned in the preceding para. now extant. But it can be safely asserted that neither of them effected any appreciable reform in the administration of justice.

SECTION THIRD.

Administration of Justice during the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk's tenure of Office.

Legal reforms.

17. In the month of Zikad 1262 Hijri (Fasli 1255) the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk assumed the Office of Minister. In the month of Zilhij of the same year he empowered the Judges of the *Diwani* to investigate suits in which interest up to one per cent. *per mensem* was

claimed; and in the month of Jamadi-us-Sani of the following year, he abolished the punishment of cutting off the hands of criminals and substituted imprisonment in its stead. In cases where the punishment according to prevailing practice would have been the amputation of a single hand, the extreme term of imprisonment was fixed at seven years, and in those, where the punishment involved the amputation of a hand and a foot, at fourteen years.

Appointment of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* in the districts.

18. In the same year the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk directed his attention towards the introduction of a proper system for the administration of justice in the districts. He appointed *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls*, selecting them, as far as possible, from the most able and competent *Kazis*, and fixing the salaries of the former at from Rupees 75 to 100, and of the latter at Rupees 150 of the *Sugur* Currency. The revenue administration, in those days, was carried on under the farming system, under which talukas were made over to certain rich and powerful contractors, who were styled talukdars, and a certain portion of the revenue collected was assigned to them to defray the cost of collection. This proportion was generally fixed at two annas in the rupee, the remaining fourteen annas being credited to Government. But the cost of maintaining the troops stationed in the different talukas, and sundry other items of expenditure ordered by Government, were charged for from this latter portion. The salaries of the *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* were also similarly charged. In other words these officers were made Government servants and to them were delegated all those unlimited powers, both civil and criminal, which the talukdars exercised. There was no law authorizing an appeal against their decisions, their judgments were written, and the originals were often handed over to the successful suitors and copies retained in the records. They had no official connection with each other, and there was no difference in their individual rank. The only distinction was, that *Munsifs* were appointed over small talukas, and *Mir-Adls* over large ones. There were four talukas, in which there were *Mir-Adls*, namely, Bhongir, Nander, Bidar, and Aurangabad; in the rest, viz., Indur, Elgandal, Ramgir, Medak, Nirmul, Nalgunda, Khammam, Kalamnuri, Gulbarga, Warangal, Ambajogai, Birh, Pathri, Jalnapur, Jatpol, Khandahar, Mahor, and Pangal

there were *Munsifs*. The jurisdiction of the *Munsifs* and the *Mir-Adls* was extended over the whole of their talukas. After sometime, the *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* were required to submit all their judgments and decrees in civil as well as criminal cases to the *Faujdari-Adalat* in the City of Hyderabad for review. The judgments which were endorsed on the petitions addressed to the Government were forwarded to the *Dar-ul-Insha* Office, by which they were made over to the *Faujdari-Adalat*, or, as it was afterwards called, the *Adalat-i-Aliya* or High Court. When the judgments had been reviewed, they were despatched by Government to the talukdars for execution, which was effected in accordance with the orders of the latter. There are no authentic records from which the number of cases annually decided by these district judicial officers can be ascertained.

District Court Guide compiled.

19. A Guide prepared by Moulavi Karamat Ali, Judge of the *Faujdari-Adalat*, and called the "District Court Guide," had been sanctioned for the regulation of the civil and criminal procedure of the Courts over which these officers presided.

Divani-i-Khurd or Court of Small Causes established.

20. In the same year the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk established a new Court in the City, presided over by Mohammad Azam Ali Khan. None of the records of this Court are obtainable, but it appears that the mode of procedure was similar to that of other Courts of the period. Besides this institution the Navvab established a Court, which sat in his own palace. This Court was at first merely a channel through which petitions addressed to the Minister were decided and disposed of. Mohammad Fakhr-ud-Din Khan had been appointed to receive such petitions and to lay them before the Minister for his consideration. After Fakhr-ud-Din Khan, the duty devolved upon Moulavi Abd-ul-Ali, the son of Moulavi Karamat Ali, Judge of the *Faujdari-Adalat*. In his time the powers of the institutions were extended by degrees, till they partook of the character of a Court of Justice, and it became known as the *Divan Khana Adalat* or the Palace Court. In course of time the Court was permanently established and still exists under the name of the *Divani-i-Khurd* or Court of Small Causes. It was first opened

in 1267 Hijri, and in accordance with the practice which then prevailed, all cases, whether civil, criminal or matrimonial, were admitted for trial. For example, in the first year of its existence, (1267 F.), out of a total number of 57 cases disposed of, there was one criminal, one matrimonial—being a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights—and one civil. The Court was established by the Minister in order to induce people, who had been accustomed to lay all kinds of petitions before him, to go to the established Courts of Justice for the redress of their grievances. He consequently hit upon the expedient of establishing a Court in his own palace by way of inspiring a greater amount of confidence in petitioners. This plan was so far successful, that it soon became a matter of general belief that the submission of petitions to this Court was, in all respects, equivalent to handing them to the Minister in person. Hundreds of cases so presented were sent to the Courts concerned in their trial, and only a few were disposed of in this Court.

Sadar-Adalat established.

21. In 1265 Hijri, the late Navvab Amir-i-Kabir, who held the office of Minister for a period of five months, established a Court, entitled the *Sadar-Adalat*. This Court was presided over by Rajab Ali, brother of Khwaja Abdul Razzak. Like the majority of other Courts, which existed at the time, it was bound by no rules or regulations, and cases, both civil and criminal, were admitted for trial and disposed of according to the orders of the Minister. The Court was, however, very short-lived, as it was abolished before the retirement of the Amir-i-Kabir from office.

Practice of *Sati* forbidden.

22. When the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk assumed the office of Divan for the second time in succession to Rajah Ram Bakhsh, he issued a proclamation, dated in the month of Shavval 1267 Hijri, forbidding the practice of *Sati*. The proclamation is referred to in a subsequent notification, issued upon the same subject by Sir Salar Jung in Shavval 1273 Hijri. With the exception of this matter, no further steps towards the general improvement of the judicial administration of the country were taken by Seraj-ul-Mulk, whose term of office expired in the month of Shaban 1269 Hijri

SECTION FOURTH.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF SIR SALAR JUNG'S TENURE OF OFFICE.

Sub-Section I.—From 1263 *Fasli to the introduction of Zilabandi in* 1274 *Fasli.*

23. In 1269 Hijri Sir Salar Jung assumed office of minister. The internal condition of the country was far from satisfactory. Both the Rohilla and Arab mercenaries were pillaging the inhabitants without hindrance. As already mentioned, it was the custom of these people to besiege or imprison their debtors, until they had recovered the money due to them, or had received what they considered to be a sufficient guarantee for its subsequent payment. They refused to recognize the authority of any of the Courts of Justice, and the Government of that period was not strong enough to punish them. The state of the country under such circumstances may be easily imagined. The first endeavours of the new Minister were directed towards the lessening of these evils. The first step taken was to establish a Court in the City, called the *Adalat-i-Padshahi*. Mohammad Ali Khan was appointed Chief Judge of the new Court with four Assistants. Free power was given them to try and dispose of all civil and criminal matters brought before the Court. In cases of capital punishment or imprisonment for life, however, the sentences were subject to the final confirmation of the Minister himself. The proceedings of the Assistant Judges of the Court were all submitted in writing to the Chief Judge, who passed the necessary orders on them. The practice of instituting suits before the Minister was put a stop to and all complainants and suitors were referred to the new Court. People were no longer permitted to disregard, with impunity, the summons of the Court, but were compelled to put in an appearance without the intervention of Government, which in former times had been constantly needed. The decrees also, except in some heavy and important cases, were executed by the Court itself, independently of the sanction or assistance of the Government.

Arabs and Rohillas.

24. About the year 1270 Hijri, the Minister removed the *Divan Khana Adalat*, which had served as a medium for the reception of peti-

Adalat-i-Chini-Kana.

tions, to the building known as the *Chini-Khana*, hence the Court which is now styled the *Divani-i-Khurd* is still popularly known as the *Adalat-i-Chini-Khana*.

Sikh's Court.

25. In addition to the Courts above described, the Minister established another Court subordinate to the Peishkar, in which cases wherein Sikhs or Sepoys employed in the troops were concerned were disposed of. Suits relating to matters, over which the Peishkar exercised special jurisdiction, were also admitted for disposal. This Court was for some time presided over by Aman-ul-Lah Beg, who was succeeded by Moulavi Mohammad Miran. On the 2nd of Rabi-us-Sani 1273 Hijri, the Minister issued a proclamation, forbidding the traffic in children, which had hitherto been prevalent. The proclamation was re-issued in the month of Rabi-us-Sani 1283 Hijri. This traffic was declared to be contrary to the Mohammadan Law, and the sale of children, of whatever cast or creed, was therefore prohibited under penalty of severe punishment.

Traffic in children forbidden.

An instance related.

26. In connection with this proclamation it might be desirable to take a brief review of the measures adopted from the earliest time to the present day for the suppression of this traffic. The Government do not appear to have attempted to put a stop to this nefarious trade until the year 1249 Hijri. On the contrary, the sale of children of both sexes appears to have been conducted in the most open manner, as the purchaser used to receive a sealed certificate from the *Kotwal* of the City as a guarantee of the legality of the sale. In the last-named year, however, (corresponding with A. D. 1833) Rajah Chandu Lal published a notification prohibiting such transactions, but it would appear from the proceedings in a case which occurred in 1255 Hijri, the records of which are still preserved in the *Adalat-ul-Aliya*, that the order was not very strictly enforced. In the case in question, the daughter of a sepoy had been sold. In his correspondence with the Resident on the subject in 1285 Hijri (corresponding with A. D. 1849) Rajah Chandu Lal stated that the proclamation of 1289 Hijri had been so far effectual, that the public sale of children had been suppressed; and that the *Kotwal* of the City no longer

certified such transactions under his seal. It was stated, moreover, that when any transactions of this description were ascertained to have taken place, the children were immediately restored to their relatives and guardians. No such transactions were permitted to take place without the express permission of Government. In regard to the case of the sepoy, whose child had been stolen and sold, Maharajah Chandu Lal informed the Resident that she had been kidnapped by the man's mistress, and that the child would be restored to her father on the latter making good to the purchaser the sum he had paid for her. The Resident (General Fraser) addressed several remonstrances to Rajah Chandu Lal and pointed out to him the injustice of requiring the parent to pay a sum of money for the redemption of his daughter. After a lengthy correspondence the Resident's suggestions were adopted, the child was restored to her parent, and a fresh notification was issued by the Maharajah, in which it was stated that a heavy fine would be inflicted upon any person found guilty of the offence of selling children. In the cases of those who were poor, the fine was to be equal to the amount paid for the children; in other cases the fine inflicted was fixed at double that amount. Circumstances have undergone a complete change since this notification was published. Offences of this nature, which are now, happily, of rare occurrence, are punished by imprisonment or heavy fines.

Measures to suppress dacoity and highway robbery.

27. The suppression of the crimes of dacoity and highway robbery next occupied the Minister's attention. The chief offenders in this respect were the Rohillas. So long as crimes of this nature went unpunished, it was hopeless to expect anything approaching to complete judicial reform. With the view to dealing with this class of offenders, special officers, styled *Ziladars*, were appointed to the districts which were infested with these robbers. The *Ziladars* were also allowed a well-equipped force of troops, sufficiently strong to overcome all resistance. The following officers were charged with this duty from time to time :—

Appointment of *Ziladars*.

Ghulam Yasin Khan.
Lutf-ul-Lah Khan (brother of the above).
Mohammad Amin-ud-Din Khan.

Syed Mohammad Ali Hafiz.
Syed Ghulam Nabi Ghori.
Mir Shumshir Ali Khan.
Mirza Haidar Beg.

28. The *Ziladari* system was firmly established in 1274 Hijri. In the year following, a board consisting of the undermentioned members was appointed to supervise the working of the system:—Aitzad Jung Bahadur (President) and Munshi Syed Fazl Hussain, Lalji Mal, and Captain Boardman (Members).

The Judicial Board.

29. The *Ziladars* were everywhere successful in their operations. In encounters with the Rohillas they almost invariably defeated their opponents, large numbers of whom were either killed or captured and imprisoned in the City Jail, known as the *Sultan Shahi* Jail. Upwards of one thousand of them were subsequently set at liberty by order of His Highness the late Nizam, with the concurrence of Colonel Davidson, the Resident. Those, who were thus released, were enlisted in the troops; a few only of the worst characters were kept in confinement. Further arrests continued to be made; and in the year 1276 Hijri a special Court for the trial of Thuggee and Dacoity cases was established in the City. The proceedings of this Court were conducted according to the established rules.

Success of *Ziladars* in the suppression of dacoity, &c.

30. Those, against whom no offence was proved, were discharged from custody, and those, who were convicted, were punished according to the magnitude of their crimes. Some hundreds of Rohillas, thus convicted, were deported to British penal settlements. Many were imprisoned for life or very long terms, and not a few suffered capital punishment. In the cases of those who were sentenced to transportation or execution, the final orders were passed by Government itself after a revival of the proceedings of the Court. The executions were carried out publicly in the localities in which the crimes had been committed. The result of these vigorous measures was that, in a very short time, this class of criminals almost entirely ceased to exist. The safety of the people from further outrage at the hands of these ruffians was assured and the Government was free to turn its

Court for the trial of Thuggee and Dacoity cases.

attention to other measures in which the welfare of the country was concerned.

Police prohibited to detain the accused without reference to Magistrate.

31. From an early period the *Kotwals* of the City of Hyderabad had exercised the power of arresting people upon any charges, which might be preferred against them, and of detaining them in custody as long as they pleased. When the Government commenced to institute reforms in all the other departments of the State, enquiries were made concerning the number of persons thus confined. The number was discovered to be very large. None of these prisoners had ever been brought to trial; they had merely been committed to prison under the *Kotwal's* orders. Immediate steps were taken to ascertain whether any of the prisoners so confined had been guilty of any breach of the law. The *Faujdari-Adalat* was directed to enquire into the charges preferred against them, without delay. Accordingly, in the years 1275 and 1276 Hijri, this Court was occupied in the investigation. The accused were either punished or set at liberty, according as they were found guilty or innocent of the crimes with which they were charged. To prevent such proceedings in future, the Police authorities were forbidden to detain the accused without placing them before one of the Courts, unless very satisfactory reasons could be given for not doing so.

Court for the trial of the cases of Hindus.

32. About the year 1277 Hijri, another Court was established, the presidency of which was given to a Hindu. This Court was established for the trial of cases in which Hindus were concerned, but suits in which other castes were concerned appear to have been admitted for trial also. The appointment of a Hindu to the office of Judge was at first the cause of some little dissatisfaction on the part of the citizens. At that period the total number of Judges throughout the Dominions did not exceed 32, and all of them were Mohammadans. The appointment of a Hindu was an innovation, not at all relished by the people at large, who revenged themselves by styling the new Judge a Moulavi. It was true that two Hindu Pandits had acted as *Daroghas* in the *Diwani* Court under Rajah Chandu Lal, when the judicial administration of the country was in a thorough disorgan-

ized condition; and before the people had come to regard the office of a Judge as an honourable and important one. When, therefore, the impartial administration of justice had proved the value of the office, the people were not altogether pleased at having a non-Mussalman appointed. So many years had elapsed since the appointment of a Hindu to a judicial post, that probably those, who objected to the present incumbent, believed his appointment to be without any precedent. In recent years it has invariably been the aim of the Government to select those best fitted for responsible posts, whether in Courts or elsewhere, without regard to caste or creed; and this policy has almost invariably proved successful. Of the total number of 254 Judicial Officers at the end of 1293 Hijri, 179 were Mohammadans, 50 Hindus, 24 Parsis and 1 a Christian.

Punctual disbursement of salaries to the judicial officials.

33. Previous to the introduction of the judicial reforms already noticed, the salaries of the Judges and their establishments were generally in arrears. Their salaries were not disbursed from the Treasury, but were paid by orders upon the talukdars of the districts or other Officers, such as the talukdar of Customs, to whom the collection of any kind of revenue was entrusted. These orders, however, often remained unpaid for months and even years, and this very unsatisfactory state of things gave rise to a great deal of trouble and annoyance. Few beneficial results could be expected from a judicial establishment irregularly and insufficiently paid. Some of the Judicial Officers, however, were more fortunate in having villages or lands assigned to them in lieu of their salaries, the Government stipulating that they should receive as their share one and a half-anna or two annas in the rupee from the gross revenue, from which to defray the cost of collection and to pay themselves and their establishments. They sometimes farmed the villages to contractors and frequently undertook the collection of the revenues themselves. When the revenues of the villages or lands so assigned happened to be more than sufficient to pay their own salaries and those of their staff, the surplus was seldom credited to Government. The majority of the Judicial Officers possessed sufficient influence to obtain pensions or *Mansabs* for their relations, chargeable upon the estates held by themselves. The present Govern-

ment has entirely abolished this system of paying Judges' salaries. Villages and estates so assigned have reverted to the Government. For example, the villages in the Ambar taluka, made over to Moulavi Karamat Ali, Judge of the *Faujdari-Adalat*, and after his death to his son Moulavi Enayat Ali, were recovered during 1280 and 1281 Hijri. For the past ten or eleven years the salaries of all the officials belonging to the judicial branch of the Government service have been paid with great punctuality. Such is the regularity with which the pay now is disbursed, that Officers have come to regard an occasional delay of two or three days, although caused by stress of work, with the greatest impatience. The change certainly deserves to be ranked as one of the most important reforms introduced under the present Government.

Sadar-Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mustarida.

34. In 1278 Hijri, the district of Shorapur, which had been taken from the Rajah of that territory by the British Government on account of his disloyal conduct during the Mutiny, was made over to His Highness' Government. In the same year the districts of Raichur, Lingsugur and Naldrug, together with some talukas in the Birh and Ambar Districts, which had been assigned by His Highness' Government, were restored. It was thought expedient to establish a special Court for the trial of cases arising in those districts; and one was consequently established in the City in the same year, under the name of the *Sadar-Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mulk-i-Mustarida* (the High Court for the Restored Districts). This Court was presided over by Moulavi Muhi-ud-Din Khan of Delhi, and after his transfer, in 1280 Hijri, to the office of Judicial Secretary to the Minister, by Moulavi Mohammad Amin-ud-Din Khan. Talukdars of the First, Second and Third grades were appointed to these districts with judicial powers, in both civil and criminal cases. In civil suits appeals against the judgments of tahsildars were heard by the talukdars and appeals against the decision of the latter were heard in the newly-established *Court*. The same procedure obtained in criminal cases, except as regards serious offences which were beyond the jurisdiction of the talukdars, and were tried by the High Court.

35. About this time it was considered advisable to separate the civil and criminal jurisdictions of the Courts and to define the powers of each. On the 1st of Zikad 1279 Hijri, a notification was issued in which the jurisdiction of each Court was defined as follows:—

Civil and criminal jurisdictions of courts separated and powers defined.

Dar-ul-Kaza-i-Balda:—All cases relating to marriage, divorce, succession to inheritance in the Mohammadan community, also all cases of murder committed in the City. In murder cases the sentences were to be subjected to the confirmation of Government as heretofore.

Govind Rao's Court:—Cases of disputes regarding *Watans* and monasteries and suits in which *Pujaris*, *Joshis*, and other Hindu religious classes were concerned.

Adalat-i-Divan Khana, otherwise called the *Adalat-i-Chini Khana* and *Divani Khurd*:—All suits up to the value of Rupees 1,000, exclusive of those falling under the jurisdiction of the two preceding Courts.

Adalat-i-Divani-i-Balda, also called the *Divani-i-Buzurg*:—All civil suits above the value of Rupees 1,000, not falling under the jurisdiction of the two first-named Courts.

Kotwali:—All cases of assault, hurt, petty thefts, &c.

Adalat-i-Padshahi:—All criminal cases not coming under the jurisdiction of the last named Court and offences committed in the City, with the exception of the crime of murder.

36. It was also notified that suitors should file their cases in the Courts which were empowered to dispose of them without preferring their petitions to the Government. The Courts were also forbidden to interfere with the jurisdiction of each other. A new establishment was established for the execution of orders and decrees, styled the *Mahkama-i-Ijra-wa-Amal*. This office was placed under Motamad-ud-Dowlah Ali Mohammad Khan. The Civil Courts were directed to submit all decrees and orders passed by them to Government by whom they were forwarded to this office for execution. The notification alluded to, further gave the

Mahkama-i-Ijra-wa-Amal.

right of appeal against the decisions of the *Adalat-i-Divan Khana* and Govind Rao's Court to the *Adalat-i-Divani-i-Balda* and finally to the Government itself. No mention is made in this notification of the *Adalat-i-Faujdari-i-Balda*. The judgments of district *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* were still reviewed in this Court, and cases of murder committed in the districts were still tried before this Court, and the sentences submitted for final confirmation of Government. In 1299 Hijri, Government Stamped Paper was introduced into the districts and a permanent establishment appointed in the City of Hyderabad for its preparation.

Stamped paper introduced.

37. In 1280 Hijri, the right of reviewing the judgments of the District *Munsifs'* and *Mir-Adls'* Courts was removed from the *Adalat-i-Faujdari-i-Balda* and transferred to the High Court for the Restored Districts, which was thenceforth designated the High Court for the Restored Districts and the review of Taluka Courts. The name was again changed in 1281 Hijri into that of the Court of Appeals from Taluka Courts and in 1282 into that of High Court of appeals and of supervision over Taluka Courts, and lastly in Jamadi-us-Sani of the same year, the name was changed to the Court of District Appeals.

Court of district appeals.

38. In the commencement of the year 1281 Fasli the Government vested the Judicial Superintendent of His Highness' State Railway with power to try all cases occurring on the line, subject to orders of the Resident.

Judicial powers vested to the Superintendent of Railway.

39. On the 3rd Jamadi-us-Sani 1281 Hijri, corresponding with 4th of November 1864, His Highness' Government vested the Resident with certain judicial powers to be exercised in connection with particular classes of inhabitants dwelling within his own jurisdiction. These powers had been previously granted to the Resident from time to time, but as some of them were not formally vested to him, difficulties often arose in the way of exercising them by Courts subordinate to the Resident, such as those of the Residency Bazaars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, &c.

Judicial powers exercised by the Resident.

In order to remove these obstacles, therefore, the powers were confirmed in a regular and formal manner, and the Resident himself or Officers subordinate to him, were authorized to try cases in which the following classes were concerned :—

1st.—All European British-born subjects and other Europeans and their descendants, who reside in any of the Cantonments belonging to the Hyderabad Subsidiary or Contingent Force.

2nd.—All European British-born subjects and other Europeans, who may be employed within His Highness' territories in any capacity, on the Railway line or in the Telegraph Department.

3rd.—All European British-born subjects, and other Europeans, and their descendants (excluding those who may be employed in the service of His Highness' Government or in that of the Minister, or in that of any of the Hyderabad Noblemen) who may have a residence in the Residency at Hyderabad.

4th.—All European British-born subjects and other Europeans and their descendants, who do not come within any of the above descriptions, but who may be made over to the British Government by the Government of His Highness for trial and deportation.

The Resident was invested with authority, as regards these classes, to try them, under the provisions and exceptions specified in the document above referred to, for all offences and to award suitable punishments to them or order their deportation from His Highness' Dominions. In certain cases it is necessary that the trial should take place before a joint tribunal, composed of a British Officer and an Officer belonging to His Highness' Government.

Sub-section II.—From 1274 *Fasli to* 1290 *Fasli.*

Formation of districts.

40. In 1282 Hijri (Fasli 1274) the whole State was divided into 14 districts, an event generally known as the *Zilabandi*. Previous to this division, the territory was divided into 42 talukas. The 14 districts alluded to were as follow :—

Aurangabad.
Parbhani.
Nander.
Indur.

Birh.
Medak.
Elgandal.
Naldrug.
Shorapur.
Raichur.
Lingsugur.
Khammamat.
Nalgunda.
Bidar.

Additional Talukas and further reforms.

41. Subsequently, however, some alterations were effected in the divisions. In 1288 Hijri, a new district called Nagar Karnul was created out of three talukas taken from the district of Nalgunda and four from the Southern Division; and an *Amaldari* or small district, named the *Amaldari* of Sarpur Tandur, was formed out of the talukas of Sarpur Tandur, Edlabad and Rajura-Manikgarh. In the following year the talukas of Ibrahim Pattan and Kalvakurti were grouped into another *Amaldari* which was designated Ibrahim Pattan, and in 1289 Hijri some talukas, having been removed from the districts of Shorapur and Raichur, were united under a new district, viz., that of Gulbarga. Three years afterwards (that is in 1293 F.) the *Amaldari* of Ibrahim Pattan was broken up and the talukas of Ibrahim Pattan and Kalvakurti were amalgamated with the Nagar Karnul district. In 1291 Hijri, the Parganah and Forest of Chandargutti with Malvala and the adjacent country were detached from the Nalgunda district and constituted into the *Amaldari* of Amrabad, which was, however, split up again the following year, and absorbed into the district of Khammam, so that after these changes at the present day, the *Divani* portion of His Highness' Dominions is composed of 16 districts and one *Amaldari*, namely, that of Sarpur Tandur; the non-*Divani* portion being comprised of the *Sarfkhas* or *Atraf-i-Balda* district and the district of Palam. Of the 42 talukas, into which the whole territory was divided prior to the *Zilabandi* system, one was designated as *Sair-i-Karorgiri* and over and above the total number of districts above alluded to, this talukdari was maintained intact, after the *Zilabandi*, and the talukdar of *Karorgiri* or Customs was vested with criminal powers within that jurisdiction, similar to those enjoyed by other talukdars.

Offices of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* abolished.

42. After the introduction of the *Zilabandi* system, the offices of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* were abolished. Owing to the absence of any record, it is difficult to ascertain exactly the number of cases annually disposed of by these officers. But it appears from the decisions given in cases sent up for revision in 1280–81 Hijri, that 504 criminal cases and 144 civil cases, making a total of 648 cases, were decided in one year.

Judicial powers of Talukdars, Tahsildars and Patels.

43. Since the adoption of the *Zilabandi* system, each district has been divided into a number of talukas, each under the charge of a tahsildar. The district itself is placed under the control of a First, Second and Third talukdar. All these Officers exercise judicial powers. But, because most of the villages in a taluka are generally situated at a great distance from the head-quarters of the talukdar, it would be a great hardship to compel parties to appear before him in all petty cases, and it has been deemed advisable, therefore, to confer a limited judicial authority on Patels, who receive fees from Government in respect of services they perform in petty criminal cases.

Judicial powers of officers.

44. The following abstract shows the extent of judicial powers invested to each of the officers above-mentioned :—

Officers.	Extreme limit of jurisdiction in criminal cases.		Extreme limit of jurisdiction in civil suits.
	Imprisonment.	Fine. Rs.	
1st Talukdar	4 Years.	1,000	All suits.
2nd Talukdar	2 Years.	500	Suits up to the value of two thousand (2,000) Rupees.
3rd Talukdar	1 Year.	300	Suits up to the value of Rupees (1,000) one thousand.
Tahsildars	6 Months.	150	Suits to the value of Rupees 300.
Police Patels	4 days.	30	None.

CHAPTER IX.

Criminal Justice for 1290 Fasli.

CHAPTER IX.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE FOR 1290 FASLI.

The number of Courts.

1. The total number of Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction both in the City and the districts in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, under the Divani administration, is as follows during the Fasli year 1290:—

Description of Courts.	Number of Courts.		No. of Magistrates.	
	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.
District.				
Tahsildars' Courts	102	102	102	102
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	19	19
Second Talukdars' Courts	21	21	21	21
First Talukdars' or District Magistrates' Courts	17	17	33	33
Sadar Adalat or Divisional Courts	5	5	10	10
City Courts.				
City Magistrate's Court	1	1	5	5
High Court, Original and Appellate Side	1	1	5	5
Total	166	166	195	195

It will be seen at once from the above table that there is neither any increase nor decrease of Courts in the year 1290 F.

The jurisdiction of each Court as to area and population.

2. Taking into account the total area of the Divani districts as 71,589 square miles, and its total population as 66,81,889 souls, there is one Court for every 421 square miles, and each Court exercises its jurisdiction over nearly 39,656 men. The following is a comparative table intended to show the authority each Court exercises over a certain number of square miles as well as over an average number of men in other surrounding provinces of India:—

Provinces.	One Court per square mile.	One Court per person.
Bombay Presidency	289	34,449
Madras Presidency	184	40,693
Central Provinces	327	35,997
Mysore	123	20,826
Berar	242	36,612

There were 13,243 cases reported or instituted during the year.

Reported crimes.

3. From the statistics of the year under review we find a decrease of reported crimes compared with those of the year previous to it, and the year 1289 F. also shows that there was a diminution of them as compared with those of 1288 F. The decrease will be apparent from the following figures:—

Crimes reported during 1288 F. 17,471
Do. do. 1289 F. 14,988
Do. do. 1290 F. 13,243

The cause of decrease.

4. The decrease of reported crimes in 1290 as compared with those of 1289 F. is mainly due to a plentiful harvest and rich crops, and it is pleasing to learn that from the year 1287 Fasli there has been a continual and marked going down of the reported crimes.

The decrease of 1290 F. amounting in the aggregate to 1,745 was common in the majority of districts. The percentage of decrease this year is 11·6. There has been a similar decrease of crimes in the surrounding provinces:—

Madras	5·6
Bombay	7·6
Berar	2·5
Central Provinces	16·9

In Mysore alone there has been an increase of 3·2 per cent. of reported crimes.

Disposal of cases brought to trial.

5. The following table shows the number of cases convicted and discharged in the various tribunals above referred to:—

Class of Courts.	Convicted		Discharged		Percentage of conviction to the total number convicted and discharged.		Percentage of cases disposed to those brought to trial.	
	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Present. year	Past year.
							Cases	Cases
Tahsildars' Courts	3,356	5,526	1,696	4,206	66·4	56·7	97·8	98·3
Third Talukdars' Courts	398	713	274	806	59·2	46·9	97·2	98·7
Second Talukdars' Courts.	505	817	418	1,126	54·7	42·0	95·4	89·7
First Talukdars' Courts	1,115	2,333	947	2,768	54·0	45·7	91·0	92·4
City Magistrate's Court	672	889	513	766	56·7	53·7	91·2	93·7
Total...	6,046	10,278	3,848	9,672	61·1	51·5	94·8	95·6

The percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and discharged in the previous year was 66·2 in cases and 56·8 in persons against 61·1 and 51·5 of this year respectively. The

following is a comparative table on the same subject in the surrounding provinces:—

Provinces.	Percentage of conviction to the total No. of convictions and acquittals
Bombay Presidency	51·4*
Madras do.	74·8†
Central Provinces	68·9‡
Mysore	48·8¶
Berar	56·2‖

Work done by each Court.

6. The above statement also shows the amount of work done by each Court. There is a slight decrease of about 1 over the last year on the whole. But the second talukdars' Courts show a considerable decrease of about 5 per cent. over the last year.

In the year 1290 F. there were 6,383 of the reported crimes convicted and 4,094 discharged, as against 8,501 and 4,453 respectively of the year 1289 F. The average of the two years indicates that the number of crimes reported was 14,365, that of those convicted 7,442 and of those discharged 4,273.

From the total number of 14,455 cases brought for disposal 13,673 were dealt with, which gives a percentage of 94·5; while out of 27,675 persons brought to trial 26,256 were disposed of, which gives a percentage of 94·8.

* Bombay Report, p. 143.
† Madras Report, p. 57.
‡ Central Provinces Report, (Judicial St. B. 2.)
¶ Mysore Report, p. 17.
‖ Berar Report, B. Judicial, App. 20.

In the surrounding provinces the percentage of persons disposed of to persons dealt with for the year 1880-81 stood as follows:—

	Persons dealt with.	Persons disposed of	Percentage of disposed of to dealt with.
Madras	3,12,157	3,09,488	99·1*
Bombay	1,18,430	1,17,063	98·9†
Central Provinces	44,595	44,131	98·8‡
Berar	23,415	23,314	99·5¶
Mysore	19,404	19,300	99·5‖

Work done by Criminal Courts.

7. In order to show more completely the work done by Criminal Courts the following abstract is given illustrating the cases disposed of as compared with those of the year 1289 Fasli:—

Years	No. of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons dealt with including arrears.	Number of persons convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Numbers committed or referred to.	Died, transferred, or escaped.	Remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1289 Fasli	16,462	31,597	14,129	10,671	1,310	4,120	1,367
1290 „	14,455	27,675	10,385	9,698	1,385	4,788	1,419
Increase in 1290	...	...	...	...	75	668	52
Decrease in 1290	2,007	3,922	3,744	173	...	...	...

There is a decrease in the first four heads, and an increase in the last three, and the percentage of convicted is 71·0 against 86·0 in 1289. The decrease in the number of cases is 12·0 per cent., while that in the number of accused is also 12·0 per cent.

* Report, xliii.
† Appendix, 72-73.
‡ Judicial Statement, p. B. 33
¶ Statement, p. 2.
‖ Statement, p. 11.

8. There were 13 persons sentenced to death against 9 last year. Fifty-four persons were transported for life or 25 fewer than in 1289, and 166 to a term of years, showing the decrease of 48. There was a decided decrease of persons sentenced to imprisonment which stood at 2,496 against 4,103 of the last year. There appears also a considerable decrease in short sentences under one month, as these were 586 of the year 1290 against 1,126 of the year 1289 F. For sentences between three months and one year, and between one year and four years there were respectively 1,496 and 414, while the number of persons on whom fines were imposed were 4,465 against 4,857 of the year 1289 F. Sentences of whipping show a remarkable decrease, there were 744 men whipped as compared with 1,778 of the last year.

Statement of punishment.

The subjoined statement shows punishments inflicted by various criminal tribunals during the year 1290 Fasli :—

CLASS OF COURTS.	Order to find or give.		Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	Whipped.	Imprisoned.											Total number of persons sentenced.
	Recognizance.	Sureties.				Imprisonment during trial.	Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.	Capital punishment.	
Police Patels	.....	...	1,805	..	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,876
Tahsildars' Courts	910	153	2,886	34	473	378	409	211	71	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,526
Third Talukdars' Courts	175	69	230	1	17	15	28	82	72	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	713
Second Talukdars' Courts ...	177	33	338	5	4	34	26	68	83	24	24	*1	...	...	...	...	817
First Talukdars' Courts	348	237	655	34	97	91	28	104	211	212	138	163	*11	*4	...	...	2,333
City Magistrate's Court	97	18	289	...	147	10	72	109	88	52	5	2	...	...	...	...	889
Total.....	1,707	510	4,398	74	738	528	563	574	525	313	167	166	11	4	...	...	10,278
SESSIONS COURTS.																	
Divisional or Sessions Courts	9	5	5	5	5	9	...	1	3	5	4	13	64	...	...	...	128
High Court, Original Side ...	20	...	19	...	...	5	1	4	2	11	17	12	17	18	3	*4	133
High Court as Court of Reference	2	10	5	2	1	...	...	...	5	10	15	19	32	20	51	9	181
Total	31	15	29	7	6	14	1	5	10	26	36	44	113	38	54	13	442
CUSTOMS COURTS.																	
[illegible] Courts	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
[illegible] Courts	.....	...	13	...	..	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Talukdar's Court	.....	...	25	...	...	3	20	29	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	91
Total	.....	...	38	...	...	3	22	30	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	107
GRAND TOTAL	1,738	525	4,465	81	744	545	586	609	545	342	204	210	124	42	54	13	10,827

* The punishment inflicted was beyond the ordinary powers of the Court, but was for more than one offence, two offences being tried as one case.

Appeals and revisions.

9. The total number of appeals and applications for revision were 1,051 against 1,422 of last year. Of these 257 were filed in the District Courts, 452 in the Divisional Courts, 1 in the Customs Talukdar's Court, and 341 in the High Court, Appellate Side. The results show the original sentences to have been confirmed in 295 cases, modified or reversed in 560, proceedings were quashed in 9 cases, 44 were remanded, and 41 struck off in default or withdrawn. The average duration of appeals was 52 days compared with 23·4 days of the year 1289 F. The following table gives the percentage of cases rejected, confirmed, modified, remanded, or pending:—

COURTS.	Total No. of appeals and applications.	CASES. PERCENTAGE OF APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.				
		Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.
District Courts.....	257	3	30	55	3	9
Divisional Courts...	452	8	30	44	8	10
High Court, Appellate Side	341	2	23	64	2	9
Total.....	1,050	4	28	54	4	10
Last year...	1,422	5	28	48	7	12

Result of appeals and revisions.

10. Against the decisions of the various tribunals the following table is intended to show the appeal and revision cases submitted in

the District and Divisional Courts as well as in the Customs and High Courts :—

Class of Courts.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	Cases pending from the last year.	Instituted during the year	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Percentage of appeals reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of appeals.
														Days
District Courts	17	33	16	240	1	257	4	75	142	65·4	8	5	23	17
Divisional Courts ..	5	10	66	385	1	152	5	138	202	59·4	29	30	48	46
Muhtamims' Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	..
Talukdars' Courts ...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1		...	...	..	...	..
Adalat Aliya or High Court, Appellate Side	1	3	50	291	...	341	..	81	216	72·7	7	6	31	75
Total ...	24	48	132	917	2	1,051	9	295	560	69·1	44	41	102	52

Sessions Courts.

11. In the Sessions Courts of Districts and of the Metropolis, viz., the *Sadar* or Divisional Courts, *Faujdari Buzurg* or *Majlis Aliya Adalat Sighai Ibtadai*, or High Court (Original Side), and *Majlis Aliya Adalat Sigha Islah* or High Court as Court of Reference, there were in all 612 cases for disposal this year as against 334 of the last year. Out of these cases only 218 were convicted, 225 either discharged or acquitted, while 26 were struck off. The Divisional Courts examined 303 cases, in the *Faujdari Buzurg* there were 148 cases, and 161 were brought up in *Majlis Aliya*. There were 63 cases pending from the last year, 467 were received by transfer, and 82 were instituted during the year. The total number of cases disposed of was 576, thus giving the percentage of 94·1 cases disposed of to cases for disposal. The average duration of each case this year was 45·5 days compared with 94·04 days of the last year, showing the greater activity and speed with which the Sessions work was carried on during the year 1290 Fasli. Out of 100 cases 50·2 were decided in the Divisional Courts, 22·9 in the *Faujdari Buzurg*, and 26·9 in the *Majlis Aliya*. The total number of persons sent to receive their trial at the Sessions Courts from inferior tribunals

was 1,972, of whom 442 were convicted, 765 were discharged or acquitted, 89 escaped or died, 463 were referred to higher authorities, the total number of persons disposed of being 1,759. At the end of the year 1290 Fasli there were 36 cases and 213 persons awaiting their trial.

Comparative statement of crimes.

12. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of crimes reported, convicted, and discharged in the four Fasli years 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290:—

Crimes.	1287.			1288.			1289.			1290.		
	No. of crimes reported.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Murder	205	80	16	133	53	16	130	55	47	110	50	24
Manslaughter	279	121	56	282	110	91	224	77	95	177	62	66
Other homicides	98	40	37	99	34	63	88	33	33	69	30	29
Causing miscarriage	38	6	22	33	11	14	26	19	26	78	16	36
Offences against the State	10	7	2	2	3	2	4	3	18	..	...	...
Dacoity and robbery	770	562	169	465	353	106	428	307	107	211	126	72
Causing grievous hurt	495	305	172	522	281	161	742	368	240	327	141	92
Kidnapping and selling minors	327	212	86	260	181	62	81	31	38	24	15	8
Housebreaking	494	368	109	377	224	122	296	202	88	219	114	100
Danga and illegal confinement	275	85	88	145	55	21	274	134	83	36	19	12
Rape	124	53	68	107	43	54	101	46	49	86	36	47
Theft	6915	5286	1415	5940	4295	1180	3786	2579	1057	2630	1557	942
Breach of trust	421	294	45	232	209	32	282	190	89	78	64	26
Bribery	497	168	192	298	111	145	382	116	178	304	110	149
Making counterfeit coins	120	63	58	71	47	26	87	62	26	53	25	20
Forgery	79	41	19	72	42	20	55	32	22	52	24	21
Pejury	43	39	4	52	42	6	46	39	9	33	27	15
Other crimes unspecified	9112	5082	2464	8809	4764	2183	8309	4205	2218	8900	3967	2445

13. The reported crimes of 1290 and 1289 Fasli were classified as follows according to the four groups into which they are sub-divided:—

Crimes classified.

	1290 F.	1289 F.
CLASS I.—Offences against the state ...	...	4
Offences relating to coins, stamps, weights, and measures	53	87
False evidence and offences against public justice	85	101
Offences by public servants ...	304	382
Offences relating to the public peace ...	36	274
	478	848
CLASS II.—Offences against the person ...	871	1,395
CLASS III.—Offences against property with violence	211	428
Offences against property without violence	2,927	4,364
	3,138	4,792
CLASS IV.—Other crimes unspecified above	8,900	8,309
GRAND TOTAL...	13,387	15,344

It ought to be borne in mind that in the absence of any definite code of penal and special laws, the above classification of crimes cannot be considered as an exhaustive one; and has been here adopted to follow the general symmetry of administration reports. Owing to this circumstance, as a natural result, through want of proper discrimination between analogous crimes, many of them fall in the fourth group, and hence the large excess of crimes in it.

A comparative statement showing the number of criminals of the Fasli years 1287, 1288, 1289 and 1290

14. The following is a comparative table showing the number of persons on whom punishment was inflicted in various criminal tribunals during the four Fasli years 1287, 1288, 1289, and 1290:—

Class of Courts.	1287	1288	1289	1290
Police Patels	1,989	1,797	1,729	1,876
Tahsildars' Courts	13,549	10,478	7,772	5,526
Third Talukdars' Courts	2,342	1,726	1,088	713
Second Talukdars' Courts	2,811	1,813	1,071	817
First Talukdars' Courts	5,923	3,752	2,909	2,333
City Magistrates' Courts	1,806	1,578	1,189	889
Total... .	26,131	19,347	14,029	10,278
Divisional or Sessions Courts	173	110	40	128
High Court, Original Side	538	151	308	133
High Court as Court of Reference	385	410	326	181
Total.....	1,096	671	674	442
Amins' Courts	8	4	2	.....
Muhtamims' Courts	69	28	18	16
Talukdar's Court	132	110	80	91
Total.....	209	142	100	107
Grand Total.....	27,736	20,160	14,803	10,827

Thus it appears that in the year 1290 Fasli the total number of culprits was 10,827, and taking the Divani Population of H. H. the Nizam's State at 65,82,943 the percentage of criminals is 0·16 to the entire population. The following are the percentages of criminals in surrounding provinces to the entire population: —

Madras Presidency	0·44
Bombay Presidency	0·21
Berar	0·47
Mysore	0·22
Central Provinces.....	0·32

The following statement shows the amount of work which the Courts of Criminal Justice in the city and the districts had to do in the Fasli year 1299 :—

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Magistrates.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Transferred from other Courts.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped, died, &c.		Committed to Sessions Courts.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Police Patels	4,421	4,421	...	.....	1,232	1,922	...	...	1,232	1,922	.....	.....	...	.....
Tahsildars' Courts	102	102	120	270	6,245	11,867	56	85	6,421	12,222	1,099	1,937	129	283
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	13	28	788	1,715	9	22	810	1,765	105	176	11	34
Second Talukdars' Courts	21	21	150	190	1,040	2,163	36	83	1,226	2,436	177	281	70	86
First Talukdars' or District Magistrates' Courts	17	33	243	569	2,489	6,261	118	315	2,850	7,145	270	550	263	859
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	178	259	2,548	3,474	68	113	2,794	3,846	1,350	1,844	14	19
Total	160	180	704	1,316	13,110	25,480	287	618	14,101	27,414	3,001	4,788	487	1,281
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.														
Amin's Court	8	8	10	9	56	26	...	...	66	35	.....	.....	41	32
Mahtamums' Courts	8	8	35	20	62	41	50	40	147	101	.....	.....	100	72
Talukdar's Court.	1	2	20	22	15	21	106	82	141	125	.....	.....	...	.....
Total	17	18	65	51	133	88	156	122	354	261	.....	.....	141	104
GRAND TOTAL	177	198	769	1,367	13,243	25,568	443	740	14,455	27,675	3,001	4,788	628	1,385

CLASS OF COURTS.	Convicted.		Acquitted.		Total disposed off.		Per cent. of conviction on the total No. convicted and acquitted.		Percentage of cases disposed off.		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of cases to each class of Courts.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Present year. Cases.	Past year. Cases.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
											Days.	Days.				
Police Patels	1,207	1,876	25	46	1,232	1,922	...	...	.....	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thasildars' Courts	3,356	5,526	1,696	4,206	6,280	11,952	66·4	56·7	97·8	98 3	9·4	6·4	46·9	48·9	141	270
Third Talukdars' Courts	398	713	274	806	788	1,729	59·2	46·9	97·2	98·7	28·2	8·0	5·8	6·7	22	36
Second Talukdars' Courts	505	817	418	1,126	1,170	2,310	54·7	42·0	95·4	89·7	36 0	10·1	8·8	8 5	56	126
First Talukdars' or District Magistrates' Courts	1,115	2,333	947	2,768	2,595	6,510	54 0	45·7	91·0	92·4	73·3	17 8	19·4	19 4	255	635
City Magistrate's Court	672	889	513	766	2,549	3,518	56·7	53·7	91·2	93·7	13·4	14·9	19·1	17·2	245	328
Total	6,046	10,278	3,848	9,672	13,382	26,019	61·1	51·5	94·8	95·6	26·2	10·6	100	100	719	1,395
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.																
Amin's Court	...	...	...	...	41	32	...	...	62·1	85·0	...	0·75	14·2	16·8	25	3
Muhtamims' Courts	19	16	2	2	121	90	90·4	88·8	82·3	79·1	10·4	16·4	41·5	40 7	26	11
Talukdar's Court	100	91	29	24	129	115	77·5	79·1	91·5	87·8	95·5	55·5	44·3	12·4	12	10
Total	119	107	31	26	291	237	79·3	80·4	82·2	83 9	46·6	30·3	100	100	63	24
GRAND TOTAL	6,165	10,385	3,879	9,698	13,673	26,256	61·3	51·2	94 5	95·3	26 7	10·9	...	...	782	1,419

CHAPTER X.

Prisons in 1290 Fasli.

CHAPTER X.

PRISONS IN 1290 FASLI.

Number of jails.

1. During the year 1290 Fasli the total number of prisons and lock-ups in His Highness' Dominions was 25—5 in the City of Hyderabad and 20 in the districts. The same number existed in the year 1289.

The total number of prisoners confined during the year was 12,620, as compared with 20,656 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 3,092. Of the total strength 8,384 were convicts, and 4,236 under-trial prisoners as against 12,175 and 8,481 respectively.

Number of prisoners.

2. The daily number of convicts was 2,643. The number of prisoners included 4,516 persons that remained in jails on the last day of Shahrevar 1289 Fasli, 593 that were received from other jails, either to undergo sentence or in transit to other jails, and 3,275 that were admitted under fresh sentences against 4,727 in the previous year. It must here be observed that during the past five years (commencing with 1286 F., which was a famine year) there has been a considerable decrease in the number of fresh admissions consequent upon the prosperity of agriculture and the gradual fall in the prices of food grains. Now considering that there was a total absence of scarcity during the year under review and that the country has fully recovered from the effects of the late famine, the decrease in fresh admissions will appear considerable and the year will favourably contrast with the one preceding the famine, as will be observed from the following table :—

FASLI YEAR.	NUMBER ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1285 Fasli	.....	.....	4,156
1286 Fasli	6,173	897	6,570
1287 Fasli	6,591	677	7,268
1288 Fasli	6,534	635	7,169
1289 Fasli	3,514	323	3,837
1290 Fasli	2,977	298	3,275

From the above statement it will be observed that there has been a decrease in the number of both male and female prisoners that entered the jails during the year under report, as compared with the admissions of the preceding year, the decrease in the number of males being 1,321, and in that of females being 131.

Admissions in 1289 and 1290 F. compared.

3. As will be seen from the following table there has been a general decrease in the number of admissions in the jails of the City of Hyderabad and in those of the districts. There is, however, an increase in the districts of Naldrug, Medak, Sarpur Tandur, and Khammam, which is very trifling.

DISTRICTS.	Admissions.					
	1289 F.	1290 F.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of decrease	Percentage of increase.
Aurangabad	435	406	.....	29	6·7	.....
Birh	447	182	.....	265	59·2	.....
Parbhani	327	158	.....	169	51·6	.....
Total.....	1,209	746	.....	net 463	38·2	.....
Bidar	325	148	.....	177	54·4	.....
Nander	213	145	.....	68	31·9	.....
Naldrug.....	25	46	21	.....	.....	84·0
Total...	563	339	.....	net 224	39·8	.....
Gulbarga	236	91	.....	145	61·4	.....
Shorapur	234	93	.....	141	60·2	.....
Raichur	144	81	.....	63	43·7	.....
Lingsugur	230	121	.....	109	47·3	.....
Total.....	844	386	.....	net 458	54·2	.....

DISTRICTS.	Admissions.					
	1289 F.	1290 F.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.	Percentage of increase.
Medak	127	143	16	.....	.....	12·5
Indur	231	142	.....	89	38·5	.....
Elgandal	274	163	.....	111	40·5	.....
Sarpur Tandur.....	42	70	28	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	674	518	.....	net 156	23·1	.....
Khammam	100	144	44	.....	.....	44·0
Nalgunda	182	139	.....	43	23·6	.....
Nagar Karnul	235	161	.....	74	31·4	.....
Total.....	517	444	.....	net 73	14·1	.....
Total Districts.....	3,807	2,433	.....	net 1,374	33·4	.....
City.....	734	704	.....	net 30	4·0	.....
GRAND TOTAL...	4,541	3,137	.....	1,404	30·9	.....

A comparison with surrounding Provinces.

4. The decrease on the whole is 30 per cent., and satisfactory; the decrease in the city is very trifling, but on the total of the districts it is considerable, being 35·0 per cent. The percentage of the decrease of admissions for the present year 1880-81 to those of the year preceding in the Bombay Presidency is 30·6.

Description of prisoners.

5. The total number of prisoners discharged from the various jails was 8,304 in 1290 F. against 15,564 in 1289 F. Thus, the number remaining on the last day of the year was 4,316 of which 4,043

were males and 268 females. Out of the number discharged, the number of convicts transferred to other jails was 733 against 1,829. The majority of these transfers were made for the purpose of undergoing sentences, and in a few cases only for want of accommodation. The number of under-trial prisoners discharged amounted to 3,606, and of the remainder, *i.e.*, 3,965 prisoners, 142 escaped, 156 died, 3,667 released after appeal, after expiry of the sentence, and on account of good conduct.

Distribution of prisoners.

6. The following table exhibits the distribution of the different classes of prisoners during the year 1290 Fasli:—

CLASS OF PERSONS.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Discharged from all causes.	Remaining at the end of the year.
Convicts.....	4,516	3,275	7,791	3,965	3,686
Under-trial.....	576	360	4,236	3,606	630
Total.....	5,092	6,935	12,027	7,571	4,316

From the above figures it is apparent that out of the whole number of prisoners 64·7 per cent. were convicts, and the remainder under trial.

Ratio of convicts to fresh admissions in surrounding Provinces.

7. The ratio which the number of convicts received during the year bears to the total number of fresh admissions is 47·2 per cent. The same proportion for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1880-81 when the fresh admissions amounted to 22,914, and the number of convicts to 15,949 is 69·6.

Juvenile convicts.

8. The number of juveniles admitted under criminal sentences during the year was 8 against 4 in the previous year. Of these 7 were below 12 years, and only one was above that age. Besides these there were 39 others received with their mothers.

Thus the total number of juveniles confined during 1290 F. was 47 against 72 in 1289 F. One of the 47 juveniles was employed as a common labourer against 6 in the last year. None of these attended the school, being unfit for education on account of infancy or other causes.

Prisoners classified by Religion.

9. The classification of prisoners that entered the jails according to religion is as follows for the two Fasli years 1289 and 1290 F.—

Religion.	City.	Districts.	Total.	Percentage on the total number.
Mohammadans.				
Fasli 1289	316	748	1,064	22·5
,, 1290	304	478	782	23·9
Hindus.				
Fasli 1289	256	1,991	2,247	47·6
,, 1290	398	1,507	1,905	58·2
Others.				
Fasli 1289	162	1,254	1,416	29·9
,, 1290	2	586	588	17·9
Total 1289	734	3,993	4,727	100·0
,, 1290	704	2,571	3,275	100·0

The above statement reviewed.

10. The number of Mohammadans admitted during the year 1290 Fasli in the jails is similar to that of 1289, there being a difference of 16, which is inconsiderable. The difference between the figures for the districts which is 270, and that between the percentages of the two years is very trifling, being only 1 per cent. The Hindu admissions in the city jails for 1290 F. exceed those for the preceding year by 142, while those in the districts fall short by 484. Thus on the whole there is a net decrease of 342 in the Hindus, but there being a marked difference between the total number of admissions, the proportion per cent. of Hindus for 1290 exceeds that for 1289 by 11. The prisoners of other castes are 2 against 162 in the city jails and 586 against 1,254 in the districts, or on the whole 17·9 per cent. of the total convicts against 29·9.

Prisoners classified by trade.

11. The following table shows the distribution of male prisoners according to their previous occupation and compares the numbers for the present year with those for the past which are given below :—

Occupied.	Fasli Year.	City.	District.	Total.	Percentage.
Agriculturists and Watandars.	1289	385	1,276	1,661	35·1
	1290	185	708	893	27·2
Tradesmen	1289	20	65	85	1·8
	1290	2	60	62	1·9
Mechanics and Artisans..	1289	209	559	768	16·2
	1290	69	429	498	15·2
Servants	1289	120	238	358	7·5
	1290	185	272	457	14·0
Others	1289	...	1,855	1,855	39·4
	1290	263	1,102	1,365	41·7
Total...	1289	734	3,993	4,727	100·0
	1290	704	2,571	3,275	100·0

Result of convicts among agriculturists and tradesmen.

12. From the above statement it appears that the proportion of agriculturists and *Watandars* for the year under review has fallen from 35·1 to 27·2 per cent., while that of servants has risen from 7·5 to 14·0. The decrease in the former numbers and the increase in the latter is alike in both the city and the districts. The other proportions are similar to those of the previous year and scarcely call for any remark. There are no prisoners of unspecified occupations in 1289 F., while the number for 1290 F. stands as high as 263. There is a general decrease in the number of tradesmen and artisans in both the city and the districts as compared with the previous year. The percentage of agricultural convicts on the total agricultural population, which was returned at 15,03,371 in the late Census, is ·05 against ·11 in 1289, and is satisfactory.

The state of prisoners with regard to education.

13. Of the total number of prisoners, 133 were educated and 3,144 uneducated, against 208 and 4,519 in the last year. The proportion of educated prisoners to the total number of admissions was 4·06 per cent., or a little less than that of the last year, when it was 4·4.

Repetition of convictions.

14. Out of 3,275 convicts of both sexes admitted during the Fasli year 1290, 299 had been previously convicted and the remaining 2,984 were those convicted for the first time. They are classified as below :—

How often convicted.	1290 Fasli.		1289 Fasli.	
	Total.	Percentage of each description on the total.	Total.	Percentage of each description on the total.
Once convicted	2,984	91·1	4,369	92·4
Twice do.	200	6·1	273	5·8
Thrice do.	73	2·2	53	1·1
Four times do.	18	·6	32	·7
Total.....	3,275	100	4,727	100

The percentage of re-convicted prisoners has risen from 7·6 to 9·1 in 1290. There is, however, a decrease in the number of those convicted four times, but it is very slight. The increase in the proportion of twice and thrice convicted prisoners has been considerable, and has caused an increase on the whole, which is to be regretted.

Re-conviction.

15. As in the last year the number of re-convicted prisoners admitted in the city and district jails is very large, being 37·8 against 45·5 of the total number, and notably so in the Eastern Division. The proportions of the Northern and Southern Divisions also for the year exceed those for the previous year, and the Western, North-

western, and the City show a decrease as compared with the past year as will be observed from the following table :—

DIVISIONS.	Re-convicted.		Percentage.	
	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.
North-western	22	49	7·6	13·7
Northern	32	33	11·0	9·2
Western	35	92	12·0	25·8
Southern	21	14	7·2	3·9
Eastern	71	7	24·4	1·9
Total	181	195	62·2	54·5
City	110	163	37·8	45·5
Grand Total	291	358	100·0	100·0

Percentage of re-convictions to fresh admissions.

16. The percentage of re-convictions among the fresh admissions compared with other provinces is as below :—

Nizam's Dominions	9·1
Bombay	12·5
Berar	13·65

CHAPTER XI.

Civil Justice for 1290 Fasli

CHAPTER XI.

CIVIL JUSTICE FOR 1290 F.

Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

Number and powers of Courts and Judges.

During the year 1290 Fasli there have been at work altogether 167 civil Courts of all classes with 193 Judges exercising original jurisdiction in both the metropolis and the districts of His Highness' Dominions. There was no new Court established, nor any abolished, during the year. The same number of Courts was at work in the preceding year, during which year also no new establishment or abolition took place. These Courts according to their powers are classified below :—

Class of Courts.	Number of Courts.	Number of Judges.	Powers.
1. Tahsildars' Courts ...	103	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300.
2. Third Talukdars' Courts.....	19	19	Do. do. Rs. 1,000·
3. Second do. do. ...	22	22	Do. do. Rs. 2,000·
4. First do. do. ...	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000.
5. City Civil Court	1	5	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.
6. *Kazi's* Court	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial.
7. Arabs' do.	1	1	Arab disputes.
8. Insolvency Court	1	5	Insolvency cases of any extent.
9. *Majlis Aliya Adalat* or High Court, Original Side.....	1	1	Above Rs. 2,000
10. Suburban Court ...	1	1	Ordinary Civil Court Powers: intestate, testamentary, and matrimonial jurisdiction.

Tahsildars' Courts.

2. All the Judges of the first class, namely Tahsildars, exercise equal powers within the limits of their talukas. There are among them two *Naib*-Tahsildars who, though inferior to the Tahsildars in respect to pay and the extent of the country entrusted to them,

are in no way inferior to them in regard to the exercise of civil powers within their jurisdiction. This is the lowest stratum of civil tribunals in the *Mufassil*.

Appeals against the decisions of this class of Courts lie to the First talukdars.

Third Talukdars' Courts.

3. The second class Judges are 19 in number and exercise equal powers within their districts. They possess no appellate powers.

Second Talukdars' Courts.

4. The Judges of the third class, namely, Second talukdars, also exercise equal powers in their districts, but have not the power to hear appeals.

District or First Talukdars' Courts.

5. Of the fourth class, there are 17 Courts and 33 Judges. These are called *Adalat Zilla* or District Courts, and are presided over by the First talukdars assisted by Judicial Assistants, the latter exercising the same powers as the former. There are only 16 districts that have a First talukdar and an Assistant each. The 17th is only a sub-district presided over by an officer called *Amaldar*. He has no Judicial Assistant and is inferior to the talukdars of other districts in respect to pay; but exercises the same powers in the administration of civil justice. The jurisdiction of this class of Courts extends over the whole district. This is the highest grade of Courts exercising original civil jurisdiction in the *Mufassil*. Appeals against the decisions of this class of Courts lie to the *Sadar* talukdars. The First talukdars exercise powers of a Small Cause Court in purely civil suits (for cash) up to Rs. 300, in which their decisions are final. They are all appealable in cases of *Watans*.

City Civil Court.

6. This Court exercises powers both of the nature of an ordinary civil Court and the Court of Small Causes. It has one *Nazim* or Judge and four *Naibs* or deputies. Their powers with respect to each other are as follows:—

All suits are filed before the *Nazim* or Judge, who either keeps them for himself to investigate and decide or gives them over to one of the *Naibs*. The *Naib* goes through all the proceed-

ings of the case and prepares the *Missil* or file of the case. If the value of the suit is below Rs. 300, he passes his decision and sends it up for confirmation to the *Nazim*, who can alter the decision proposed by the *Naib* or order a re-investigation and submission of the case. After the *Nazim* has passed his judgment the decision is declared final and passed over to the parties concerned in the case. In cases where the nature or subject matter of which is above Rs. 300 the decision of the *Naib* is not sent up to the *Nazim*, but conveyed to the parties then and there. The *Naib* hears suits up to Rs. 1,000 and the *Nazim* tries them, if their value is beyond this sum and below Rs. 2,000. Appeal lies only to the High Court.

Kazi's Court.

7. The *Kazi* of the City, as Judge of a Court called *Dar-ul-Kaza*, hears cases appertaining to inheritance and matrimony. Appeal lies to the High Court.

Arabs' Court.

8. The Court called *Kazayai-Arub* or Arabs' Court only deals with civil cases of the Arabs (in the Military service) of any value. Appeal does not lie to the High Court, but to the Appellate Board of *Kazayai-Arub*.

Insolvency Court.

9. The Insolvency Court exercises insolvency jurisdiction in the Metropolis. The tribunal is formed of one *Mir Majlis* or the Chief Justice and four Judges. Suits are, for the first time, filed on unstamped paper before the Chief Judge, who sends them over to any one of the members to try. This member goes through every detail of enquiry, prepares the *Missil* or file and records his opinion regarding the case. The *Missil* then passes through the hands of all the other Judges, each of whom after careful study of the said *Missil* records his opinion regarding the same. The *Missil* then goes to the Chief Justice who also studies the whole *Missil* and the opinions recorded by his Assistant Judges. After this he passes his judgment and the case is decided by a majority of opinion.

High Court.

10. The *Majlis Aliya Adalat Sigha Ibtidai*, or High Court, Original Side, hears suits the value or subject matter of which exceeds Rs. 2,000. The tribunal is composed of a single Judge. It is a Court

of the highest grade among the Courts of the City exercising original jurisdiction. Appeal lies to the High Court, Appellate Side.

The Jurisdiction of various courts.

11. The jurisdiction of the Courts from Nos. 5 to 9 is confined only to the City of Hyderabad and its Suburbs, excluding Chadarghat and the European and Eurasian quarters. All the Courts from Nos. 1 to 9 are under the *Sadar-ul-Miham-Adalat* or the Judicial Minister.

Suburban Court.

12. The Suburban Court of Judicature exercises its powers only in a portion of the Suburbs of Hyderabad, viz., Chadarghat and European quarters and Troop Bazar. It is presided over by a European Judge who is also legal Secretary to Government. Appeals against the decisions of this Court lie direct to the Government and not to the High Court, Appellate Side. This Court is not under the Judicial Minister.

Population and Area

13. Thus altogether there are 167 Courts and 193 Judges exercising original jurisdiction. The population of the country under the *Diwani* Administration according to the late Census returns is 66,35,892 souls, and the area is 69,670 square miles. The ratio which the number of Courts and Judges bears to population is 1 to 39,736 and 34,383 souls respectively, and that which they bear to the area of the country is 1 to 417 and 361 square miles respectively.

Appellate Courts.

Number and powers.

14. There are four Courts of civil appeal for the whole of the territory. The number of Judges and their powers are given below :—

Class of Court.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	Powers.
First talukdars' Court.....	17	33	Appeals from Tahsildars' decisions.
Divisional or *Sadar* talukdars' Courts	5	10	Appeals from First, Second, and Third talukdars' decisions.
High Court, Appellate Side.	1	5	Appeals from all Courts exercising civil jurisdiction, (excepting the Suburban Court,) reference and revision.
Appellate Board of *Kazayai Arab*	1	4	Appeals from *Kazayai-Arab* or Arabs' Court.

First and *Sadar* talukdars.

15. The First talukdars and their Judicial Assistants possess equal powers of hearing appeals from the decisions of the Tahsildars. Their jurisdiction is confined to their respective districts. The jurisdiction of the Divisional Courts extend to the whole divisions. The *Sadar* talukdars and their Judicial Assistants exercise equal powers.

High Court.

16. The jurisdiction of the High Court, Appellate Side, extends over all the Courts of the territory exercising civil jurisdiction, whether Original or Appellate. It has no powers to hear appeals from the decisions of the Suburban Court. This is a Court of the highest standard in His Highness' territories. There is no tribunal authorized to hear appeals against the decisions passed by the High Court, Appellate Side. The *Sadr-ul-Miham* and the Government in the Judicial Department can only order revision of the decisions passed by the High Court.

Appellate Board of *Kazayai-Arub*.

17. This Board is composed of four members, one of whom is the Judge of the *Kazayai-Arub* or Arabs' Court, from which Court alone it possesses the power of hearing appeals. The appeal is filed on unstamped paper and the decision of the Board is submitted direct to the Prime Minister for final orders, before it is communicated or made known to the parties.

Working of the Courts.

High Court, Original Side.

18. The total number of original suits that were before the Court for disposal amounted to 83 against 101 last year. Of these 16 were those that were pending trial at the close of the last year, 8 were received by transfer, and 59 were filed during the year against 58 in the year preceding. During the last decade since 1281 F. there has been a continual falling off in the number of suits instituted, except in 1290 F., when the number slightly exceeded that of the previous year, as will be observed from the following figures :—

Fasli Year.	Suits instituted in the High Court.
1281	685
1282	633
1283	323
1284	226

Fasli Year.	Suits instituted in the High Court.
1285	216
1286	148
1287	92
1288	64
1289	58
1290	59

Disposal of suits.

19. Of the whole number of suits for disposal (8) 1 was transferred to another court, 4 were returned or rejected on sight of the petition, 56 were regularly disposed of, and 22 were left in arrears. Thus, including transfers and rejections, 61 suits or 73·4 per cent. of the number for disposal were disposed of. The percentage is less than that last year and 1287 F., when it stood at 84·1 and 77·2 respectively; but exceeds that for 1288 F. by 13·3. This average compares with other Indian provinces for the same year, *i.e.*, 1290 F.=1880-81 as below:—

Bombay .....50·0
Madras .....72·8
Berar ..... } not given separate.
Mysore..... }

The number of regular suits in 1290-1281, 1288 and 1287 F.

20. The number of regular suits disposed of, excluding plaints transferred and rejected without trial, was 56 against 74 in 1289, 60 in 1288, and 71 in 1287; that is to say, out of the total number of suits for disposal only 67·4 per cent. were disposed of during 1290, 73·2 per cent. in 1289, 53·0 in 1288, and 36·2 in 1287.

Comparison between the said four years.

21. From the above two kinds of comparisons, it appears that the difference between the two averages for 1290, 1289, and 1288 is not so striking as to call for any remark. But for the year 1287 the first average of disposals is more than double the second, and this is to be attributed to the fact that the number of suits transferred and disposed of without trial was extraordinarily large. The average of regular disposals during the year under review is a little less than last year, but compares favourably with the other two years.

Contested and uncontested cases.

22. Out of 56 regular suits disposed of 33 or 58·9 per cent. were contested and 23 or 41·1 per cent. uncontested. The proportion of contested cases compares with the three previous years as follows:—

1287 F.	50·7
1288 F.	36·6
1289 F.	67·5
1290 F.	58·9

Details of contested and uncontested suits.

23. It must here be noticed that, notwithstanding the fact that the number of contested cases last year was in excess of that in the present year, the proportion of regular suits disposed of on the total number for disposal for the former year exceeds that for the latter by 8·6 per cent. Of the uncontested cases 6 were decided *ex parte*, 7 on confession or compromise, 2 withdrawn and 8 dismissed for default; and of the contested, in 22 cases judgment was passed for the plaintiff, and in 11 for the defendant.

Average duration.

24. The average duration for the contested cases was 112 days and for the uncontested 111 days, while in the three foregoing years (viz., 1289, 1288, and 1287 F.) the average duration was as follows:—

	Contested.	Uncontested.
1287 F.	140	68
1288 F.	228·9	172·6
1289 F.	156·0	99·5

A comparison with the other provinces of British India gives the following results:—

	Contested.	Uncontested.
Bombay	306	327
Madras	not given.	
Berar, Mysore	not given separate.	

Suits pending.

25. At the end of the year there were 22 cases pending disposal against 16 last year. Of these 18, as against 11, were pending for six

months, 3 against 4 for more than six months, and 1 against 1 for more than a year.

Description of suits.

26. Of the whole number of suits filed during the year, 28 relate to debts against 25 last year, 1 against none to religious endowments, and 5 against 5 to inheritance and adoption; and the rest were for cash and movable and immovable property. For detail of this see Civil Appendix D. The proportion of suits relating to pure immovable property during the year 1290 Fasli was 3·4 against 3·4 in 1289, 3·1 in 1288, and 3·2 in 1287.

Value of suits.

27. As said above the High Court hears original cases exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value. The following comparative statement classifies suits instituted during the last four years according to value:—

Fasli Year.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.	Not exceeding Rs 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	Cases without value.	Total.
1287	37	24	5	4	3	19	92
Percentage	40·2	26·10	5·5	4·3	3·2	20·7	100
1288	39	18	3	...	4	...	64
Percentage	60·9	28·1	4·7	...	6·3	...	100
1289	38	14	3	1	1	1	58
Percentage	65·5	24·1	5·2	1·7	1·7	1·8	100
1290	31	18	3	1	1	5	59
Percentage	52·5	30·5	5·08	1·8	1·7	8·4	100

Remarks suggested by the above.

28. It is remarkable that the proportion of the suits of the first class, namely those not exceeding Rs. 5,000, show a decrease as compared with the two previous years, and an increase as compared with 1287 Fasli, and the percentage of suits not exceeding Rs. 20,000 shows an increase as compared with the three previous years. In the other classes of suits there is nothing remarkable except in the cases of suits of no value in which there

has been a remarkable decrease in comparison with 1287 F. and an increase as compared with 1288 and 1289 F. The total value of suits amounted to Rs. 54,44,080-13-7, and the average value of each suit excluding cases without value was Rs. 1,00,816-4-11 against Rs. 12,960-5-10 in 1289, Rs. 1,73,604-3-4 in 1288, and Rs. 84,112-5-2 in 1287.

Execution of decrees.

29. At the end of the last year there were in arrears 90 applications for the execution of decrees and 92 fresh applications were filed, thus making a total for disposal of 182 against 176 in 1289 F. Of these applications 90 were disposed of and 92 remained pending disposal. The percentage of disposals is 49·4 and shows a slight increase of nearly 1 per cent. as compared with 1289 F. but a remarkable decrease of 15·3 as compared with 1288 F.

Pauper suits.

30. Out of 5 applications for leave to sue in form *de pauperis*, only 2 were admitted against an average of 14 during the last five years.

Cost of litigation.

31. The total cost of litigation on the original side amounted to Rs. 12,647 against Rs. 15,744 in the year preceding, and the average cost per suit stood at Rs. 225–10–9 against Rs. 212–12–2. The stamp paper charges of all kinds aggregated Rs. 9,524 against Rs. 9,898, being a decrease of Rs. 374 or 3·7 per cent. on the last year.

High Court. Appellate Side. Appeals filed.

32. The civil business that came before the High Court, Appellate Side, during the years 1290 and 1289 F. was as follows:—

Nature of Appeals.	Pending from last year.		Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending	
	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.
Regular or First Appeals..	80	67	180	230	193	242	67	51
Special Appeals.....	46	26	58	58	78	60	26	24
References and Miscellaneous Orders.....	16	62	212	205	150	174	78	93

33. The following statement gives the number of appeals and references admitted during each Fasli year in the High Court during the last decade :—

Statement of appeal for ten years.

Nature of Appeals.	1281. F.	1282. F.	1283. F.	1284. F.	1285. F.	1286. F.	1287. F.	1288. F.	1289. F.	1290. F.
Regular Appeals	779	513	333	180	176	213	144	156	180	230
Special or Second Appeals	66	80	48	84	55	116	66	47	58	58
References and Miscellaneous Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	212	205

Disposal of suits.

34. The number of appeals of all kinds instituted during the year was 253. Thus including the eighty-nine appeals that remained pending at the end of the last year and 28 that were received from other Appellate Courts, the total number for disposal before the Court was 370 or 37 in excess of the average for the past three years (which was 333). Of these 295 were disposed of against 243, leaving 75 against 89 in arrears. The average per cent. of appeals disposed during the last four years is compared below :—

F. 1287..... 51·5
F. 1288..... 68·4
F. 1289..... 73·19
F. 1290..... 79·7

Disposal of appeals and their result.

35. It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage shows a regular increase each year. The percentage for 1290 F. exceeds that for 1287 F. by 28·2 or in other words it is half as much again as the figure for 1287 F. The number of appeals disposed of without contest was 24, while the disposals after contest were 271. The percentage of contested cases to the total number disposed of was 91·8. The percentage for the pass three years, viz., 1287, 1288, and 1289 F. were 93·2, 88·9, and 84·7 respectively.

Average duration.

36. The general average pendency of contested and uncontested cases was 165 days or 35 days less than last year and 34 less than the year

before last; but 26 and 50 days more than in 1287 and 1286 Fasli. It is satisfactory to remark that while there is an increase in the number of contested cases (271) in the present year as compared with 1289 and 1288 F. when it stood at 216 and 201, the average duration shows a considerable decrease. The year shows an increase in comparison with 1287 and 1286 F., which is satisfactorily explained by the fact that those were years of famine and as a consequence a comparatively small number of appeals were filed, which were summarily disposed of.

Suits pending.

37. As has been already observed the number of appeals that remained pending disposal at the end of the year 1290 F. was 75 or 20·2 per cent. of the number for disposal against 89 or 23·9 per cent. in the preceding year. This percentage is in excess of the average for the past ten years.

Costs of litigation.

38. The total cost of litigation was Rs. 25,546 and the average per suit was Rs. 93-9-3. The stamp paper charges aggregated Rs. 10,058 against Rs. 11,892, the average of the last five years.

City Civil Court.

39. The total number of suits of all descriptions instituted during the year was 1,444 or 338 more than in 1289 F. or 670 less than the average for the last nine years. The Court as above stated possesses powers of a Court of Small Causes as well as those of an ordinary civil Court, and its decisions in its former capacity are final up to Rs. 300. The number of cases not exceeding Rs. 300, admitted as Small Causes, was 1,187 or 82·2 per cent. against 873 or 78·9 per cent. in the preceding year.

Institution of suits.

Disposal of suits.

The total number of cases for disposal on the file of the Court including (56) such as remained undisposed of from 1289 F. and (123) such as were received by transfer, was 1,623 against 1,335. Of this number 21 cases were transferred to other Courts and 149 plaints were rejected or returned without trial; 811 were decided without contest and 621 after contest. Thus the total number disposed of was 1,602 or 340 more than the average of the last three years. The percentage on the total number for disposal was 98·7 or 3·6 more than the average per cent. of the same three years.

Statement of contested and uncontested cases.

40. The following table compares the number of contested and uncontested cases during the last four years :—

Fasli Year.	Contested.	Uncontested
1287	482	512
Percentage	40·5	42·9
1288	497	632
Percentage	37·7	47·9
1289	460	664
Percentage	35·9	51·9
1290	621	811
Percentage	38·7	50·6

Results.

41. Considering that the number of cases decided after contest considerably exceeds those for the three previous years, and that the percentage of contested cases on the number disposed of for the years 1290 F. also slightly exceeds, the average per cent. for three previous years being 38·7 against 37·9, the excess of 3·7 per cent. given in the above paragraph is commendable.

Execution of decrees.

42. Including such as remained pending at the end of the last year, the number of applications on the files of the Court for execution of decrees amounted to 2,314 against 1,906 in the last year. The following table shows the manner in which these were disposed of, leaving 173 at the close of the year. For detail see Appendix Civil B.

	1289 F.	1290 F.
Struck off in default	651	856
By fixing instalments	105	160
Compromised	279	395
Completely and partially executed	597	730
Total	1,632	2,141

Percentage of execution of decrees to the total number of suits.

43. The percentage of the execution of decrees on the total for disposal for the year under review is 92·5. This proportion exceeds those for the last year and year before last by 6·9 and 8·7 per cent. respectively, but is less than that for 1287 Fasli by 1·7, which difference is considerably trifling. A comparison of this proportion with the other provinces of British India gives the following results :—

Bombay } not given.
Madras }

Berar } not given separately.
Mysore. }

Coercive processes.

44. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 493 against 380 in 1289 F.; 402 in 1288 F. and 815 in 1287 Fasli. For detail see Appendix B.

Description of suits.

45. Of the whole number of suits instituted 19 relate to immovable and 597 to money lent, and the rest were claims of other descriptions. For detail see Appendix D.

Value of suits.

46. The following comparative statement, which embodies figures for the four years, classifies suits according to value: —

Fasli Year.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Cases without value.	Total.
1287	212	267	277	146	55	51	1,008
Percentage	21·03	26·40	27·48	14·48	5·46	5·06	100
1288	221	336	313	131	59	79	1,139
Percentage	19·4	29·5	25·7	11·5	52	6·9	100
1289	251	339	283	139	43	51	1,106
Percentage	22·7	30·6	25·6	12·6	3·9	4·9	100
1290	457	440	290	133	51	73	1,444
Percentage	30·9	30·5	20·1	7·9	3·5	5·1	100

From the above statement it will be observed that there is a general decrease in the number of suits for larger amounts, viz., above Rs. 300, and it is thought to be attributable to the increasing prosperity of the people.

Kazi's Court.

47. The *Kazi*, as Judge of the City, exercises his powers in deciding cases of inheritance and matrimony of Mahommedans only according to Hanfia laws. There were 372 cases instituted during the year against 353 last year. There were altogether 552 cases before the Court for disposal, the complement 180 cases having been received by transfer or having remained pending at the close of the last year. The total number disposed of during the year was 306 or 55·4 per cent. against 346 or 66·4 per cent. in the foregoing year. Of the number disposed of, 146 were uncontested and 160 contested against 133 and 213 last year. The average duration of contested cases was 142 days against 118·8 and of uncontested cases 171 against 70·4 days.

Description of suits.

48. There were altogether 70 claims for dower, 109 for enforcement of matrimonial rights, one related to religious endowments, 40 to inheritance and adoption, 5 to right of pre-emption, 68 to cash and movable property, and 79 to immovable property.

Value of suits.

49. The Court has power to hear suits of any value. There were altogether 372 suits filed, of which 252 were without value; the rest 120 were valued at Rs. 21,35,529 against Rs. 54,07,419 in the last year. The average value of each was Rs. 17,796 against Rs. 4,719.

It will be observed from Civil Appendix E that the average value of a suit of this Court is next to that of the High Court, which is Rs. 1,00,816.

Execution of decrees.

50. There were 259 applications for execution on the files of the Court against 284. Of these 163, or 62·9 per cent. were disposed of against 160 or 56·3 per cent. in 1289, leaving 96 against 124 in arrears. For detail see Civil Appendix B. In 25 cases coercive processes had to be resorted to in the shape of attachment and sale of movable and immovable property.

Costs.

51. The total costs of litigation amounted to Rs. 4,087 against Rs. 1,584 and the average per cent. stood at Rs. 13-5-8 against Rs. 4-9-2 in 1289 F. The value of stamped paper of all kinds aggregated Rs. 3,902 against Rs. 919.

Arab's Court.

Institution of suits.

52. As said above, the Arab's Court is a kind of Military Tribunal and tries Civil suits of Arabs. There were altogether 27 cases instituted during the year, which is less than half the average for the last decade (115), which, together with 16 cases pending from the last year and received by transfer, make up a total of 44 cases for disposal before the Court. From this number only one plaint was rejected without trial and 12 cases were dismissed for default and 6 were decided after contest. Thus altogether 19 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 25 pending at the end of the year. The percentage of cases disposed of was 43·1. In the last year the number of cases disposed of was 92 out of 108 for disposal and the percentage was 88·8 or nearly double that for the year under review.

Average duration.

53. The average duration of contested cases was 238 against 388, and of uncontested cases 213 against 338 days.

Proportion of work performed by the Court.

54. Of the total number of cases disposed of by Courts of all classes, this Court decided 2 per cent. against 6 per cent. in the year preceding.

Description.

55. Of the 27 cases instituted, 15 were those on written obligations, 3 on unwritten obligations, and 9 on accounts stated. The total value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 1,12,195 against Rs. 2,27,691 last year. The average per suit was Rs. 4,487 against Rs. 3,925.

Execution of decrees.

56. The total number of applications for execution before the Court was 201 against 189 last year. Of these 131 were disposed of, leaving 70 in arrears against 133 and 56. The percentage of execution was 65·1 and was less than the three previous years. It was 70·3 in 1289, 77·0 in 1288, and 73·3 in 1287 Fasli. There were 54

coercive processes issued during the year against 42 in the last year. For detail see Civil Appendix B.

Costs.

57. The suits in this Court are filed on unstamped paper.

Insolvency Courts.

Suits instituted.

58. This Court was opened in the year 1286 F.; before which cases of bankruptcy were tried in the High Court. In that year the Court received 773 cases, in the following year, *i.e.*, 1287 F., the number came down to 146, perhaps on account of famine; in 1288 it went up again as high as 701; in 1289 it was 434; while in the year under review it was 235. Besides the last figure there were 505 suits pending trial at the end of 1289 F. Thus there were 740 cases for disposal on the files of the Court.

Disposal of suits.

59. There were altogether 190 cases disposed of or 25·6 per cent., leaving 550 or nearly 75 per cent. in arrears at the end of the year. Of the number disposed of, 23 plaints were rejected without trial and 77 were decided after contest and 90 without being contested. The average pendency of uncontested cases was 382 against 393, and of contested 483 against 358 days. Of the total number of cases of all descriptions disposed of by Courts of all classes this Court disposed of 2·1 per cent. For description of suits see Civil Appendix D.

Value of suits.

60. The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 8,48,131, giving an average for each suit of Rs. 3,736. This amount is considerably less than each of the past two years, 1288 and 1289 F., in which the amounts litigated were Rs. 15,35,971 and Rs. 13,92,421; the last is nearly triple that for 1287 F., which was only Rs. 3,48,016. There were 42 cases below Rs. 100, 53 below Rs. 300, 73 below Rs. 1,000; the value of the rest exceeds Rs. 100. There was only one case which exceeded Rs. 10,000, and 8 cases the value of which could not be ascertained.

COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.

Institution of suits.

61. These are altogether five in number, viz., tahsildars, Third talukdars, Second talukdars, First talukdars, and *Sadar* talukdars. The

first three exercise only original powers, the 4th, *i.e.*, Talukdar's Court, is both original and appellate, and the last is purely appellate. The number of original suits instituted in the first four Courts amounted to 5,770 or 378 less than those last year. The following figures show that this number is less than that for any year in the last decade, except that for 1281, and is 695 less than the average for the same ten years :—

F. Years.	No. of Cases.
1281	4,852
1282	6,820
1283	6,714
1284	7,140
1285	8,869
1286	6,527
1287	5,811
1288	6,066
1289	6,157
1290	5,770
Average...	6,465

It will also be observed from the above figures that as the reforms in 1281 F. set the Department of Justice on a comparatively satisfactory footing, the creditors gradually began to come forward to the Courts of Justice with some certainty of recovering the value of their claims ; this increase in the institution of suits continued till 1285 when the Civil suits reached the highest figure (8,869) yet obtained. In the next year the country was visited by a dire famine and the number went down to 6,527. In the year 1287 the famine was at its culminating point and there was a consequent decrease in the number of Civil suits filed ; from 1288 the number of suits again began to increase with the improved agricultural prospects of the country. The decrease in the year under review is to be regretted, though to some extent it is to be attributed to the harvest, which was a little less favourable than the past two years. The decrease was in suits below Rs. 300. Besides the suits instituted 1,183 cases were those that remained pending trial at the close of the last year, and 284 were those received by transfer. Thus there was a total of 7,237 suits for disposal, or 460 less than the last year and 445 less then the year before last.

Disposal.

62. The proportion of suits disposed of was 81·4 in 1290, 84·6 in 1289, and 84·8 in 12-8. The following table shows the results of the trial of Civil suits during the year 1290 F. and compares them with those for the two previous years :—

FASLI YEAR.	Total number of Cases on file	DISPOSED OF.									Pending.
		Transferred to other Courts.	Plaints rejected.	UNCONTESTED.			CONTESTED.				
				In favour of the Plaintiff.	In favour of the Defendant.	Total.	In favour of the Plaintiff.	In favour of the Defendant.	Total.	Grand Total.	
1290.....	7237	27	42	1606	1566	5162	2291	375	2669	5900	1333
Percentage	...	·5	·7	..	...	53·6	...	...	45·2	100	...
1289.....	7697	33	65	2046	1591	3637	2416	363	2779	6514	1183
Percentage	...	·7	...	...	...	55·7	...	...	4·26	100	...
1288.....	7682	25	58	2169	1553	3738	2149	364	2544	7514	1317
Percentage	...	...	...	..	...	57·4	...	...	57·4	120	...

Percentage of suits disposed of.

63. The proportions per cent. of the suits disposed of in different ways, namely after contest, without contest, plaints rejected, and suits transferred, show slight difference and require no special remarks. The percentage of pending suits during the year was 18·4, it was 15·3 and 17·1 in 1289 and 1288 F. respectively. This exercise was to be regretted, as the number of suits for disposal was smaller than those for the same two years.

Comparison with surrounding provinces.

64. The general proportion of the cases disposed of to cases for disposal was 81·4 as said above. This compares with the neighbouring British Provinces as below:—

Bombay	(1880-81).....	84·7
Madras	do.	85·11
Berar	do.	93·2
Mysore	do.	94·5

Average duration.

65. The average pendency of the suits of both descriptions, namely contested and uncontested, was 105 days against 99 in 1289 and 90 in 1288 and 100 in 1287. The average duration of contested cases was 74 days against 117 last year and 113 days the year before last, and that of those decided without contest was 133 against 84 and 96 days in 1289 and 1288 respectively. The subjoined table shows the average pendency of cases in each of the four classes of Courts for the last four years :—

AVERAGE DURATION IN DAYS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	1290 F.		1289 F.		1288 F.		1287 F.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Tahsildars' Court.	88	65	90	72	90	84	99	92
3rd Talukdars' do.	205	164	171	132	193	188	153	140
2nd Talukdars' do.	2,980	121	219	149	98	122	194	182
1st Talukdars' do.	230	145	260	194	286	208	255	266

Duration of suits in various Courts.

66. The duration or pendency of a case is reckoned from its institution to final disposal and is not limited to the mere hearing of the case in the Court. The average duration of both the descriptions of suits disposed of by the first class of Courts has been gradually decreasing and is commendable. In the other three Courts, namely the Third, Second and First talukdars' it is not the same. The duration of contested cases in the Second talukdars' Courts during the year 1290 Fasli is extraordinarily high and is to be regretted. There is a decrease in the average pendency of uncontested cases in all the three classes as also in that of contested cases of the First talukdars; but an increase in that of the contested cases of the Third talukdars.

67. The general average duration of each suit in all the Courts in the interior compares with the other Indian Provinces as below:—

Suits' pendency compared with surrounding provinces.

Hyderabad	(1290)	
Bombay	(1880-81)	Not given
Madras	,,	
Berar	,,	43
Central Provinces	,,	
Mysore	,,	Not given.

68. Of the whole Civil business of the Courts of His Highness' Dominions, these four Courts performed 74·7 against 65·3 last year. Of this proportion the tahsildars' did 68·7 against 68·5; the Third talukdars' 3·6 against 4·3; the Second talukdars' 1·4 against 1·2; and the First talukdars' 1·0 against 1·3.

Percentage of work done in the four Courts

69. Of the suits instituted 87·1 per cent. were for money due against 75·5 last year. Of these 55·5 per cent. were suits on written obligations, 6·1 on unwritten obligations, 21·4 on accounts stated, 1·6 for recovery of money entrusted to an agent, 3·5 for the value of articles or movables sold, and 1·2 were claims relating to cash or movable property. The proportion of claims purely relating to immovable property was very small, there being only 22 cases out of 5,760. Of these 22 only one case was before the First talukdar and one before the Third talukdar and 20 were in the tahsildars' Courts. The claims for damages were also only few in number. For further detail see Civil Appendix D.

Description of suits.

70. Excluding 8 suits which did not admit of a money valuation, the total amount of civil litigation of all kinds instituted amounted to Rs. 10,38,983, giving an average value of Rs. 178 per suit. In the three years the total amount and the average value per suit were as follows:—

Value of suits.

Fasli Year.	Amount.			Average value per suit.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
1287	9,76,522	8	4	169
1288	11,85,090	3	6	197
1289	11,04,129	9	8	296

Different values of litigation in 1288, 1289 and 1290 F.

71. It is apparent from the above figures that the amount litigated during the year 1290 F. is less than those for the two previous years and is greater than that for 1287 F. The amount was greatest in 1288 Fasli when, as will be seen from the subjoined table, there was one suit whose value exceeded Rs. 500 and there were 3 others whose values ranged between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000, while in each of the other two years, viz., 1289 and 1290 F. there was none of the first description and there were only two of the latter description. Besides this there has been an increase in the number of suits below Rs. 16, which were 31 per cent. in 1290 F., while they were 27 and 28 per cent. in 1289 and 1288 F., as will be seen from the following table :—

Fasli Year.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Total.
1288	1,712	2,438	1,394	327	90	33	13	3	1	6,011
1289	1,659	2,516	1,437	324	114	57	14	2	...	6,123
1290	1,800	2,289	1,297	220	82	59	13	2	...	5,762

Average value per suit in the four Courts.

72. The following table compares the average value per suit in each of the 4 classes of Courts of original jurisdiction for the three past years :—

Class of Courts.	Average value per suit.								
	1290 F.			1289 F.			1288 F.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Tahsildars'	69	2	1	72	4	0	79	1	5
Third Talukdars'	651	6	5	623	11	7	647	7	1
Second Talukdars'.....	1,464	2	4	1,306	14	7	1,406	5	5
First Talukdars'.....	5,084	3	3	3,611	1	3	7,213	11	8

The above reviewed.

73. The averages for the first three Courts show but slight differences and scarcely call for remark. There is no doubt a marked difference between the averages for the First talukdars' Courts. The reason for the difference between the averages for 1288 and 1289 F. have already been given, while that for the difference between 1290 F. and 1289 F. may be explained by stating that the number of suits below Rs. 2,000 was only 5 out of 83 in 1290 F., against 25 out of 98 in 1289 F., that is to say, 6 per cent. against 26 per cent. The average of the four Courts for the year 1290 F. was Rs. 178, which in comparison with the other neighbouring British Provinces stands as below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay (1880-81)	98	3	0
Madras ,, ...	142	14	3
Berar (1880-81)	100	4	0

Execution of decrees.

74. The number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the Civil Courts was 2,606 this year compared with 2,801 in 1289 F. These added to 1,000 against 972 make up a total of 3,606 against 3,783 for disposal. The following table shows how these decrees were disposed of and compares the results with the two preceding years :—

Fasli Year.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed	Struck off in default.	By fixing instalments.	Compromised.	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of disposal.
1290	3,818	1,322	425	392	139	227	2,515	1,593	63·7
Percentage	...	52·9	16·8	15·5	5·2	9·0	...	...	...
1289	3,783	1,524	387	342	116	304	2,673	1,110	70·6
Percentage	...	57·0	14·4	12·9	4·3	11·3	...	...	...
1288	3,051	1,182	355	411	105	233	2,286	972	74·9
Percentage	...	51·7	15·0	17·9	4·5	10·1	...	...	...

75. From the above figures it is to be observed that the percentage of decrees disposed of during the year on the number for disposal is 63·7. In 1289 and 1288 F. these proportions were 70·6 and 74·9 respectively.

Percentage of cases disposed of.

76. The total number of decrees executed amounts to 1,747 as compared with 1,911 in 1289 F. and 1,537 in 1288 F. Of these 1,322 decrees were completely executed and 425 partially executed. In 1289 and 1288 Fasli these numbers were 1,524 and 387, and 1,182 and 355 respectively. The number of completely executed decrees is less than in 1289 F. and greater than in 1288 F., but is nearly equal to the average of these two years, which is 1,353.

Total number of decrees executed.

77. The following table shows the number and description of coercive processes enforced during the past four years :—

No. of cases which required coercive processes.

F. Years.	Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of movable and immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Sale of immovable property.
1287	1	220	96	20
1288	16	105	82	10
1289	...	662	99	31
1290	1	254	78	24

From the above it will appear that the number of imprisonments is extraordinarily high during 1288 F., and the number of attachments in 1289 F. is more than in any other year. The other figures are normal.

78. The total costs of litigation amounted to Rs. 67,027 against Rs. 77,875 in 1289 F. The average cost of each suit was Rs. 10-10-10 in the year under review and Rs. 11-2-10 in 1289 F. The value of stamp paper of all kinds aggregated Rs. 50,556 against Rs. 61,774 last year. For detail see Civil F.

Total costs of litigation.

Appellate Courts in the Interior.

79. There are two Appellate Tribunals in the *Muffassil*, the First talukdar's and the *Sadar* talukdar's. The number of appeals preferred during the year was 623. It was 587 in 1289 F. and 547 in 1288 F., and 766 in 1287 F. Including 315 cases that remained under trial at the end of the last year and 45 appeals remanded and re-admitted, the total for disposal before the Courts was 188 or 48 less than in 1289 F. or 28 less than in 1288 F., and 298 less than in 1287 Fasli.

Appellate Courts.

80. The following table shows the numbers on the files of the *Sadar* talukdars and those of the District Courts for the last four years:—

Appeal pending in *Sadar* talukdar's and District Courts.

Courts.	1287	1288	1289	1290
Sadar Talukdars'	279	256	249	222
District Courts	837	590	617	596

81. Of these 19 cases were rejected or applications returned before trial, 88 were decided without contest and 513 after contest. For detail of contested and uncontested appeals see Civil Appendix C. The number disposed of during the year was 630, and the percentage on the number for disposal was 77·0 against 80·1 in 1289, 71·6 in 1288 and 79·1 in 1287 F. These proportions show differences which are too trifling to call for any remark. Of the whole disposal nearly 75 per cent. was the business of the talukdars' and 25 that of the Divisional Courts. The number of appeals pending trial at the end of the year was 188 or 23 per cent. as compared with 20 per cent. in the year preceding and with 22·6 the average proportion per cent. of the last four years.

Number of appeals disposed of.

Average duration of appeals.

82. The average duration of appeals in the two Courts is given in the following statement and contrasted with those for the last five years :—

Courts.	1286 F.	1287 F.	1288 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days	Days.
Divisional Courts	166	159	87	39	92
District Courts	159	165	77	262	105

Average duration of appeals compared.

83. The average duration in the Divisional or *Sadar* talukdars' Courts was highest in 1286 F. and lowest in 1289 F. This year it again shows an increase. The duration in the District Courts compared favourably with 1286, 1287 and 1289 Fasli, but shows an increase when contrasted with 1288 F. The general pendency was very high last year. The average duration of both Courts taken in together was 10 days in 1290 F. against 249 in the foregoing years. It compares favourably with the average of the last four years, which is 16 days.

General Remarks.

Original jurisdiction. Institution of suits.

84. The total number of suits instituted in the Courts of Civil jurisdiction of all classes amounted to 7,907. This number compares with the figures for the last decade as below :—

1281 F.	1282 F.	1283 F.	1284F.	1285 F.	1286 F.	1287 F.	1288 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.
10,908	11,820	9,780	9,273	10,713	8,839	7,508	8,355	8,167	7,907

Number of suits.

85. Including arrears and cases received by transfer, the total number for disposal was 10,27 against 10,843 in 1289 Fasli.

Percentage of work done by the nine Courts.

86. The proportion per cent. of business performed by each class of Court during the last four years is given below :—

Courts.	1287 F.	1288 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.
Talukdars'	70·3	69·8	68·5	68·7
Third Talukdars'	3·5	3·8	4·3	3·6
Second Talukdars'	1·6	1·1	1·2	1·4
First Talukdars'	1·4	1·0	1·3	1·0
City Civil Court	12·7	13·6	13·7	18·4
Kazi's Court	4·7	4·4	4·0	3·1
Arab Court	0·8	0 6	0·6	0 2
Insolvency Court	3·9	4·9	5·6	2·1
High Court, Original Side	0·9	0·8	0·8	0·7

The business of the Arab Court during the year is less than half of that for the preceding year and nearly the same as that for 1288 and 1287 F., while the proportion performed by the City Civil Court is nearly half as much again as those for the last three years. In the other proportions the differences are inconsiderable.

Average duration.

87. The average pendency of the suits was 74 days for the uncontested and 141 for the contested cases against 84·4 and 117·5 days in 1289 F. In 1288 and 1287 F. it was 96·4 and 104 for the uncontested and 113·4 and 107 days for the contested respectively.

Execution of decrees.

88. There were 7,160 applications for execution, of which 5,110, or 71·3 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 2,050 in arrears. The percentage of execution for the three preceding years 1289, 1288, and 1287 F. were 71·3, 72·1 and 84·6 respectively.

Decrease of coercive processes.

89. It is satisfactory to remark that the number of coercive processes issued was 293 and 346 less than in 1289 and 1287 F., being 979 against 1,272 and 1,325, though a little more than in 1288, when it was 781. For detail see Civil Appendix B.

Appeals.

90. The total number of all kinds of appeals on the files of the Courts was 1,188, of which 925 or 77·8 per cent. was disposed of. The percentage is nearly the same as in 1289 F., but exceeds the one for 1288 F. by nearly 7 per cent.

Average duration of appeals.

91. The general average duration of appeals was 122 days, the same as in 1288. In 1289 it was 231 days.

Description of suits.

92. Of 7,907 original suits 46·3 per cent. were on written obligation, 7·6 on unwritten obligation, and 18·8 on stated accounts against 4·75, 6·8, and 2·19 in 1289 F. For detail see Civil D.

Total value of suits.

93. The total value of suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 98,22,442. The average value of each suit excluding suits inadmissible of money valuation was Rs. 1,299. The total amounts for the years 1289, 1288, and 1287 F. were Rs. 90,83,683, Rs. 1,53,27,955, and Rs. 1,18,77,046, and the average values were Rs. 1,15,81,911 and Rs. 1,660 respectively.

Number of claims and the cost of litigation.

94. There were altogether 8,509 claims decided amounting in value to Rs. 40,72,661. The total costs of litigation amounted to Rs. 1,31,407 against Rs. 1,37,250 in 1289 F.

Average cost per suit.

95. The average cost per suit was Rs. 15–7–1 and the percentage of costs on value claimed was 3·22. The average costs and percentages on value claimed for the three preceding years were as follows :—

Year.	Average costs per suit.	Percentages of costs on value claimed.
	Rs. a. p.	
1289 F.	15 7 1	1·27
1288 F.	14 2 2	1·25
1287 F.	13 6 8	2·90

SUBURBAN COURT.

Suburban Court.

96. This Court, as above stated, is neither under the jurisdiction of the High Court nor under the Judicial Minister or Judicial Secretary to Government, and corresponds with the Government through

the Private Secretary, and is therefore described separately from the Courts of Civil Justice.

Ordinary jurisdiction Number of Suits.

97. The number of regular Civil suits filed in 1290 F. was 154, of which 144 were decided in the year. The number filed in 1289 F. was 159 and in 1288 F. 202.

Aggregate money value.

98. The aggregate money value of the property in dispute was H. S. Rs. 1,20,885-3-11 as against H. S. Rs. 75,322-13-5 in the previous year. In 74 suits, or rather less than half of the total number, the value of the claim was under H. S. Rs. 100; in 54 it ranged from H. S. Rs. 100 to 500; in 5 from H. S. Rs. 500 to H. S. Rs. 1,000, and in 21 from H. S. Rs. 100 to H. S. Rs. 38,000, the

Average money value

average value being H. S. Rs. 784-15-6 as against H. S. Rs. 473-12-7 in 1289 F. and H. S. Rs. 414-9-0 in 1288 F.

These results show a steady increase in the average value of the suits, but a slight decline in the number filed, while about half of the total number continues to consist of suits under H. S. Rs. 100.

Nationality of parties

99. The nationality of the litigating parties is shown in the following table :—

	Plaintiffs.	Defendants	Total.
1. Hindus	95	55	150
2. Mohammadans	45	68	113
3. Europeans and Eurasians	10	57	67
4. Parsis	9	3	12

Classification of suits.

100. The character of the litigation is the following :—

Claims to immovable property.....	2
,, for recovery of movable property or value thereof.....	9
,, for rent	11
,, for damages.....	4
,, on written obligations	53
,, for price of goods sold.	42
,, for money held and received for the use of another	9
Other suits	24
Total...	154

The suits were disposed of as follows:—Of the 144 suits decided 74 were contested, 61 uncontested, and in 9 neither party appeared. In 49 of the contested cases judgment was given for the plaintiff, in 25 for the defendant; of the uncontested cases 35 were decided on the confession of the defendant, and 19 *exparte* in the absence of the defendant, 2 were compromised, and 7 withdrawn. In 12 cases the period from the institution of suits to the final decree extended over 2 months, in 19 some over 1 month. The rest were disposed of within a month from the date when they were filed.

Appeals

101. In the course of the year there were two appeals from decrees of the Court to His Excellency the Prime Minister. They are still pending.

Executions

102. In execution of decrees, 34 warrants were issued and executed in the following manner:—

Returns of warrants

Warrants executed by sale of immovable property ...	4
Warrants executed by delivery of possession of immovable property	2
Warrants satisfied by arrangement between the parties on payment of the money into Court ...	17
Warrants not executed owing to default of execution creditor	7
Warrants not executed at request of execution creditor	3
Warrant of arrest not executed because judgment debtor could not be found	1
Total...	34

In 7 other cases orders of attachment were issued which were not followed by warrants of sale, the property attached having in four instances been released from attachment on the objection of a claimant, and in three instances the attachment being removed owing to payment of the money into Court or arrangement between the parties. The proceedings taken in execution of decrees of other Courts sent to this Court for execution are not included in this return.

Testamentary and intestate jurisdiction.

103. In the exercise of the testamentary and intestate jurisdiction the Court granted probate of the will of the late Mr. James MacPherson otherwise Simpson, of Secunderabad, who left property within the jurisdiction. Application for the probate of the will of the late Mr. William Davis Haskoll of Chudderghaut was made but not adjudicated upon before the close of the year.

Miscellaneous petitions.

104. Under the head of miscellaneous petitions, exclusive of 82 applications for execution and 130 for copy of judgment or decree, the Court heard and disposed of 10 claims to attached property, and 80 petitions of other kinds, all such claims and many of the petitions being equal in respect of the time and trouble involved in their hearing to regular suits. These figures are slightly higher than the corresponding figures for the last year.

Income.

105. The income earned by the Court was :—

	H. S. Rs.	a.	p.
By sale of stamped paper	5,610	8	0
By summons and warrant fees	342	0	0
Total...	5,952	8	0

As against a total of H. S. Rs. 6,230-6-9 in 1289 F.

Establishment.

The Establishment is as follows :—

		H. S. Rs.	a.	p.
Judge, the legal Secretary to Government,	Salary.	28,057	8	0
Clerk of the Court.....	,,	1,800	0	0
Munshi and Interpreter.....	,,	1,080	0	0
Munshi	,,	900	0	0
Clerk	,,	480	0	0
Clerk	,,	360	0	0
Persian Copyist.....	,,	240	0	0
English do.	,,	240	0	0
Shroff	,,	180	0	0
Bailiff	,,	480	0	0
4 Peons	,,	456	0	0
Sweeper	,,	60	0	0

APPENDICES.

Pp. i—clxi

POLICE.

Fasli Years 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290.

I.

Statement showing the Work done by the Police in the detection of Crimes for the year 1287 Fasli.

Police Force.		Value
	Sadar Multamims of Divisions.	5
In Districts.	District Superintendents of Police.	16
In Districts.	Inspectors.	124
In Districts.	Jamadars.	683
In Districts.	Daffadars.	184
In Districts.	Constables.	8,814
In Districts.	Mounted Police.	412
In City.	Kotwal.	1
In City.	Sadar Multamim for Suburbs.	1
In City.	Assistants.	2
In City.	Superintendents.	2
In City.	Inspectors.	38
In City.	Jamadars.	212
In City.	Daffadars.	215
In City.	Constables.	2,767
In City.	Mounted Police	72
Total Force.	Officers.	199
Total Force.	Constables, &c	13,375
Total Force.	Mounted Constables.	171
Total Force.	Total.	14,048
	Annual Expenditure.	19,91,714 Rs
	Proportion as to area.	5 miles.
	Proportion as to population	637 persons
	Annual Expenditure per head of strength.	Rs. 141-12-5
	Expenditure per head of population.	Rs 0-3-7
	Punishments.	4,792
	Rewards	356
Distribution of the Police Force.	On Prison guards	318
Distribution of the Police Force.	On Treasury guards.	705
Distribution of the Police Force.	On Towns and Villages.	9,273
Distribution of the Police Force.	In the course of drill.	224
Distribution of the Police Force.	Escorts.	2,815

Crimes dealt with by the Police.			Value
		Crimes reported.	12,923
		Struck off as false.	262
		Crimes detected.	11,140
		Percentage of detection to crimes reported.	86·2
		Criminals arrested.	31,770
		Discharged before trial.	298
		Escaped and died	220
Results of trial by Courts.	Cases.	Convicted.	9,947
Results of trial by Courts.	Cases.	Percentage of conviction on cases Reported.	77·3
Results of trial by Courts.	Cases.	Percentage of conviction on cases detected	88·2
Results of trial by Courts.	Persons.	Acquitted or discharged.	7,571
Results of trial by Courts.	Persons.	Convicted.	19,874
Results of trial by Courts.	Persons.	Under trial.	3,407
Results of trial by Courts.	Persons.	Percentage of conviction against persons arrested.	62·55
Stolen Property.		Value of property stolen.	5,96,235 Rs
Stolen Property.		Value of property recovered.	2,38,958 Rs
Stolen Property.		Percentage.	39·9
Village Police.		No. of Police Patels	11,617
Village Police.		Patels invested with Criminal powers.	5,123
Village Police.		Cost of Police Patels.	49,211 Rs.

II.

The Number and Grades of Police Force for the year 1287 *Fasli.*

Group	Sub-group	Item	Number
Police Force.	In District.	Sadar Multamims of Divisions.	5
		District Superintendents of Police.	16
		Inspectors.	124
		Jamadars.	683
		Daffadars.	684
		Constables.	8,814
		Mounted Police.	402
	In City.	Korwal.	1
		Sadar Multamim for Suburbs.	1
		Assistants.	2
		Superintendents.	2
		Inspectors.	48
		Jamadars.	212
		Daffadars.	215
		Constables.	2,767
		Mounted Police.	72
		Total.	14,048
	Total Force.	Officers.	119
		Constables, &c.	13,375
		Mounted Constables.	474
		Total.	14,048
		Annual Expenditure.	19,91,714 Rs.
		Proportion as to area.	5 Miles.
		Proportion as to population.	637 persons.
		Punishment.	4,702
		Rewards.	356
Distribution of the Police Force.		On Prison guards.	318
		On Treasury guards.	765
		On Towns and Villages.	9,273
		In the course of drill.	224
		Escorts.	2,845
Crimes dealt with by the Police		Crimes reported.	12,923
		Struck off as false.	262
		Crimes detected.	11,140
		Percentage of detection to cases reported.	86·2
		Criminals arrested.	31,770
		Discharged before trial.	298
		Escaped and died.	220
	Result of trial by Court.	Acquitted or Discharged.	7,571
		Convicted.	19,874
		Under trial.	3,807
		Percentage of conviction to persons arrested.	62·55
Stolen Property.		Value of property stolen.	5,96,235 Rs.
		Value of property recovered.	2,38,068
		Porcentage.	39·9
Village Police.		No. of Police Patels.	11,617
		Patels invested with Criminal powers.	5,123
		Cost of Police Patels.	40,211 Rs.

III.

Statement showing the Work done by the Police in the detection of Crimes for the year 1288 *Fasli.*

Police Force.		
	Sadar Muhtamims of Divisions.	5
In Districts.	District Superintendents of Police.	16
	Inspectors.	125
	Jamadars.	691
	Duffadars.	690
	Constables.	8,869
	Mounted Police.	409
In City.	Kotwal.	1
	Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.	1
	Assistants.	2
	Superintendents.	2
	Inspectors.	44
	Jamadars.	209
	Duffadars.	220
	Constables.	2,722
	Mounted Police.	49
Total.	Officers.	196
	Constables, &c.	13,401
	Mounted Constables.	458
	Total.	14,055
	Annual expenditure.	18,81,413 Rs
	Proportion as to area.	5 miles
	Proportion as to population.	637 persons.
	Annual expenditure per head of strength.	Rs. 134-1-2
	Expenditure per head of population.	Rs. 0-3-3
	Punishments.	1,078
	Rewards.	5
Distribution of the Police Force.	On Prison Guards.	590
	On Treasury Guards.	498
	On Towns and Villages.	8,566
	In the course of drill.	1,654
	Escorts.	2,113

Crimes dealt with by the Police.		
	Crimes reported.	11,996
	Struck off as false.	104
	Crimes detected.	10,173
	Percentage of detection to crimes reported.	84·8
	Criminals arrested.	23,286
	Discharged before trial	2,003
	Escaped and died.	190
Result of Trial by Courts. — Cases.	Convicted	5,382
	Percentage of conviction on cases reported.	44·8
	Percentage of conviction on cases detected.	52·9
Result of Trial by Courts. — Persons.	Acquitted or discharged.	5,480
	Convicted.	10,791
	Under trial.	4,219
	Percentage of conviction against persons arrested.	46·3
Stolen Property.	Value of property stolen.	6,38,580 Rs.
	Value of property recovered.	2,36,519 Rs,
	Percentage.	36·8
Village Police.	No. of Police Patels.	11,617
	Patels invested with criminal powers.	5,423
	Cost of Police Patels.	5,75,143 Rs.

IV.

The Number and Grades of Police Force for the year 1288 *Fasli.*

Group	Sub-group	Item	Value
District and City Police Force.	In Districts.	Sadar Muhtamims of Divisions	5
		District Superintendents of Police	16
		Inspectors.	125
		Sadar Jamadars.	6
		Jamadars.	685
		Daffadars.	690
		Constables.	8,869
		Mounted Police.	409
	In City.	Kotwal.	1
		Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.	1
		Assistants.	2
		Superintendents.	2
		Inspectors.	44
		Jamadars.	209
		Daffadars.	220
		Constables.	2,722
		Mounted Police.	49
	Total Force.	Officers.	196
		Constables, &c.	13,401
		Mounted Police.	458
		Total.	14,055
		Proportion as to area.	5 miles.
		Proportion as to population.	637 persons.
Distribution of the Police Force.		On Prison Guards.	590
		On Treasury Guards.	498
		On Towns and Villages.	8,546
		In the course of drill.	1,654
		Escorts.	2,[illegible]13
		No. of Police Patels.	11,617
Grades and Salaries.		City Kotwal's pay.	Rs. 1,000
	Sadar Muhtamims.	Pay.	Rs. 375
		Tentage allowance.	Rs 100
		Horse allowance.	Rs. 75
	Asst. to Sadar Muhtamim	Pay.	Rs. 175
	District Superintendents. 1st Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 200
		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
	District Superintendents. 2nd Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 170
		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
	District Superintendents. 3rd Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 140
		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
	Amins or Inspectors. 1st Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 100
		Horse allowance.	Rs. 20
	Amins or Inspectors. 2nd Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 90
		Horse allow nce.	Rs. 20
	Amins or Inspectors. 3rd Grade.	Pay	Rs. 80
		Horse allowance.	Rs. 20
	Amins or Inspectors. 4th Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 70
		Horse allowance.	Rs. 20
	Amins or Inspectors. 5th Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 60
		Horse allowance.	Rs. 20
	Naib Amins	Pay.	Rs. 35
		Horse allowance.	Rs. 15
	Sadr. Jamadars.	Pay.	Rs 25
		Pony allowance.	Rs. 7-8-0
	Jamadars.	Pay.	Rs. 15
		Pony allowance	Rs. 7-8-0
		Daffadars.	Rs. 11
	Constables.	First Grade.	Rs. 8
		Second Grade.	Rs. 7
	Mounted Constables.	Jamadars	Rs. 40
		Daffadars.	Rs. 35
		Sowars.	Rs. 32

V.

Statement showing the Work done by the Police in the detection of Crimes for the year 1289 *Fasli.*

Crimes dealt with by the Police.				Stolen Property.	Village Police.
10,293	Crimes reported.				
...	Struck off as false.				
8,676	Crimes detected.				
84·2	Percentage of detection to crimes reported.				
17,398	Criminals arrested.				
...	Discharged before trial.				
99	Escaped and died.				
8,073	Result of Trial by Courts.	Cases.	Convicted.		
78·5			Percentage of conviction on cases reported.		
93·04			Percentage of conviction on cases detected.		
6,580		Persons.	Acquitted or discharged.		
9,306			Convicted.		
1,373			Under trial.		
53·8			Percentage of conviction against persons arrested.		
5,28,461 Rs.				Value of property stolen.	
2,06,904 Rs.				Value of property recovered.	
39·1				Percentage.	
11617					No. of Police Patels.
5,123					Patels invested with criminal powers.
2,92,095 Rs.					Cost of Police Patels.

Police Force.			Distribution of the Police Force.
		5	Sadar Muhtamims of Divisions.
In Districts.		16	District Superintendents of Police.
		125	Inspectors.
		691	Jamadars.
		690	Daffadars.
		8,869	Constables.
		409	Mounted Police.
In City.		1	Kotwal.
		1	Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.
		2	Assistants.
		2	Superintendents.
		44	Inspectors.
		209	Jamadars.
		220	Daffadars.
		2,722	Constables.
		49	Mounted Police.
Total.		196	Officers.
		13,401	Constables, &c.
		458	Mounted Constables.
		14,055	Total.
		19,43,770 Rs.	Annual expenditure.
		5 miles.	Proportion as to area.
		637 persons.	Proportion as to population.
		Rs. 131-2-11	Annual expenditure per head of strength.
		Rs. 0-3-5	Expenditure per head of population.
		2,039	Punishments.
		121	Rewards.
		590	On Prison Guards.
		498	On Treasury Guards.
		8,546	On Towns and Villages.
		1,654	In the Course of Drill
		2,113	Escorts.

VI.

The Number and Grades of Police Force for the year 1289 *Fasli.*

Section	Group	Sub-group	Item	Number / Amount
District and City Police Force.	In Districts.		Sadar Muhtamims of Divisions	5
			District Superintendents of Police	16
			Inspectors.	125
			Sadar Jamadars.	6
			Jamadars.	685
			Daffadars.	690
			Constables.	8,869
			Mounted Police.	409
	In City.		Kotwal.	1
			Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.	1
			Assistants.	2
			Superintendents.	2
			Inspectors.	44
			Jamadars.	209
			Daffadars.	220
			Constables.	2,722
			Mounted Police.	49
	Total Force.		Officers.	196
			Constables, &c.	13,401
			Mounted Police.	458
			Total	14,055
			Proportion as to area.	5 miles
			Proportion as to population.	637 persons
Distribution of the Police Force.			On Prison Guards.	590
			On Treasury Guards.	498
			On Towns and Villages.	8,546
			In the Course of Drill.	1,654
			Escorts.	2,113
			No. of Police Patels.	11,617
Grades and Salaries.			City Kotwal's pay.	Rs. 1,000
	Sadar Muhtamims.		Pay.	Rs. 375
			Tentage allowance.	Rs. 100
			Horse allowance.	Rs. 75
	Asst. to Sadr. Muhtamim.		Pay.	Rs. 175
	District Superintendents.	1st Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 200
			Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
		2nd Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 170
			Horse allowance.	Rs 25
		3rd Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 140
			Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
	Amins or Inspectors.	1st Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 100
			Horse allowance.	Rs. 20
		2nd Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 90
			Horse allowance.	Rs 20
		3rd Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 80
			Horse allowance.	Rs. 20
		4th Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 70
			Horse allowance.	Rs. 20
		5th Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 60
			Horse allowance.	Rs. 20
	Naib-Amins		Pay.	Rs. 35
			Horse allowance.	Rs. 15
	Sadar Jamadars.		Pay.	Rs. 25
			Pony allowance.	Rs. 7-8-0
	Jamadars.		Pay.	Rs. 15
			Pony allowance.	Rs. 7-8-0
			Daffadars.	Rs. 11
	Constables.		First Grade	Rs. 8
			Second Grade.	Rs. 7
	Mounted Constables.		Jamadars.	Rs. 40
			Daffadars.	Rs. 35
			Sowars.	Rs. 32

VII.

Statement showing the Work done by the Police in the detection of Crimes for the year 1290 *F.*

Police Force.		
In Districts.	Sardar Muhtamims of Divisions.	5
	District Superintendents of Police.	16
	Inspectors.	127
	Jamadars.	665
	Daffadars.	658
	Constables.	8,583
	Mounted Police.	409
In City.	Kotwal.	1
	Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.	1
	Assistants.	2
	Superintendents.	2
	Inspectors.	40
	Jamadars.	199
	Daffadars.	204
	Constables.	2,456
	Mounted Police.	49
Total.	Officers.	194
	Constables, &c.	12,769
	Mounted Constables.	458
	Total.	13,421
	Annual expenditure.	19,50,832 Rs.
	Proportion as to area.	2·5 miles
	Proportion as to population.	453 persons.
	Annual expenditure per head of strength.	Rs. 143-12-6
	Expenditure per head of population.	Rs. 0-5-1
	Punishments.	442
	Rewards.	27
Distribution of the Police Force.	On Prison Guards.	590
	On Treasury Guards.	498
	On Towns and Villages.	7,914
	In the Course of Drill.	1,654
	Escorts.	2,113

Crimes dealt with by the Police.			
	Crimes reported.		8,631
	Struck off as false.		...
	Crimes detected.		7,436
	Percentage of detection to crimes reported.		86·1
	Criminals arrested.		14,805
	Discharged before trial.		...
	Escaped and died.		45
Result of Trial by Courts.	Cases.	Convicted.	3,590
		Percentage of conviction on cases reported.	40·5
		Percentage of conviction on cases detected.	47·06
	Persons.	Acquitted or discharged.	5,863
		Convicted.	6,668
		Under trial.	2,229
		Percentage of conviction against persons arrested.	45·03
Stolen Property.	Value of property stolen.		4,03,328 Rs.
	Value of property recovered.		1,46,729 Rs.
	Percentage.		36·1
Village Police.	No. of Police Patels.		11,617
	Patels invested with criminal powers.		5,423
	Cost of Police Patels.		4,00,429 Rs.

VIII.

The Number and Grades of Police Force for the year 1290 *Fasli.*

Group	Sub-group	Item	Number / Amount
District and City Police Force.		Sadar Muhtamims of Divisions.	5
District and City Police Force.	In Districts.	District Superintendents of Police.	16
	In Districts.	Inspectors.	127
	In Districts.	Sadar Jamadars.	6
	In Districts.	Jamadars.	659
	In Districts.	Daffadars.	658
	In Districts.	Constables.	8,583
	In Districts.	Mounted Police.	409
	In City.	Kotwal.	1
	In City.	Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.	1
	In City.	Assistants.	2
	In City.	Superintendents.	2
	In City.	Inspectors.	40
	In City.	Jamadars.	199
	In City.	Daffadars.	203
	In City.	Constables.	2,456
	In City.	Mounted Police.	49
	Total Force.	Officers	194
	Total Force.	Constables, &c.	12,769
	Total Force.	Mounted Police.	458
	Total Force.	Total.	13,421
		Proportion as to area.	5 miles.
		Proportion as to population.	606 persons.
Distribution of the Police Force.		On Prison Guards.	590
		On Treasury Guards.	498
		On Towns and Villages.	7,914
		In the Course of Drill.	1,654
		Escorts.	2,113
		Number of Police Patels.	11,617
Grades and Salaries		City Kotwal's pay.	Rs. 1,000
	Sadar Muhtamims.	Pay.	Rs. 375
	Sadar Muhtamims.	Tentage allowance.	Rs. 100
	Sadar Muhtamims.	Horse allowance.	Rs. 75
		Assistant Sadar Muhtamim's pay.	Rs. 175
	District Superintendents. 1st Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 200
	District Superintendents. 1st Grade.	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
	District Superintendents. 2nd Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 170
	District Superintendents. 2nd Grade.	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
	District Superintendents. 3rd Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 140
	District Superintendents. 3rd Grade.	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
	Amins or Inspectors. 1st Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 100
	Amins or Inspectors. 1st Grade.	Horse allowance.	Rs. 20
	Amins or Inspectors. 2nd Grade	Pay	Rs. 90
	Amins or Inspectors. 2nd Grade	Horse allowance.	Rs. 20
	Amins or Inspectors. 3rd Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 80
	Amins or Inspectors. 3rd Grade.	Horso allowance.	Rs. 20
	Amins or Inspectors. 4th Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 70
	Amins or Inspectors. 4th Grade.	Horse allowance.	Rs. 20
	Amins or Inspectors. 5th Grade.	Pay.	Rs. 60
	Amins or Inspectors. 5th Grade.	Horse allowance.	Rs. 20
	Amins or Inspectors. Naib Amins.	Pay.	Rs. 35
	Amins or Inspectors. Naib Amins.	Pony allowance.	Rs. 15
	Amins or Inspectors. Sadar Jamadars.	Pay.	Rs. 25
	Amins or Inspectors. Sadar Jamadars.	Pony allowance.	Rs. 7-8
	Amins or Inspectors. Jamadars.	Pay.	Rs. 15
	Amins or Inspectors. Jamadars.	Pony allowance.	Rs. 7-8
		Daffadars.	Rs. 11
	Constables.	First Grade.	Rs. 8
	Constables.	Second Grade.	Rs. 7
	Mounted Police.	Jamadars.	Rs. 40
	Mounted Police.	Daffadars.	Rs. 35
	Mounted Police.	Sowars.	Rs. 32

LIST OF CRIMES

FOR

1289 and 1290 Fasli.

CITY.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Arrested.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	6	4	8	4	Out of 462 cases tracked :—
					150 do. convicted.
Attempt at murder	6	6	8	8	216 do. discharged.
					96 do. under trial.
Highway robbery	5	5	10	10	Out of 602 persons arrested :—
					178 do. convicted.
House-breaking	10	4	18	8	292 do. discharged.
					132 do. under trial.
Poisoning	5	5	6	6	
Theft	241	204	306	271	
Extortion	2	2	2	2	
Buying children	15	15	24	24	
Cheating	19	19	22	22	
Serious hurt	34	27	40	31	
Kidnapping	4	4	6	6	
Rioting	11	8	33	18	
Other offences	159	159	192	192	
Total	517	462	675	602	

SUBURBS.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft	388	344	548	497	Out of 671 cases tracked :—
Murder	2	2	3	3	425 convicted.
Attempt at murder	7	7	10	10	29 acquitted.
Do suicide	28	28	29	29	187 discharged.
Theft of children	10	10	18	18	30 under trial.
Grievous hurt	77	74	127	122	Out of 990 persons arrested :—
House-breaking	17	5	24	9	617 convicted.
Highway robbery	4	4	9	8	315 discharged.
Hurt	32	31	53	49	47 under trial.
Counterfeit coins, &c.	13	13	17	14	11 died and escaped.
Kidnapping	7	7	16	16	
Suicide	2	2	3	3	
Extortion	21	18	41	35	
Trade in slaves	2	2	3	3	
Wrongful restraint	3	3	3	3	
Rioting	3	3	6	5	
Escape from custody	4	4	4	4	
Offences against weight and measures	1	1	2	2	
Poisoning	2	2	3	3	
Rape	3	3	4	4	
Cheating	1	1	1	1	
Gambling	2	2	3	3	
House-burning	3	3	3	3	
Other offences	107	102	157	146	
Total	738	671	1,087	990	

AURUNGABAD.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	3	1	56	15	Out of 648 cases tracked :—
					449 do. convicted.
House-breaking	35	30	58	58	101 do. acquitted before trial.
					89 do. discharged.
Highway robbery	13	13	54	54	9 do. under trial.
					Out of 1,507 persons arrested :—
Theft	204	196	474	450	1,012 do. convicted.
					4 do. died.
Stealing cattle	47	47	111	111	49 do. under trial.
					442 do. discharged.
Rape	1	1	1	1	
Murder	12	12	29	29	
Attempt at suicide	11	11	14	14	
Counterfeit coins, &c.	3	3	5	5	
Hurt by dangerous weapons	4	4	6	6	
Rioting	6	6	10	10	
Other offences	336	324	755	754	
Total	675	648	1,573	1,507	

PARBHANI.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	10	10	16	16	Out of 676 cases tracked :—
Causing miscarriage	1	1	1	1	339 do. convicted.
Rioting	10	10	15	15	134 do. acquitted before trial.
Dacoity	9	9	103	27	184 do. discharged.
Highway robbery	9	8	49	49	19 do. under trial.
Hurt by dangerous weapon	31	31	60	60	Out of 1,823 persons arrested :—
Stealing of children	1	1	1	1	768 do. convicted.
House-breaking	32	28	133	123	806 do. discharged.
Rape	5	5	19	19	3 do. died.
Theft	260	257	707	675	246 do. under trial.
Counterfeit coins, &c.	14	14	14	14	
Wrongful restraint	36	36	79	79	
Kidnapping	6	6	7	7	
Stealing cattle	123	78	284	281	
House-burning	6	6	6	6	
Attempt at suicide	2	2	2	2	
Escape from custody	9	7	16	16	
Cheating	6	6	7	7	
Offences against weights and measures	1	1	1	1	
Concealing hidden treasure	2	2	9	9	
Other offences	158	158	418	415	
Total	731	676	1,947	1,823	

BIRH.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	4	2	112	24	Out of 457 cases tracked :—
					294 do. convicted.
Murder	7	7	11	10	2 do. acquitted before trial.
					151 do. discharged.
					10 do. under trial.
Hurt by dangerous weapons	34	32	84	76	Out of 1,231 persons arrested :—
					666 do. convicted.
Rape	4	4	7	7	536 do. discharged
					4 do. died.
					25 do. under trial.
Counterfeit coins, &c.	1	1	1	1	
House-breaking	27	22	113	89	
Highway robbery	8	8	32	32	
Stealing cattle	133	126	324	298	
Theft	183	165	503	490	
Other offences	92	90	211	204	
Total	493	457	1,398	1,231	

NANDER.

CRIMES.	Cases. Reported.	Cases. Tracked.	Persons. Reported.	Persons. Arrested.	Remarks.
Murder	14	14	42	41	Out of 631 cases tracked :—
Stealing cattle	209	136	418	304	455 do. convicted.
House-breaking	58	13	150	74	3 do. acquitted.
Highway robbery	14	9	59	42	141 do. discharged.
Theft	292	205	740	548	32 do. under trial.
Receiving stolen property	5	5	7	7	Out of 1,519 persons arrested :—
Attempt at suicide	12	12	13	13	755 do. convicted.
House-burning	18	15	26	23	690 do. discharged.
Grievous hurt	20	20	48	48	3 do. died.
Extortion	16	14	32	26	71 do. under trial.
Escape from custody	10	7	14	11	
Buying children	7	7	10	10	
Forgery	3	3	4	4	
Cheating	4	3	10	10	
Dacoity	2	1	21	12	
Rioting	11	11	21	21	
Counterfeit coin, &c	4	4	10	10	
Rape	1	1	2	2	
Poisoning	2	2	4	4	
Other offences	153	149	319	309	
Total	855	631	1,930	1,519	

BIDAR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	11	8	31	23	Out of 582 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	15	6	130	70	318 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	4	2	10	7	264 do. acquitted.
Theft	380	333	738	674	Out of 1,257 persons arrested :—
House-breaking	40	16	74	35	538 do. convicted.
Hurt	46	43	64	61	718 do. acquitted.
Rape	2	2	3	3	3 do. died.
Cheating	8	6	14	11	
Poisoning	4	4	4	4	
Causing miscarriage	1	...	1	1	
Escape from custody	2	2	3	3	
Extortion	4	3	5	4	
Attempt at murder	1	...	1	1	
Suicide	13	13	14	14	
Serious hurt	17	17	23	23	
Other offences	138	127	333	325	
Total	686	582	1,468	1,259	

NALDRUG.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft	184	152	437	383	Out of 394 cases tracked :—
					321 do. convicted.
Stealing cattle	160	72	285	186	6 do. acquitted.
					67 do. under trial.
House-breaking	28	21	85	80	Out of 975 persons arrested :—
					537 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	7	7	25	25	314 do. acquitted.
					124 do. under trial.
Murder	10	9	27	26	
Dacoity	4	4	31	28	
Attempt at murder	2	2	5	5	
Gambling	1	1	1	1	
Rape	3	2	3	3	
Escape from custody	7	4	7	4	
Attempt at suicide	1	1	1	1	
Other offences	136	119	266	233	
Total	543	394	1,173	975	

INDUR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	15	13	42	26	Out of 563 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	23	9	277	73	343 do. convicted.
House-breaking	64	20	132	41	1 do. acquitted.
Highway robbery	61	19	292	71	182 do. discharged.
Theft	228	169	487	383	37 do. under trial.
Stealing cattle	53	46	107	88	Out of 1,182 persons arrested :—
Concealing treasure	4	4	14	14	557 do. convicted.
Rape	6	6	10	10	494 do. discharged.
Attempt at rape	5	5	8	8	5 do. died and escaped.
Grievous hurt	42	42	66	66	126 do. under trial.
Hurt by dangerous weapon	24	24	32	32	
Suicide	12	12	14	14	
Attempt at suicide	14	14	21	21	
Counterfeit coins, &c.	5	5	6	6	
Receiving stolen property	3	3	10	9	
Causing miscarriage	4	4	10	10	
Escape from custody	3	3	4	4	
Wrongful restraint	17	17	27	27	
Stealing children	1	1	2	2	
Cheating	16	16	24	22	
Rioting	5	5	30	30	
Forgery	2	2	5	5	
Extortion	2	2	3	3	
House-burning	4	4	4	4	
Attempt at murder	2	2	2	2	
Kidnapping	2	2	3	2	
Other offences	112	111	208	206	
Total	732	563	1,843	1,182	

ELGANDAL.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	9	9	21	21	Out of 392 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	10	7	140	51	253 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	63	28	212	65	127 do. discharged.
Attempt of murder	7	5	7	5	12 do. under trial.
House-breaking	77	11	197	104	Out of 878 persons arrested :—
Rape	4	4	5	5	457 do. convicted.
Theft	142	88	241	152	404 do. discharged.
Stealing cattle	43	34	97	[74	17 do. under trial.
Other offences	212	206	424	401	
Total	567	392	1,344	878	

MEDAK.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	5	4	14	13	Out of 278 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	17	10	140	25	202 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	18	15	47	35	14 do. under trial.
House-breaking	15	10	33	25	62 do. discharged.
Theft	73	64	126	101	Out of 549 persons arrested :—
Poisoning	4	4	8	8	474 do. convicted.
Suicide	15	15	24	24	25 do. under trial.
Escape from custody	10	10	20	20	50 do. discharged.
Grievous hurt	42	42	112	112	
Rape	12	12	19	19	
Receiving stolen property	3	3	7	7	
Rioting	6	6	9	9	
House-burning	3	3	3	3	
Extortion	10	10	15	15	
Cheating	4	4	6	6	
Buying children	7	7	16	16	
Kidnapping	1	1	2	2	
Counterfeit coins, &c.	1	1	1	1	
Stealing cattle	1	1	3	3	
Gambling	2	2	5	5	
Other offences	55	54	101	100	
Total	304	277	711	546	

NALGUNDA.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	3	3	5	5	Out of 487 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	3	3	46	46	265 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	16	16	41	41	35 do. acquitted.
House-breaking	11	11	40	40	55 do. discharged.
Theft	39	24	82	49	132 do. under trial.
Stealing cattle	10	6	14	6	Out of 282 persons arrested :—
Serious hurt	4	3	5	3	138 do. convicted.
Attempt at murder	4	3	4	4	54 do. discharged.
Suicide	11	10	20	2	90 do. under trial
Rioting	6	4	9	7	
Cheating	3	2	6	2	
Causing miscarriage	1	1	1	1	
Wrongful restraint	4	3	8	6	
Hurt	7	4	14	11	
Other offences	584	394	204	59	
Total	706	487	499	282	

KHAMMAM.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	14	12	37	28	Out of 515 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	1	1	6	6	388 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	15	7	55	20	26 do. discharged.
House-breaking	53	8	132	31	101 do. under trial.
Rape	2	2	2	2	Out of 397 persons arrested :—
Theft	165	85	316	147	289 do. convicted.
Stealing cattle	33	23	73	50	4 do. discharged.
Poisoning	2	2	5	5	104 do. under trial
Escape from custody	5	5	6	6	
Cheating	2	2	3	3	
Suicide	1	1	2	2	
Concealing treasure	2	2	4	4	
Kidnapping	1	1	1	1	
Hurt	21	21	60	57	
Receiving stolen property	1	1	1	1	
Causing miscarriage	2	2	4	4	
Attempt at suicide	2	2	2	2	
House-burning	99	99	...	...	
Other offences	239	239	28	28	
Total	660	515	737	397	

NAGAR KARNUL.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft	87	74	190	150	Out of 427 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	43	21	355	95	365 do. convicted.
Dacoity	27	17	309	89	10 do. acquitted.
House-breaking	58	19	172	85	40 do. discharged.
Murder	8	6	16	9	12 do. under trial.
Attempt at murder	3	3	10	7	Out of 547 persons arrested :—
Causing miscarriage	8	7	12	11	369 do. convicted.
Serious hurt	6	5	10	8	128 do. acquitted.
Hurt	10	10	18	18	50 do. under trial.
Rape	4	4	4	4	
Rioting	1	1	2	2	
Concealing treasure	2	2	13	13	
Extortion	1	1	1	1	
Poisoning	3	3	5	5	
Suicide	21	21	6	6	
Other offences	233	233	42	42	
Total	515	427	1,165	545	

SHORAPUR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder	14	13	28	27	Out of 380 cases tracked:—
					251 do. convicted.
House-breaking	17	6	35	20	9 do. acquitted.
					118 do. discharged.
Dacoity	11	9	79	52	2 do. under trial.
					Out of 903 persons arrested:—
Theft	165	159	470	461	490 do. convicted.
					399 do. discharged.
Attempt at suicide	6	6	6	6	2 do. died and escaped.
					12 do. under trial.
Poisoning	2	2	2	2	
Rape	3	3	5	5	
Escape from custody	8	8	6	6	
Cheating	9	9	12	12	
Gambling	1	1	3	3	
Stealing cattle	26	26	43	43	
Other offences	138	138	266	266	
Total	400	380	955	903	

RAICHUR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft	123	118	371	358	Out of 390 cases tracked :—
					380 do. convicted.
Stealing cattle	28	28	86	84	10 do. under trial.
					Out of 1,005 persons arrested :—
Murder	26	26	77	73	370 do. convicted.
					621 do. discharged.
Highway robbery	8	7	52	36	14 do. under trial.
House-breaking	35	19	100	83	
Attempt at suicide	1	1	1	1	
Do. at murder	1	1	2	2	
Rape	7	7	11	11	
Attempt at rape	1	1	2	2	
Counterfeit coins, &c.	1	1	1	1	
Escape from custody	1	1	1	1	
Other offences	182	180	365	353	
Total	414	390	1,069	1,005	

GULBARGA.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft	73	63	203	163	Out of 312 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	28	20	237	97	222 do. convicted.
House-breaking	15	15	41	38	11 do. acquitted.
Stealing cattle	25	25	55	55	33 do. discharged.
Hurt	40	40	58	58	46 do. under trial.
Extortion	17	17	38	18	Out of 694 persons arrested :—
Cheating	3	3	5	5	456 do. convicted.
House-burning	2	2	2	2	162 do. acquitted.
Counterfeit coin, &c.	3	3	4	4	42 do. discharged.
Rape	2	2	2	2	34 do. under trial.
Highway robbery	13	9	48	26	
Murder	13	9	32	21	
Suicide	3	3	6	6	
Attempt at suicide	2	2	2	2	
Poisoning	2	2	3	3	
Wrongful restraint	2	2	2	2	
Rioting	7	7	17	17	
Receiving stolen property	8	8	10	10	
Escape from custody	2	2	2	2	
Other offences	78	78	167	164	
Total	338	312	933	694	

LINGSUGUR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
House-breaking	19	18	74	71	Outof 329 cases tracked :—
Dacoity	12	12	32	32	176 do. convicted.
Theft	17	76	234	232	71 do. acquitted.
Murder	9	9	19	19	78 do. discharged.
Attempt at murder	1	1	1	1	4 do. under trial
Escape from custody	9	9	16	16	Out of 881 persons arrested :—
Stealing Cattle	19	19	47	30	384 do. convicted.
Grievous hurt	8	8	17	17	355 do. discharged.
Rape	3	3	2	2	17 do. died and escaped.
Poisoning	1	1	5	5	125 do. under trial.
Suicide	1	1	...	...	
Highway robbery	28	28	205	152	
Other offences	144	144	316	304	
Total	331	329	968	881	

CITY.

CRIME.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	9	6	15	15	Out of 438 cases tracked :—
Highway robberry	3	3	8	8	171 do. convicted.
House-breaking	9	4	18	12	116 do. discharged.
Theft	211	191	290	260	151 do. pending trial.
Attempt at murder	7	7	9	9	Out of 657 person arrested :—
Grievous hurt	37	27	51	39	256 do. convicted.
Kidnapping	3	3	6	6	112 do. acquitted.
Rape	7	7	12	12	289 do. under trial.
Causing escapes	8	8	9	9	
Extortion	5	5	6	6	
Cheating	11	11	20	20	
Hurt for extorting property	9	8	20	18	
Poisoning	2	2	4	4	
Murder	5	4	5	4	
Other offences not specified above.	160	152	245	235	
Total	483	438	718	657	

SUBURBS.

CRIME.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Highway robbery	6	6	16	14	Out of 708 cases tracked :—
House-breaking	22	11	72	54	359 do. convicted.
Theft	338	288	501	437	247 do. discharged.
Murder	11	9	20	16	102 do. under trial.
Attempt at murder	8	8	15	12	Out of 1,132 persons arrested :—
Do. suicide	21	19	22	20	495 do. convicted.
Hurt by dangerous weapon	71	62	113	95	414 do. acquitted.
Grievous hurt	59	57	117	113	208 do. under trial.
Theft of children	6	6	8	8	1 do. died.
Trade in children	1	1	2	2	14 do. escaped.
Rape	6	6	14	14	
Attempt at rape	1	1	2	2	
Kidnapping	8	8	21	21	
Causing miscarriage	3	1	3	1	
Do. escapes	7	7	7	7	
Forgery	3	3	4	4	
Passing altered coin	6	6	6	6	
Rioting	2	2	12	12	
Wrongful confinement	1	1	1	1	
Extortion	8	8	15	15	
Hurt for extorting property	7	7	19	17	
Cheating and selling articles	12	12	34	29	
Cheating	2	2	2	2	
Poisoning	1	1	6	6	
Gambling	8	8	23	23	
House-burning	17	17	...	...	
Offences not specified above	158	151	220	201	
Total	793	708	1,275	1,132	

AURUNGABAD.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	3	1	56	15	Out of 912 cases tracked :—
					469 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	13	13	54	54	434 do. discharged.
					9 do. under trial.
House-breaking	35	30	58	58	Out of 2,093 persons arrested :—
					812 do. convicted.
Theft	204	196	474	450	1,124 do. acquitted.
					2 do. died.
Murder	12	12	29	29	2 do. escaped.
					156 do. under trial.
Attempt at suicide	11	11	14	14	
Grievous hurt	4	4	6	6	
Theft of cattle	47	47	111	111	
Rape	1	1	1	1	
Passing counterfeit coin	3	3	5	5	
Exercising uninvested power	6	6	10	10	
Other offences not specified above	500	588	1,344	1,343	
Total	939	912	2,162	2,096	

BIRH.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	8	3	56	37	Out of 248 cases tracked :—
					138 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	3	3	7	7	86 do. discharged.
					24 do. under trial.
House-breaking	33	23	55	40	Out of 638 persons arrested :—
					275 do. convicted.
Theft	97	68	224	206	289 do. acquitted.
					1 do. died.
Murder	12	11	34	34	73 do. under trial.
Grievous hurt	28	28	59	59	
Theft of cattle	66	56	132	119	
Rape	6	6	7	7	
Passing counterfeit coin	1	1	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	49	49	128	127	
Total	298	248	704	638	

PARBHANI.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Highway robbery	40	37	104	92	Out of 407 cases tracked :—
House-breaking	20	16	83	81	195 do. convicted.
Theft	133	132	311	309	96 do. discharged.
Murder	13	13	29	28	116 do. under trial.
Attempt at Murder	2	2	2	2	Out of 894 persons arrested :—
Grievous hurt	61	61	14	14	331 do. convicted.
Riot	1	1	2	2	453 do. acquitted.
Theft of cattle	44	14	113	111	110 do. under trial.
Buying or selling children	3	3	6	6	
Concealing property	3	3	15	15	
Do. crimes	12	12	12	12	
Rape	6	6	10	10	
Kidnapping	14	14	28	28	
Causing miscarriage	3	3	6	6	
Do. escapes	3	3	2	2	
Rioting	6	6	48	48	
Exercising uninvested powers	10	10	19	19	
Wrongful restraint	4	4	34	34	
Extortion	19	19	32	32	
Poisoning	2	2	4	4	
Gambling	3	3	10	10	
Public nuisance	1	1	4	4	
House-burning	6	6	12	12	
Other offences not specified	6	6	13	13	
Total	415	407	913	894	

BIDAR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	13	3	171	103	Out of 421 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	8	3	4	4	421 do. convicted.
House-breaking	32	19	45	23	Out of 854 persons arrested :—
Theft	169	141	396	370	854 do. convicted.
Murder	10	8	26	19	
Attempt at murder	23	22	8	8	
Hurt by dangerous weapon	80	76	125	109	
Grievous hurt	15	11	26	23	
Concealing stolen property	3	3	11	11	
Do. crimes	3	3	17	17	
Rape	7	6	9	3	
Abetments	1	1	9	9	
Forgery	3	3	4	4	
Passing counterfeit coin	1	1	2	2	
Rioting	3	3	13	13	
Exercising uninvested powers	3	3	1	1	
Wrongful restraint	1	1	5	5	
Extortion	3	3	2	2	
Poisoning	2	2	14	7	
Disobedience of Government orders	2	2	2	2	
Other offences not specified above	112	107	138	116	
Total	494	421	1,028	854	

NANDER.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	4	3	58	15	Out of 561 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	7	6	15	8	251 do. convicted.
House-breaking	80	24	162	77	170 do. discharged.
Theft	182	143	450	354	140 do. under trial.
Murder	18	18	64	56	Out of 1,262 persons arrested:—
Attempt at suicide	4	4	1	1	388 do. convicted.
Hurt by dangerous weapons	30	30	16	16	575 do. acquitted.
Grievous hurt	46	46	112	111	1 do. died.
Rash act	8	8	11	11	6 do. escaped.
Stealing children	6	6	11	11	292 do. under trial.
Do. cattle	146	109	317	246	
Purchasing stolen property	1	1	1	1	
Concealing hidden do.	6	6	11	11	
Do. stolen do.	5	5	22	22	
Do. crimes	14	14	25	25	
Rape	5	5	6	6	
Harbouring offenders	1	1	3	3	
Causing escapes	17	17	25	25	
Forgery	2	2	3	3	
Passing counterfeit coin	5	5	11	11	
Rioting	4	4	14	14	
Exercising unvested powers	20	20	56	56	
Wrongful restraint	2	2	2	2	
Extortion	5	5	5	5	
Hurt for extorting property	15	15	29	29	
Offences against weights and measures	10	9	25	25	
Poisoning	5	5	10	10	
Disobedience of Government orders	1	1	2	2	
Causing house-burning	15	11	21	17	
Religious offences	1	...	3	...	
Other offences not specified above.	37	36	101	89	
Total	702	561	1,592	1,262	

NALDRUG.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	5	5	74	45	Out of 342 cases tracked :—
					212 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	5	5	25	25	57 do. discharged.
					73 do. under trial.
House-breaking	16	7	50	36	Out of 770 persons arrested :—
					416 do. convicted.
Theft	136	93	296	212	228 do. acquitted.
					3 do. died.
Murder	4	4	10	10	123 do. under trial.
Attempt at suicide	8	8	10	10	
Stealing cattle	81	53	148	105	
Rape	5	5	6	6	
Causing escapes	5	5	5	5	
Gambling	1	1	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	167	156	370	314	
Total	433	342	996	770	

GULBARGA.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	7	6	87	38	Out of 229 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	7	7	10	7	149 do. convicted.
House-breaking	26	7	28	11	47 do. discharged.
Theft	56	54	135	132	33 do. under trial.
Murder	7	7	11	10	Out of 541 persons arrested:—
Attempt at suicide	3	3	3	3	266 do. convicted.
Do. at murder	8	8	11	11	142 do. acquitted.
Hurt by dangerous weapon	1	1	2	2	10 do. escaped.
Grievous hurt	34	33	120	120	123 do. under trial.
Stealing cattle	16	15	37	36	
Buying and selling children	3	3	3	3	
Concealing crimes	4	4	8	8	
Rape	2	2	4	4	
Kidnapping	1	1	3	3	
Concealing with design of committing offence	3	2	3	2	
Causing escapes	3	3	5	5	
Forgery	1	1	1	1	
Passing counterfeit coin	2	2	2	2	
Rioting	6	6	19	19	
Extortion	5	5	6	6	
Offences against weights and measures	1	1	1	1	
Poisoning	1	1	1	1	
Offences against religion	1	1	1	1	
Other offences not specified above.	57	56	115	115	
Total	255	229	616	541	

SHORAPUR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	1	1	43	43	Out of 121 cases tracked:—
					65 do. convicted.
Highway robbery	3	3	13	13	44 do. discharged.
					12 do. under trial.
House-breaking	12	4	31	30	Out of 366 persons arrested:—
					165 do. convicted.
Theft	23	19	51	48	185 do. acquitted.
					16 do. under trial.
Murder	4	4	18	18	
Attempt at suicide	2	2	2	2	
Hurt by dangerous weapon	8	8	26	26	
Stealing of cattle	16	16	48	46	
Buying stolen property	1	1	1	1	
Rape	1	1	1	1	
Causing escapes	1	1	1	1	
Cheating	1	1	3	3	
Other offences not specified above.	60	60	135	134	
Total	133	121	373	366	

RAICHUR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Highway robbery	3	3	9	9	Out of 224 cases tracked :—
					217 do. convicted.
					2 do. discharged.
House-breaking	19	6	49	24	5 do. under trial.
					Out of 583 persons arrested :—
Theft	78	72	236	230	146 do. convicted.
					409 do. discharged.
					1 do. died.
Murder	15	15	36	36	27 do. under trial.
Attempt at suicide	3	3	3	3	
Stealing cattle	11	11	18	18	
Kidnapping	3	3	10	10	
Causing house-burning	2	2	4	4	
Other offences not specified above.	112	109	257	249	
Total.....	246	224	613	583	

LINGSUGUR.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported	Arrested.	
Dacoity	1	1	18	9	Out of 358 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	10	10	101	101	120 do. convicted.
House-breaking	17	16	47	41	226 do. discharged.
Theft	62	62	168	166	12 do. under trial.
Murder	8	8	27	27	Out of 865 persons arrested :—
Attempt at suicide	4	4	2	2	359 do. convicted.
Do. at murder	3	3	4	4	474 do. acquitted.
Hurt by dangerous weapons	4	4	13	13	1 do. died.
Rash act	41	41	119	119	31 do. under trial.
Grievous hurt	12	12	27	26	
Stealing cattle	21	21	42	42	
Concealing crimes	3	3	8	8	
Rape	11	11	11	11	
Concealing with design of committing offence	1	1	3	3	
Causing escapes	6	6	12	12	
Rioting	4	4	10	10	
Hurt for extortion of property	4	4	4	4	
House-burning	3	8	8	8	
Other offences not specified above	145	144	261	259	
Total	360	358	885	865	

INDUR.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	18	8	263	78	Out of 461 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	63	16	278	47	255 do. convicted.
House-breaking	61	20	114	57	161 do. discharged.
Theft	211	144	493	314	45 do. under trial.
Murder	20	20	45	45	Out of 1,027 persons arrested :—
Attempt at suicide	30	30	45	45	477 do. convicted.
Assault	26	25	40	38	464 do. acquitted.
Grievous hurt	38	38	62	62	3 do. escaped.
Stealing cattle	37	28	65	52	83 do. under trial.
Do. children	3	2	4	3	
Buying stolen property	4	4	25	25	
Concealing hidden do.	4	4	12	12	
Do. crimes	4	4	5	5	
Rape	3	3	5	5	
Attempt at rape	3	3	3	3	
Causing miscarriage	2	2	9	9	
Do. escapes	1	1	1	1	
Forgery	9	9	10	10	
Passing counterfeit coin	2	2	3	3	
Rioting	3	3	18	18	
Exercising uninvested powers	32	31	51	49	
Wrongful restraint	10	10	27	27	
Extortion	22	22	58	58	
Cheating	9	9	14	14	
Gambling	1	1	4	4	
Causing house-burning	4	4	8	8	
Offences against religion	1	1	1	1	
Trespassing	2	2	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	16	15	33	32	
Total	639	461	1,698	1,027	

ELGANDAL.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported	Arrested.	
Dacoity	9	7	126	47	Out of 326 cases tracked :—
					187 do. convicted.
					113 do. discharged.
Highway robbery	28	10	115	27	26 do. under trial.
					Out of 744 persons arrested :—
House-breaking	77	12	131	47	340 do. convicted.
					360 do. acquitted.
					44 do. under trial.
Theft	109	68	268	132	
Murder	6	3	15	3	
Attempt at murder	5	5	5	5	
Stealing cattle	29	25	37	31	
Rape	4	4	6	6	
Causing miscarriage	1	1	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	197	191	456	444	
Total	465	326	1161	744	

MEDAK.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	15	8	133	34	Out of 243 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	25	20	57	39	152 do. convicted.
House-breaking	24	7	44	12	88 do. discharged
Theft	81	71	184	167	3 do. under trial
Murder	3	3	11	11	Out of 523 persons arrested :—
Attempt at suicide	11	11	17	17	332 do. convicted.
Do. at murder	1	1	9	9	183 do. acquitted.
Assault	17	17	27	27	8 do. under trial.
Grievous hurt	14	14	39	39	
Stealing cattle	3	2	5	3	
Do. children	1	1	1	1	
Buying stolen property	4	4	5	5	
Concealing do.	4	4	6	6	
Do. crimes	5	5	6	6	
Rape	7	7	15	15	
Causing escapes	8	8	12	12	
Passing counterfeit coin	1	1	1	1	
Rioting	6	6	12	12	
Wrongful restraint	21	21	38	38	
Cheating	4	4	4	4	
Other offences not specified above.	28	28	65	65	
Total	283	243	691	523	

NAGAR KARNUL.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	5	2	56	4	Out of 349 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	13	4	35	12	107 do. convicted.
House-breaking	24	14	74	54	3 do. discharged
Theft	81	61	169	140	239 do. under trial.
Murder	12	7	41	36	Out of 355 persons arrested :—
Attempt at murder	3	3	3	3	154 do. convicted.
Do. at suicide	19	19	19	19	199 do. acquitted.
Assault	13	13	14	14	2 do. under trial
Grievous hurt	11	11	18	18	
Stealing cattle	2	2	2	2	
Buying stolen property	3	3	10	10	
Rape	5	5	6	6	
Causing miscarriage	5	5	13	13	
Exercising uninvested powers	2	2	6	6	
Extortion	4	4	12	12	
Causing house-burning	70	70	..	...	
Other offences not specified above	124	124	6	6	
Total...	396	349	484	355	

NALGUNDA.

CRIMES.	Cases. Reported.	Cases. Tracked.	Persons. Reported	Persons. Arrested.	Remarks.
Dacoity	1	1	4	4	Out of 237 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	13	13	65	65	69 do. convicted.
House-breaking	8	8	48	48	89 do. discharged.
Theft	43	43	99	99	79 do. under trial.'
Murder	8	8	21	21	Out of 562 persons arrested :—
Attempt at murder	5	5	14	14	185 do. convicted.
Do. at suicide	10	10	24	24	192 do. acquitted.
Assault	11	11	15	15	185 do. under trial.
Grievous hurt	24	24	44	44	
Stealing cattle	12	12	31	31	
Do. children	1	1	1	1	
Buying stolen property	1	1	2	2	
Concealing hidden do.	2	2	11	11	
Do. stolen do.	4	4	10	10	
Do. crimes	3	3	8	8	
Rape	4	4	5	5	
Kidnapping	3	3	6	6	
Causing miscarriage	2	2	4	4	
Concealing with design of committing offence	24	24	44	44	
Causing escapes	1	1	1	1	
Forgery	6	6	11	11	
Exercising uninvested powers	14	14	21	21	
Wrongful restraint	8	8	17	17	
Cheating	2	2	2	2	
Gambling	1	1	3	3	
Disobedience of Govt. orders	1	1	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	25	25	49	49	
Total	237	237	562	562	

KHAMMAM.

CRIMES.	Cases.		Persons.		Remarks.
	Reported.	Tracked	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity	3	1	81	9	Out of 788 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery	22	7	101	20	420 do. convicted.
House-breaking	67	12	156	29	191 do. discharged.
Murder	13	11	32	26	177 do. under trial.
Attempt at murder	4	4	6	6	Out of 538 persons arrested :—
Do. at suicide	13	13	14	14	283 do. convicted.
Grievous hurt	46	43	87	83	101 do. acquitted.
Stealing cattle	31	17	110	68	154 do. under trial.
Buying stolen property	1	1	2	2	
Rape	7	7	8	8	
Kidnapping	2	2	6	6	
Causing miscarriage	7	7	12	10	
Do. escapes	2	2	4	4	
Forgery	1	1	2	2	
Exercising uninvested powers	1	1	3	3	
Extortion	11	11	26	26	
Cheating	4	4	5	5	
Poisoning	2	2	2	2	
Disobedience of Government orders	5	5	12	12	
Causing house-burning	225	225	...	...	
Other offences not specified above.	494	412	377	203	
Total	961	788	1,046	538	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Fasli Years 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290.

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of magistrate.	Powers of courts.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Patels	5,423	5,423	Four days' imprisonment, and 3 Rs. fine.	...	...	1,598	1,989
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	68	174	9,159	20,413
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	25	50	1,463	3,948
Second do. do.	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	80	151	1,646	4,408
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	238	826	3,396	11,010
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistant—1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes..	267	136	3,541	4,732
Total	160	180	.....	678	1,337	19,205	44,511
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine	6	8	99	80
Muhtamims' Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ..	40	38	176	112
First Talukdars' Courts	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine	18	22	...	...
Total.....	17	18	.....	64	68	275	192
GRAND TOTAL... ..	177	198	....	742	1,405	19,480	44,703

A.

the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1287 *Fasli.*

Received from other courts.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Committed or referred to Sessions courts.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
.....	.....	1,598	2,019	.....	...	.....	.....	1,582	1,989
101	254	9,328	20.841	505	969	121	255	6.690	13.549
50	106	1,538	4.104	53	150	40	113	1,009	2,342
79	116	1.805	4.675	132	304	78	129	1,117	2,811
152	316	3,786	12,152	123	332	355	1,240	1,893	5.923
15	17	3,823	4,885	1,350	1,454	19	24	1,380	1,806
397	809	20,280	46,657	2,163	3.209	613	1,761	12,089	26,431
.....	.....	105	88	.....	1	61	60	4	8
87	97	303	247	2	7	186	107	53	69
240	167	258	189	.....	4	.....	.. .	206	132
327	264	636	524	2	12	247	167	263	209
724	1,073	20,946	47,181	2.165	3,221	860	1.928	12.352	26,640

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Discharged or acquitted.		Total disposed of	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons
				19	20	21	22
Police Patels	5,423	5,423	Four days' imprisonment, and 3 Rs. fine.	16	20	1,598	2,019
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	1,959	5,881	9,275	20,654
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	385	1,398	1,487	4,003
Second do. do.	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	430	1,314	1,757	4,558
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	1,089	3,676	3,460	11,171
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistaut—1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes..	961	1,438	3,710	4,722
Total.....	160	180	....	4,824	13,707	19,689	45,108
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	...	...	65	69
Muhtamims' Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	5	8	246	191
First Talukdars' Courts	1	2	4 years' imprisonment 1,000 Rs. fine	51	50	257	186
Total.....	17	18	... .	56	58	568	446
GRAND TOTAL.....	177	198	.....	4,880	13,765	20,257	45,554

A—*concluded.*

the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1287 *Fasli*—concld.

Percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and acquitted.		Percentage of cases disposed of		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of cases to each class of courts.		Pending.	
		Present year.	Past year.						
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases	Persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	Days.	Days.	.....	.....	.....	.....
77·3	69·7	99·4	.....	4·6	5·9	47·5	53·5	53	187
72·3	22·6	96·6	.....	7·9	12·9	7·5	8·6	51	101
72·2	51·8	97·3	.....	8·3	12·7	8·8	8·4	48	117
63·4	61·7	91·4	.....	13·6	19·7	17·5	21·6	326	981
58·9	55·6	97·05	.....	8·5	13·8	18·7	7·4	113	163
71·4	65·8	97.09	.....	6·6	10·3	100	.....	591	1,549
100	100	61·9	..	2·1	.....	11·1	.....	40	19
91·3	89·6	81·1	.....	14·7	21·1	43·3	.....	17	56
80·1	72·5	99·6	.....	73·7	29·1	45·3	.....	1	3
82·4	78·2	85·2	..	49·0	.....	100	.....	98	78
71·8	65·9	96·7	.....	7·5	10·5	.....	.....	89	1,927

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Pending from last year.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	34	169
Diwani Huzurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes.....	57	157
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court as Court of Reference	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	8	28
Total	7	14		99	354

B.

in Sessions Courts for the Year 1287 *Fasli.*

Received by transfer.		Instituted during the year.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Referred to.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
322	1,092	34	8	390	1,269	11	20	276	758	45	173
212	475	368	537	637	1,169	191	225	65	105	258	538
325	826	...	...	333	854	60	74	...	...	157	385
859	2,393	402	545	1,360	3,292	262	319	341	863	460	1,096

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Discharged or acquitted.	
				Cases.	Persons.
				19	20
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	7	142
Divani Buzurg and *Madis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes	69	236
Madis Alia Adalat or High Court as Court of Reference	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	66	196
Total .	7	14		142	574

B—*concluded.*

Sessions Courts for the Year 1287 *Fasli*— concluded.

Total disposed of		Percentage of cases disposed of.		Percentage of conviction on the total of convicted and discharged.		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of business of each court.		Pending.	
		Present year.	Past year.								
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
						Days.	Days.				
339	1,093	86·9	.....	86·5	54·9	10	...	28·2	...	51	176
583	1,104	91·5	.....	78·8	69·5	24	...	43·3	...	54	65
283	655	76·6	.....	70·8	66·2	23	...	23·5	...	30	199
1,205	2,852	88·6	.....	76·4	65·6	21	...	...	...	155	440

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Appeals and

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of Courts.	Number of Judges.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.
District Courts	17	33	14	301
Divisional Courts	5	10	92	526
Customs — *Muhtamims'* Courts	8	8	.....	1
Customs — Talukdar's Court	1	2	2	2
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side	1	3	85	672
Total	32	56	193	1,502

C.

Revision in Criminal Cases for 1287 *F.*

Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Percentage of appeals reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of appeals.
									Days.
3	318	1	113	161	58·7	12	12	19	41
3	621	13	189	222	54·0	30	23	144	71
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	3	1	25·0	.....	.....	.....	222
2	759	.....	234	202	46·3	84	16	223	61
8	1,703	14	539	586	51·8	126	52	386	62

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various

CLASS OF COURTS	Ordered to find or give		Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	Whipped.
	Recognizance.	Sureties.			
Police Patels	.....	.....	1,854	.....	.....
Tahsildars' Courts	1,647	280	3,794	74	5,392
Third Talukdars' Courts	334	126	306	7	820
Second do. do.	310	114	504	6	1,097
First do. do.	405	207	726	123	2,019
City Magistrate's Court	114	56	375	.....	238
Total	2,840	783	5,705	210	9,566
SESSIONS COURTS.					
Divisional or Sessions Courts	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
High Court, Original Side	31	57	40	.....	.....
High Court as Court of Reference	1	11	12	2	.....
Total	32	68	65	2	.....
CUSTOMS COURTS.					
Amins' Courts	2	.....	6	.....	.....
Muhtamims' Courts	2	.....	54	.....	.....
Talukdar's Court	.....	.....	64	.....	.....
Total	4	.....	124	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	2,876	851	5,894	212	9,566

* In this and similar cases punishment inflicted beyond the ordinary

D.

Criminal Tribunals during the Year 1287 *Fasli.*

Imprisonment during trial.	Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.	Capital punishment.	Total number of persons sentenced
			IMPRISONED.								
.....	135	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,989
611	1,087	486	177	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,549
46	164	291	205	39	3	*1	...	...	...	...	2,312
56	120	226	225	100	23	...	.	...	...	...	2,811
236	162	294	519	484	333	403	*12	...	...	...	5,923
46	235	319	240	126	31	26	..	...	...	...	1,806
995	1,768	1,616	1,366	750	390	430	12	...	...	...	26 131
13	.....	.....	1	2	15	59	70	...	...	...	173
11	3	15	37	41	66	74	90	15	*49	*9	538
.....	... .	....	41	15	17	22	87	23	133	21	385
24	3	15	79	58	98	155	247	38	182	30	1,096
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
2	3	8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	69
10	9	27	13	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	132
12	12	35	13	6	3	...	...	..	...	...	209
1,031	1,783	1,666	1,458	814	491	585	259	38	182	30	27,736

powers of the Court is for more than one offence but tried as one case

CRIMINAL.

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Murder.			Manslaughter.			Other homicides.			Causing miscarriage.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	..	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Second do. do.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	6
First do. do.	122	2	2	102	4	5	46	5	16	25	5	15
City Magistrate's Court	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total	122	2	2	103	4	5	49	6	17	36	5	21
CUSTOMS.												
Amins' Courts	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Muhtamins' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SESSIONS.												
Divisional or Sessions Courts	...	1	...	..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
High Court, Original Side	11	31	6	20	40	12	5	10	6	...	...	...
High Court, as Court of Reference	72	46	8	156	76	37	44	23	14	2	1	1
Total	83	78	14	176	117	51	49	34	20	2	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	205	80	16	279	121	56	98	40	37	38	6	22

E.

Trial including Cases pending from last Year for 1287 *F.*

Offences against the state.			Dacoity and robbery.			Causing grievous hurt.			Kidnapping and selling minors.			House-breaking.			Danga and illegal confinement.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	14	3	2	325	207	118	17	13	3	40	5	17	56	49	5
...	1	...	39	33	3	49	28	10	7	3	5	145	128	25	25	7	13
2	...	1	118	91	24	49	30	15	20	17	3	158	122	30	15	10	5
7	6	1	565	382	137	54	27	21	154	72	53	149	112	35	10	4	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	169	15	64
9	7	2	736	509	166	477	292	167	198	105	64	494	368	108	275	85	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	25	1	...	1	...	...	7	2	...	...	1	..	...	...
1	...	...	26	20	2	16	12	4	129	100	20	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	8	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	..	...	34	53	3	18	13	5	129	107	22	.	...	1	..	...	1
10	7	2	770	562	169	495	305	172	327	212	86	494	368	109	275	85	88

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Rape.			Theft.			Breach of trust.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	24	17	5	4,300	3,401	882	21	14	6
Third Talukdars' Courts	5	1	2	526	405	123	10	8	...
Second do do.	12	4	7	455	321	111	26	23	5
First do. do.	74	29	52	500	341	135	116	100	12
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	1,123	807	163	3	...	2
Total	115	51	66	6,904	5,275	1,414	176	145	25
CUSTOMS.									
Amins' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	4	...
Mohtamims' Courts	...	...	...	3	2	...	157	36	4
Talukdar's Court	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	104	13
Total	...	...	..	3	2	...	233	144	17
SESSIONS.									
Divisional or Sessions Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Court Original Side	9	2	2	8	9	1	12	5	3
High Court, as Court of Reference...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	9	2	2	8	9	1	12	5	3
GRAND TOTAL	124	53	68	6,915	5,286	1,415	421	294	45

E—*continued.*

Trial including Cases pending from last Year for 1287 *F.*—concld.

Bribery.			Making counterfeit coin.			Forgery.			Perjury.			Other crimes not specified above.			Total.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	1,598	1,582	16	1,598	1,582	16
18	1	3	21	14	7	2	...	...	30	23	3	4,286	2,944	908	9,159	6,690	1,959
31	12	13	18	9	10	5	3	3	2	2	...	599	369	177	1,463	1,009	385
30	17	23	19	9	9	13	9	2	6	6	.	715	457	189	1,646	1,117	430
211	76	121	54	25	30	34	17	9	7	6	1	1,166	679	441	3,396	1,893	1,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	2,244	557	731	3,541	1,380	961
290	106	160	112	57	56	54	29	14	45	37	4	9,010	5,006	2,446	19,205	12,089	4,824
8	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	..	...	14	...	...	99	4	...
7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	176	53	5
...	54	31	...	...	.	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	41	6	. .	206	51
15	60	32	..	...	..	1	7	1	...	..	.	23	50	6	275	263	56
23	1	...	..	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	9	6	1	34	45	7
69	1	...	8	6	2	21	3	1	2	2	...	31	17	8	368	258	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	..	39	3	3	325	157	66
92	2	...	8	6	2	24	5	4	3	2	.	79	26	12	727	460	142
397	168	192	120	63	58	79	41	19	48	29	4	9,112	5,082	2,464	20,207	12,812	5,022

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of magistrates.	Power of courts.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Patels	5,469	5,469	Four days' imprisonment, and 3 Rs. fine.	...	...	1,160	1,80
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	53	187	8,465	17,28(
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 3(0 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	51	101	1.296	2,88
Second do. do.	21	21	2 year's imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	48	117	1,608	3,67
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	326	981	2,993	7,461
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistants, 1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes..	113	163	2,970	4 220
Total.....	160	180	.....	591	1,549	17,332	35,53 t
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	40	19	77	38
1*st Tamins'* Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	57	56	49	67
Talukdars' do.	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine.....	1	3	13	23
Total	17	18	....	98	78	139	128
GRAND TOTAL.....	177	198	.....	689	1,627	17,471	35,662

A.

the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1288 Fasli.

Transferred from other courts.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Committed or referred to sessions courts.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
.....	.....	1,160	1,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,153	1,797
308	241	8,826	17,714	667	1,158	321	359	5,756	10,476
54	113	1,401	3,102	77	141	31	52	863	1,726
72	178	1,728	3,974	142	256	58	160	899	1,818
133	276	3,452	8,718	181	422	382	980	1,655	3,752
12	15	3,095	4,398	1,164	1,574	.....	.....	1,190	1,578
579	823	18,502	37,906	2,231	3,551	792	1,551	10,384	19,347
.....	.....	117	57	.....	.....	83	45	4	4
88	48	194	171	.....	1	140	116	30	28
179	153	193	179	.....	4	1	2	165	110
267	201	504	407	.....	5	221	163	199	142
846	1,024	19,006	38,313	2,231	3,556	1,016	1,714	10,583	19,489

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in Sessions

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of courts	No. of magistrates.	Power of courts.	Discharged or acquitted.		Total disposed of.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
				19	20	21	22
Police Patels	5,469	5,469	Four days' imprisonment, and 3 Rs. fine.	7	7	1,160	1,804
Tahsildars' Courts	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	1,824	5,285	8,570	17,280
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	362	1,128	1,352	3,047
Second do. do.	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	527	1,449	1,626	3,678
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	882	2,900	3,100	8,054
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistants 1 year's imprisonment. 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes..	493	940	2,847	4,092
Total	160	180	... .	4,088	11,702	17,495	36,151
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	...	1	87	50
1st *Tamins'* Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	3	6	173	151
Talukdars' do.	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine	17	44	183	160
Total... ..	17	18	....	20	51	443	361
GRAND TOTAL.....	177	198	....	4,108	11,753	17,938	36,512

A—*concluded.*

the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1288 *Fasli—concluded.*

Percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and acquitted.		Percentage of cases disposed of		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of cases to each class of Courts.		Pending.	
		Present year.	Past year.						
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Cases	Persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
99·3	99 6	100	100	Days.	Days.	.....	.....	...	.....
75·9	66·4	97·0	99·4	3·5	4·6	48 9	47·5	256	434
70·9	60·4	96·5	96 6	10·8	7·9	7 7	7·5	49	55
63·0	55·5	94·0	97·3	8·1	8·3	9·3	8·8	102	296
65·2	56·4	89·8	91·4	20·8	13·6	17·8	17·5	352	664
70·7	62·6	91·9	97·05	7·3	8·5	16·3	18·7	248	306
71·7	62·3	94·5	97·09	8·2	6 6	100	100	1,007	1,755
100	80·0	74·3	61·9	3·3	2·4	19·7	11·4	30	7
90·9	82·3	89·1	81·1	13·5	14·7	39·1	43·3	21	20
90·6	71·4	94·8	99·6	83·7	73·7	41·2	45·3	10	19
90·8	73·5	87·8	85·2	40 5	40·0	100	100	61	64
72·0	62·4	94·3	96·7	9·3	7·5	.....	.....	1,068	1,801

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts	Pending from last year.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	51	176
Diwani Buzurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side.....	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes... ...	54	65
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court as Court of Reference	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	50	199
Total.....	7	14	....	155	440
Last year.....	7	14	....	99	354

B.

in Sessions Courts for the Year 1288 *Fasli.*

Received by Transfer.		Instituted during the year.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Referred to.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
294	1,032	50	4	395	1,212	23	70	174	604	22	110
15	32	159	242	228	339	39	22	...	...	79	151
219	714	...	...	269	913	12	25	...	...	174	410
528	1,778	209	246	892	2,464	74	117	174	604	275	671
859	2,393	402	545	1,360	3,292	262	319	341	863	460	1,096

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Discharged or acquitted.	
				Cases.	Persons.
				19	20
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	112	324
Diwani Buzurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes	26	84
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court as Court of Reference	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	61	361
Total.....	7	14	.....	199	769
Last year.....	7	14	.....	142	574

B—*concluded.*

Courts for the Year 1288 *Fasli*—concluded.

Total disposed of.		Percentage of cases disposed of to cases for disposal.		Percentage of conviction on the total of convicted and discharged.		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of business of each court.		Pending.	
		Present year.	Past year.								
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
331	1,108	83·7	86 9	16·4	25·3	13·9	10	45·8	28·2	64	104
141	257	63·1	91·5	75·2	61 2	67 7	24	19 9	13·3	84	82
247	796	98·8	76·6	74·0	53·1	2 1	23	34·3	23·5	22	117
722	2,161	80·9	88·6	58·0	46·5	20·7	21	100	100	170	303
1,205	2,852	88·6	...	76·4	65 6	21	.	..	...	155	440

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.
District Courts	17	33	19	186
Divisional Courts	5	10	144	423
Customs. — *Muhtamims'* Courts	8	8	...	...
Customs. — Talukdars' Court	1	2	..	...
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side	1	3	223	459
Total	32	56	386	1,068

C.

Revision in Criminal Cases for 1288 *F.*

Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Percentage of appeals reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of appeals.
									Days.
9	214	3	69	105	60·3	18	8	11	53·3
3	570	11	194	234	54·6	22	21	88	73·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
4	684	...	236	226	48·9	72	27	94	125·9
16	1,468	14	499	565	53·1	112	56	193	95·5

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Punishment inflicted by various

CLASS OF COURTS.	Ordered to find or give		Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	Whipped.
	Recognizance.	Sureties.			
Police Patels	...	...	1,666	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	1,335	191	3,362	49	2,728
Third Talukdars' Courts	334	78	310	2	239
Second do. do.	302	75	534	21	164
First do. do.	459	207	865	45	183
City Magistrate's Court	281	28	387	2	183
Total	2,711	579	5,458	119	3,497
Sessions Courts.					
Divisional or Sessions Courts	1	2	3	...	...
High Court, Original Side	15	13	34	...	...
High Court as Court of Reference	15	7	5	1	...
Total	31	22	42	1	...
Customs Courts.					
Amins' Courts	...	...	2	...	...
Mukhtarnias' Courts	..	2	18	...	...
Talukdar's Court	...	...	53	...	...
Total	...	2	73	...	...
Grand Total	2,742	603	5,573	120	3,497

* In this and similar other cases punishment inflicted beyond the ordinary powers of

D.

Criminal Tribunals during the Year 1288 *Fasli.*

Imprisonment during trial.	Imprisonment: Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.	Capital punishment.	Total number of persons sentenced.
...	131	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	1,797
611	1,274	671	255	*2	...	.	...		..	...	10,478
64	203	193	237	61	*2	...	..	...	..	...	1,723
91	109	250	155	94	18	..	..	..	...	..	1,813
125	57	188	182	186	292	331	*32	...	...	...	3,752
28	169	234	157	78	17	14	...	...	...	...	1,578
919	1,812	1,539	1,286	721	329	345	32	...	...	...	19,347
8	...	..	3	2	5	17	69	.	...	...	110
3	...	4	7	30	11	10	13	3	6	*2	151
.	..	...	12	35	53	49	99	46	100	18	410
11	...	4	22	67	69	76	151	49	106	20	671
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1	6	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	10	29	12	2	3	1	..	...	...	...	110
1	18	30	12	2	3	1	.	...	.	...	142
931	1,830	1,573	1,320	790	401	422	183	49	106	20	20,160

the Court is for more than one offence but tried as one case

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Murder.			Manslaughter.			Other homicides.			Causing miscarriage.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Second do. do.	..	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	6	...	3
First do. do.	63	...	1	111	5	9	47	2	9	20	7	5
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	2	1
Total	63	...	1	114	5	9	50	3	9	32	9	10
CUSTOMS.												
Amins' Courts	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Muhtamims' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdar's Court	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
SESSIONS.												
Divisional or Sessions Courts	3	...	5	28	...	40	8	1	39	1	2	4
High Court, Original Side	14	9	1	17	7	4	4	1	2	...	...	...
High Court as Court of Reference	53	44	9	123	98	38	37	29	13	...	...	...
Total	70	53	15	168	105	82	49	31	54	1	2	4
GRAND TOTAL	133	53	16	282	110	91	99	34	63	33	11	14
Last Year		...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.

Trial including Cases pending from last Year, for 1288 *F.*

Offences against the State.			Dacoity and robbery.			Causing grievous hurt.			Kidnapping and selling minors.			House-breaking.			Danga and illegal confinement.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	12	2	...	292	157	93	97	70	23	23	9	2	24	19	3
..	...	...	12	8	4	13	25	10	11	8	1	93	56	30	13	9	1
1	...	1	51	28	17	59	27	19	28	23	11	113	75	30	2	1	1
1	2	1	375	295	78	98	55	32	71	45	21	144	83	60	16	9	6
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	25	15	2	2	1	...	88	17	13
2	3	2	450	333	99	492	264	154	232	161	58	375	224	122	143	55	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	2	10	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...
...	...	...	13	10	2	25	13	3	28	20	4	2	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	20	7	30	17	7	28	20	4	2	...	...	2	...	...
2	3	2	465	353	106	522	281	161	260	181	62	377	224	122	145	55	24
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	275	85	88

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Rape.			Theft.			Breach of trust.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	21	11	8	3,834	2,825	731	6	4	2
Third Talukdars' Courts	11	4	5	454	343	116	6	3	3
Second do. do.	14	4	8	396	260	105	43	29	3
First do. do.	51	19	32	438	285	128	64	55	11
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	814	581	100	6	1	2
Total.....	97	38	53	5,936	4,294	1,180	125	92	21
CUSTOMS.									
Amins' Courts	...	...	...	2	...	...	61	3	...
Mukhtamirs' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	..	35	27	3
Talukdar's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	84	7
Total	..	.	...	2	...	...	101	114	10
SESSIONS.									
Divisional or Sessions Courts	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...
High Court, Original Side.....	10	5	1	2	...	...	6	3	1
High Court, as Court of Reference...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	10	5	1	2	1	...	6	3	1
GRAND TOTAL.....	107	43	54	5,940	4,295	1,180	232	209	32
Last Year.....	124	53	68	6,915	5,286	1,415	421	294	45

E—*concluded.*

Trial including Cases pending from last Year, for 1288 *F.*—concld.

Bribery.			Making counterfeit coin.			Forgery.			Perjury.			Other crimes not specified above.			Total.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	1,153	7	1,160	1,153	7
11	1	5	5	2	4	23	8	7	20	16	2	4,094	2,633	944	8,465	5,758	1,824
41	24	25	13	7	6	5	6	...	8	6	1	586	383	159	1,296	882	362
46	26	39	26	16	9	10	6	2	9	5	3	798	398	276	1,608	896	527
182	27	67	24	18	6	23	17	8	13	13	...	1,252	718	408	2,993	1,655	882
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	2,032	573	375	2,970	1,190	493
280	78	136	68	43	25	61	37	17	50	40	6	8,762	4,705	2,162	17,332	10,384	4,088
4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	77	4	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	49	30	3
4	30	9	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	..	...	4	47	1	13	165	17
12	33	9	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	19	48	1	139	199	20
...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	16	50	22	112
6	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	3	2	2	...	22	8	4	159	79	26
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	219	174	61
6	...	...	3	4	1	6	1	3	2	2	...	28	11	20	428	275	199
298	111	145	71	47	26	72	42	20	52	42	6	8,809	4,764	2,183	17,899	10,858	4,307
397	168	192	120	63	58	79	41	19	48	39	4	9,112	5,082	2,464	20,207	12,812	5,022

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Patels	...	...	Four days' imprisonment and 3 Rs. fine.	...	...	1,582	1,734
Tahsildars' Courts	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	256	434	7,173	14,087
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	49	55	966	2,027
Second do. do.	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	102	296	1,320	2,498
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	352	664	2,778	6,847
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistants—1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.	248	306	2,582	3,600
Total.....	160	180	... .	1,007	1,755	14,819	29,059
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine	30	7	37	27
Muhtamims' Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	21	20	98	64
Talukdars' do.	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine	10	19	34	33
Total.....	17	18	.....	61	46	169	124
GRAND TOTAL	177	198	.....	1,068	1,801	14,988	29,183

A.

the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1289 *Fasli.*

Transferred from other Courts.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Continued or referred to Sessions Courts.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
.....	.....	1,582	1,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,577	1,729
61	118	7,490	14,639	974	1,714	95	190	4,463	7,772
31	84	1,046	2,166	66	111	27	46	636	1,088
38	89	1,460	2,883	250	385	26	94	632	1,071
100	210	3,230	7,721	239	427	300	887	1,472	2,269
2	19	2,832	3,925	1,130	1,482	3	4	913	1,189
232	520	16,058	31,334	2,659	4,119	451	1,221	8,116	14,029
.....	.....	67	34	.....	.....	54	23	3	2
54	23	173	107	.....	.....	109	66	26	18
120	70	164	122	.....	1	.....	.....	104	80
174	93	404	263	.....	1	163	89	133	100
406	613	16,462	31,597	2,659	4,120	614	1,310	8,249	14,129

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Discharged or acquitted.		Total disposed of	
				Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.
				19	20	21	22
Police Patels	...	...	Four days' imprisonment, and 3 Rs. fine	5	5	1,582	1,734
Tahsildars' Courts	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	1,838	4,693	7,370	14,369
Third Talukdars' Courts	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes...	504	893	1,033	2,138
Second do. do.	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	402	1,143	1,310	2,693
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	976	2,929	2,987	7,152
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistants—1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes...	608	991	2,654	3,666
Total. .	160	180	....	4,128	10,649	15,354	30,018
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	...	...	57	25
Muhtamims' Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	3	3	138	87
Talukdars' do.	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine.....	40	19	144	100
Total.....	17	18	.....	43	22	339	212
GRAND TOTAL .. .	177	198	....	4,171	10,671	15,693	30,230

A—*concluded.*

Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1289 *Fasli*—concld.

Percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and acquitted.		Percentage of cases disposed of		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of cases to each class of Courts		Pending.	
		Present year.	Past year.						
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70·8	62·3	98·3	97·0	6·4	3·5	18·0	48·9	120	279
67·4	54·9	98·7	96·5	8·0	10·8	6·7	7·7	13	28
61·1	48·3	89·7	94·0	10·1	8·1	8·5	9·3	150	190
60·1	49·8	92·4	89·8	17·8	20·8	19·4	17·8	243	569
60·0	54·5	93·7	91·9	14·9	7·3	17·2	16·3	178	259
66·2	56·8	95·6	94·5	10·6	8·2	100	100	704	1,316
100	100	85·0	74·3	·75	3·3	16·8	19·7	10	9
89·6	85·7	79·1	89·1	16·4	13·5	19·7	39·1	35	20
72·2	80·8	87·8	91·8	55·5	83·7	12·4	41·2	20	22
75·5	81·9	83·9	87·8	30·3	19·5	100	100	65	51
66·4	56·9	95·3	94·3	10·9	9·3	...	...	769	1,347

CRIMINAL.

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in Sessions

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Pending from last year.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadr or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	64	104
Diwani Ruzuq and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes.....	84	82
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court as Court of Reference	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	22	117
Total.....	7	14		170	303
Last year.....	7	14		155	440

B.

Courts for the year 1289 *Fasli.*

Received by transfer.		Instituted during the year.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Referred to.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
248	935	7	11	819	1,050	8	17	169	675	19	40
60	184	127	224	271	490	44	31	9	18	117	308
222	686	.....	.....	244	803	7	16	.....	.....	116	326
530	1,805	134	235	834	2,343	59	64	178	693	252	674
528	1,778	209	246	892	2,464	74	117	174	694	275	671

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in Sessions

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Discharged or acquitted.	
				Cases.	Persons
				19	20
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	114	269
Diwani Buzurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes	74	89
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court as Court of Reference.....	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	94	386
Total.....	7	14		282	744
Last year.....	7	14		199	769

B—*concluded.*

Courts for the year 1289 *Fasli*—concluded.

Total disposed of.		Percentage of cases disposed of to cases for disposal.		Percentage of convictions to the total of convicted and discharged.		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of business of each court.		Pending.	
Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
310	1,001	97·1	83 7	14·2	12·9	12 1	13·9	40·2	45·8	9	49
244	446	90·0	63·1	61·2	77·5	279·0	67·7	31·6	19·9	27	44
217	728	88·9	98·8	55·2	45·7	95·5	2·4	28·2	34·3	27	75
771	2,175	.....	80·9	.....	.....	.....	20·7	100	100	63	168
722	2,161	80·9	.....	58 0	46·5	20·7	.....	100	.....	170	303

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.
District Courts	17	33	11	235
Divisional Courts	5	10	88	418
Customs — *Mukhtamins'* Courts	8	8	.....	.....
Customs — Talukdars' Courts	1	2	.....	3
Maylis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side	1	3	125	507
Total	32	56	224	1,166
Last Year	32	53	386	1,068

C.

Revision in Criminal Cases for 1289 *F.*

Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Percentage of appeals reversed or modified.	Remanded	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of appeals.
									Days.
.....	246	2	69	122	63·3	34	3	16	38
1	507	11	159	218	57·8	28	25	66	63
.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. .	... .
.....	3	.....	1	2	66·6	... ..	.....	.....	31
1	633	.....	170	336	66·4	23	25	79	412
2	1,422	13	399	678	62·9	85	53	161	23 4
16	1,168	14	499	565	53·1	112	56	193	95 5

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various

CLASS OF COURTS.	Ordered to find or give		Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	Whipped.
	Recognizance.	Sureties.			
Police Patels.....	.....	.....	1,694	.....	.....
Tahsildars' Courts	1,214	264	2,989	48	1,359
Third Talukdars' Courts.....	202	90	290	7	107
Second do. do.	212	46	336	16	19
First do. do.	325	217	875	25	70
City Magistrate's Court.....	209	26	278	.....	166
Total... ..	2,162	643	4,768	96	1,721
Sessions Courts.					
Divisional or Sessions Courts	.....	.....	5	.....	2
High Court, Original Side.....	17	14	29	.....	55
High Court as Court of Reference	40	20	11	3	.....
Total.....	57	34	45	3	57
Customs Courts.					
Amins' Courts	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Muhtamims' Courts	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Talukdar's Court	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	2,219	677	4,857	99	1,778
Last year.....	2,742	603	5,573	120	3,497

* In this and similar other cases punishment inflicted beyond the ordinary

D.

Criminal Tribunals during the Year 1289 *Fasli.*

Imprisonment during trial.	Imprisoned. Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.	Capital punishment.	Total number of persons sentenced.
.....	35	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,729
567	743	457	128	*3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,772
32	86	133	120	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088
36	60	122	136	65	23	...	...	...	...	..	1,071
102	37	127	302	302	263	195	*65	*2	1	*1	2,909
19	138	163	96	72	16	*6	...	...	...	...	1,189
756	1,064	1,002	782	463	302	201	65	2	1	1	14,029
.....	3	.....	...	...	2	3	25	..	...	...	40
10	49	24	19	16	33	15	15	8	*3	*1	308
.....	.....	1	4	8	24	34	75	24	75	7	326
10	52	25	23	24	59	52	115	32	78	8	674
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
.....	4	20	17	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	80
2	10	21	17	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	100
768	1,126	1,048	822	489	365	352	180	34	79	9	14,803
931	1,830	1,573	1,320	790	401	422	183	49	106	20	20,160

powers of the Court is for more than one offence but tried as one case.

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Murder.			Manslaughter.			Other homicides.			Causing miscarriage.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second do. do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1
First do. do.	60	7	11	92	14	16	36	2	9	20	14	24
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	61	7	11	92	14	16	39	2	10	26	19	25
CUSTOMS.												
Amins' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhtamims' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdar's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SESSIONS.												
Divisional or Sessions Courts	3	...	12	3	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	1
High Court, Original Side	9	9	5	3	5	4	12	14	8	...	...	...
High Court, as Court of Reference	57	39	19	126	58	61	37	17	14	...	...	...
Total	69	48	36	132	63	79	49	31	23	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL	130	55	47	224	77	95	88	33	33	26	19	26
Last Year	133	53	16	282	110	91	99	34	63	33	11	14

E.

Trial, including Cases pending from last Year, for 1289 *F.*

Offences against the State.			Dacoity and robbery.			Causing grievous hurt.			Kidnapping and selling minors.			House-breaking.			Danga and illegal confinement.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	61	37	22	518	262	161	5	...	2	73	42	15	118	84	12
...	...	...	...	1	...	40	21	17	2	...	2	28	23	5	11	8	3
...	...	...	12	8	2	46	18	11	3	...	1	79	42	27	28	13	6
4	3	1	331	211	80	123	53	46	38	14	21	109	91	37	27	13	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	6	4	2	2	84	14	48
4	3	1	404	257	104	727	354	235	66	20	32	293	200	86	268	132	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24	31	2	14	13	5	15	14	6	3	2	2	6	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	24	50	3	15	14	5	15	14	6	3	2	2	6	2	3
4	3	18	428	307	107	742	368	240	81	34	38	296	202	88	274	134	83
2	3	2	465	353	106	522	281	161	260	181	62	377	224	122	145	55	24

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Rape.			Theft.			Breach of trust.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	4	2	...	2,254	1,619	582	41	28	9
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	280	213	87	10	8	2
Second do. do.	23	10	11	207	115	86	41	15	10
First do. do.	68	31	34	325	168	97	90	52	21
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	715	461	201	1	1	...
Total	97	43	45	3,781	2,576	1,053	183	104	42
CUSTOMS.									
Amins' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...
Muktamins' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	18	3
Talukdar's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	67	38
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	86	41
SESSIONS.									
Divisional or Sessions Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Court, Original Side	7	3	4	5	3	4	5	...	6
High Court, as Court of Reference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	3	4	5	3	4	5	...	6
GRAND TOTAL	104	46	49	3,786	2,579	1,057	282	190	89
Last Year	107	43	54	5,940	4,295	1,180	232	209	32

E—*concluded.*

Trial, including Cases pending from last Year, for 1289 *F.*—concld.

Bribery.			Making counterfeit coin.			Forgery.			Perjury.			Other crimes not specified above			Total.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,582	1,577	5	1,582	1,577	5
21	6	10	14	12	2	9	7	1	13	10	2	4,036	2,349	1,020	7,173	4,463	1,838
23	5	12	15	13	2	6	4	1	2	1	1	549	339	172	966	636	304
75	16	20	15	9	6	7	4	1	5	4	1	773	378	218	1,320	632	402
190	64	120	32	22	10	28	16	14	24	22	5	1,181	675	419	2,778	1,472	976
19	1	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	1,737	426	339	2,582	913	608
328	92	172	78	56	22	50	31	17	46	39	9	8,276	4,167	2,168	14,819	8,116	4,128
18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	37	3	...
26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	...	98	26	3
4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	8	21	2	34	104	40
48	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	27	23	2	169	133	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	68	7	19	114
6	...	6	9	6	4	5	1	5	...	...	...	4	14	10	127	117	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	222	116	94
6	...	6	9	6	4	5	1	5	...	...	..	6	15	78	356	252	282
382	116	178	87	62	26	55	32	22	46	39	9	8,309	4,205	2,248	15,344	8,501	4,453
298	111	115	71	47	26	72	42	20	52	42	6	8,809	4,764	2,183	17,899	10,858	4,307

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Patels	4,421	4,421	Four days' imprisonment and 3 Rs. fine.	...	...	1,232	1,922
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	120	270	6,245	11,867
Third Talukdars' Courts.....	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	13	28	788	1,715
Second Do. do.	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	150	190	1,040	2,163
First Do. or District Magistrates' Courts	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	243	569	2,489	6,261
City Magistrate's Court.....	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistant, 1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.	178	259	2,548	3,474
Total.....	160	180	.....	704	1,316	13,110	25,480
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	10	9	56	26
Muhtamims' Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	35	20	62	41
Talukdars' do.	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine.....	20	22	15	21
Total.....	17	18	.....	65	51	133	88
GRAND TOTAL	177	198	.....	769	1,367	13,243	25,568

A.

the Tribunal of various classes during the Year 1290 *Fasli.*

Transferred from other Courts.		Total for disposal		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died		Committed or referred to Sessions Courts.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
.....	....	1,232	1,922	....	.....	....	.....	1,207	1,876
56	85	6,421	12,222	1,099	1,937	129	283	3,356	5,526
9	22	810	1,765	105	176	11	34	398	713
36	83	1,226	2,436	177	281	70	86	505	817
118	315	2,850	7,145	270	550	263	870	1,115	2,333
68	113	2,794	3,846	1,350	1,844	14	19	672	880
287	618	14,101	27,414	3,001	4,788	487	1,281	6,046	10,278
.....	.....	63	35	....	....	41	32	.....	.....
50	40	147	101	.....	....	100	72	19	16
106	82	141	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	91
156	122	354	261	....	.....	141	104	119	107
443	740	14,455	27,675	3,001	4,788	628	1,385	6,165	10,385

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Discharged or acquitted.		Total disposed of.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
				19	20	21	22
Police Patels	4,421	4,421	Four days' imprisonment and 3 Rs. fine.	25	46	1,232	1,922
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes	1,696	4,206	6,280	11,952
Third Talukdars' Courts.....	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	274	806	788	1,729
Second do. do.	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes	418	1,126	1,170	2,310
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts.....	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	947	2,768	2,595	6,510
City Magistrate's Court	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistants, 1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.	513	766	2,549	3,518
Total.....	160	189	... .	3,848	9,672	13,382	26,019
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine ...	...	..	41	32
Muhtamims' Courts	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine...	2	2	121	90
Talukdars' do.	1	2	4 years' imprisonment 1,000 Rs. fine	29	24	129	115
Total.....	17	18	....	31	26	291	237
GRAND TOTAL.....	177	198	.. . . ..	3,879	9,698	13,673	26,256

A—*concluded.*

Tribunal of various classes during the Year 1290 *Fasli*—concld.

Percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and acquitted.		Percentage of cases disposed of		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of cases to each class of Courts.		Pending.	
		Present year.	Past year.						
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	Days.	Days.	.....	.....	...	.....
66·4	56·7	97·8	98·3	9·4	6·4	46·9	48·9	141	270
59·2	46·9	97·2	98·7	28·2	8·0	5·8	6·7	22	36
51·7	42·0	95·4	89·7	36·0	10·1	8·8	8·5	56	126
54·0	45·7	91·0	92·4	73·3	17·8	19·4	19·4	255	635
56·7	53·7	91·2	93·7	13·4	14·9	19·1	17·2	245	328
61·1	51·5	94·8	95·6	26·2	10·6	100	100	719	1,395
.....	.....	62·1	85·0	.....	·75	14·2	16·8	25	3
90·4	88·8	82·3	79·1	10·4	16·4	41·5	40·7	26	11
77·5	79·1	91·5	87·8	95·5	55·5	44·3	42·4	12	10
79·3	80·4	82·2	83·9	46·6	30·3	100	100	63	24
61·3	51·2	94·5	95·3	26·7	10·9	.....	.....	782	1,419

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	Power of Courts.	Pending from last year.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine and 39 stripes	9	49
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes	27	44
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, as Courts of Reference	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	27	75
Total.....	7	14		63	168
Last year.....	7	14		170	303

B.

in Sessions Courts for the year 1290 *Fasli.*

Received by Transfer.		Instituted during the year.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Referred to.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
293	957	1	15	303	1,021	9	48	101	354	43	128
40	140	81	312	148	496	5	13	6	109	81	133
134	380	...	...	161	455	12	28	...	...	94	181
467	1,477	82	327	612	1,972	26	89	107	463	218	442
530	1,805	134	235	834	2,343	59	64	178	693	252	674

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	Power of Courts.	Discharged or acquitted.	
				Cases.	Persons.
				19	20
Sadar or Divisional Courts	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes	136	384
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years' fine, and 39 stripes	40	151
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, as Court of Reference	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes	49	230
Total.....	7	14		225	765
Last year.....	7	14		282	744

B.—*concluded.*

Sessions Courts for the year 1290 *Fasli*—concluded.

Total disposed of.		Percentage of cases disposed of to cases for disposal.		Percentage of conviction on the total of convicted and discharged.		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of business of each court.		Pending.	
Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
						Days					
289	914	95·3	97·1	24·0	25·0	15·3	12·4	50·2	40·2	14	107
132	406	89·1	90·0	66·9	46·9	86·3	279·0	22·9	31·6	16	30
155	439	96·2	88·9	65·7	44·0	67·2	95·5	26·9	28·2	6	16
576	1,759	94·1	92·4	49·2	36·6	45·5	94·04	100	100	36	213
771	2,175	...	...	47·1	17·5	..	..	.....	.....	63	168

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and

CLASS OF COURTS	Number of Courts.	Number of Judges.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.
District Courts ..	17	33	16	249
Divisional Courts	5	10	66	385
Customs. *Muhtamims'* Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Customs. Talukdar's Court	1	2	.....	1
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side	1	3	50	291
Total ...	24	48	132	917
Last year ...	32	56	224	1,166

C.

Revision in Criminal Cases for 1290 *F.*

Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified	Percentage of appeals reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of appeals.
1	257	1	75	142	65·1	8	5	23	17
1	152	5	138	202	59·4	29	30	48	16
...	....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
.....	311	.....	81	216	72·7	7	6	31	75
2	1,051	9	295	560	69·1	44	41	102	32
2	1,422	13	399	5,678	62·9	85	53	161	23·4

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Punishments Inflicted by

CLASS OF COURTS	Order to Find or Give		Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	Whipped.
	Recognizance.	Sureties.			
Police Patels	.....	.....	1,805	.....	.....
Talukdars' Courts	910	153	2,886	34	473
Third Talukdars' Courts	175	69	230	1	17
Second Talukdars' Courts	177	33	338	5	4
First Talukdars' Courts	348	237	655	34	97
City Magistrate's Court	97	18	289	.....	147
Total	1,707	510	4,398	74	738
Sessions Courts.					
Divisional or Sessions Courts	9	5	5	5	5
High Court, Original Side	20	.....	19	.....	.....
High Court as Court of Reference	2	10	5	2	1
Total	31	15	29	7	6
Customs Courts					
Amins' Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muhtamims' Courts	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Talukdar's Court	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
Grand Total	1,738	525	4,465	81	744
Last Year	2,219	677	4,857	99	1,778

* In this and similar other cases punishment inflicted beyond the ordinary powers of the

D.

various Criminal Tribunals during the year 1290 *Fasli.*

Imprisonment during trial.	Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.	Capital punishment	Total number of persons sentenced.
IMPRISONED.											
.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,876
378	409	211	71	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,526
15	28	82	72	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	713
34	26	68	83	24	24	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	817
91	28	104	211	212	138	163	*11	*4	.....	.....	2,333
10	72	109	83	52	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	889
528	563	574	525	313	167	166	11	4	.....	.....	10,278
9	.....	1	5	5	4	13	64	.....	.....	.....	128
5	1	4	2	11	17	12	17	18	3	*4	133
.....	.....	.....	5	10	15	19	32	20	51	9	181
14	1	5	10	26	36	44	113	38	54	13	442
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
3	20	29	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
3	22	30	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
545	586	609	545	342	204	210	124	42	54	13	10,827
768	1,126	1,048	822	489	365	253	180	34	79	9	14,803

Court is for more than one offence [illegible]

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Murder.			Manslaughter			Other homicides.			Causing miscarriage.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	2	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second Talukdars' Courts.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5
First Talukdars' Courts.....	50	7	9	107	17	12	23	3	2	55	10	21
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	50	7	9	108	17	12	24	3	2	78	12	29
CUSTOMS.												
Amins' Courts	...	..	...	..	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	...
Muhtamims' Courts	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	...	..		...	...
Talukdar's Court	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	
SESSIONS.												
Divisional or Sessions Courts	...	...	6	...	...	26	...		5	..	4	7
High Court, Original Side	11	11	2	2	2	..	19	9	10	...	...	...
High Court as Court of Reference ..	49	32	7	67	43	28	26	18	12	...	...	..
Total... ..	60	43	15	69	45	54	45	27	27	...	4	7
GRAND TOTAL	110	50	24	177	62	66	69	30	29	78	16	36
Last Year	130	55	47	224	77	95	88	33	33	26	19	26

E.

Trial including Cases pending from last year, for 1290 *F.*

Offences against the State.			Dacoity and robbery			Causing grievous hurt.			Kidnapping and selling minors.			House-breaking.			Danga and illegal confinement.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	..	...	194	76	61	...	...	...	11	3	6	19	9	4
...	...	...	6	12	3	22	4	5	1	...	...	43	21	25	2	1	...
...	..	...	8	3	2	20	9	5	1	...	1	60	31	26	4	4	...
...	...	..	190	111	65	79	37	19	16	10	6	105	59	43	10	5	7
...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
.	..	..	204	116	70	315	126	90	18	10	7	219	114	100	35	19	11
..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	..	..	.	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	..		..	.	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		.	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	7	6	2	11	14	2	6	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	.	7	10	2	12	15	2	6	5	1	...	...	..	1		1
	.	...	211	126	72	327	141	92	24	15	8	219	114	100	36	19	12
	4	3	18	428	307	107	742	368	240	81	34	38	296	202	88	274	134	83

CRIMINAL.

Statement of Crimes reported during the year and Result of Trial

CLASS OF COURTS.	Rape.			Theft.			Breach of Trust.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts	1	...	...	1,433	942	528	33	20	11
Third Talukdars' Courts	3	1	1	190	109	64	8	5	1
Second Talukdars' Courts	6	...	5	122	48	53	15	11	3
First Talukdars' Courts	72	28	40	277	141	101	20	24	10
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	606	314	194	...	...	...
Total	82	29	46	2,628	1,554	940	76	60	25
CUSTOMS.									
Amins' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhtamims' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdar's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SESSIONS.									
Divisional or Sessions Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
High Court, Original Side	4	7	1	2	3	2	1	3	1
High Court as Court of Reference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	7	1	2	3	2	2	4	1
GRAND TOTAL	86	36	47	2,630	1,557	942	78	64	26
Last Year	101	46	49	3,786	2,579	1,057	282	190	89

E.—*concluded*

including Cases pending from last year, for 1290 *F.*—concld.

Bribery			Making counterfeit coin.			Forgery.			Perjury.			Other crimes not specified above.			Total.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	1,207	25	1,232	1,207	25
3	1	1	12	9	2	1	1	...	19	17	12	4,506	2,276	1,081	6,245	3,356	1,696
28	15	11	8	5	2	.	...	..	...	...	...	477	235	162	788	398	276
67	24	40	8	3	5	8	5	2	3	1	2	706	366	269	1,040	505	418
183	33	84	23	5	9	32	9	13	11	9	1	1,236	607	502	2,489	1,115	947
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,942	358	319	2,548	672	513
281	73	136	51	22	18	41	15	15	33	27	15	8,867	3,842	2,338	13,110	6,046	3,850
5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...
16	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	3	13	2	20	19	2
1	28	13	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	21	70	16	22	100	29
22	34	13	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	25	83	18	51	119	31
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	92	1	43	136
1	3	...	2	3	2	7	6	6	...	...	...	7	9	10	81	81	10
...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	134	94	49
1	3	...	2	3	2	7	7	6	...	...	...	8	42	104	216	218	225
304	110	149	53	25	20	52	24	21	33	27	15	8,900	3,967	2,455	13 377	6,383	4,116
382	116	178	87	62	26	55	32	22	46	39	9	8,309	4,295	2,248	15,244	8,501	4,453

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Fasti Years 1287, 1288 1289, 1290

CIVIL

(DIVANI

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Powers of courts.	Suits pending from last year.	Received by transfer.	Instituted within the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.
Tahsildars' Courts	103	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300...	1,188	151	5,359	6,698	20	55
Third Talukdars' Courts.	19	19	Do. Rs. 1,000...	139	20	262	421	8	1
Second do. do. ...	22	22	Do. Rs. 2,000...	74	27	87	188	13	7
First do. do. ...	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000	72	13	103	188	2	1
City Civil Court.....	1	5	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.....	103	153	1,008	1,264	69	128
Kazi's Court	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial...	149	9	357	515	...	1
Arab Court.....	1	1	Arab disputes	27	...	94	121	...	3
Insolvency Court	1	5	Insolvency cases	561	...	146	707	1	20
Divani Buzurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side ...	1	3	Above Rs. 2,000	49	55	92	196	33	47
Total...	166	192		2,362	428	7,508	10,298	146	263
Suburban Court of Judicature	1	1	Ordinary Civil Court powers, Intestate, Testamentary, and Matrimonial Jurisdiction. ...	...	...	...	187	...	...

A.

DISTRICTS.)

in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction for the Year 1287 *Fasli.*

UNCONTESTED.							CONTESTED.				PENDING.						AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.	
In favour of plaintiff.			In favour of defendant.															
Ex parte.	On confession, compromise or Panchayat.	Total.	Compromised and withdrawn.	Dismissed for default.	Total.	Total uncontested.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Under six months.	More than six months.	More than twelve months.	Total.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Distribution of business of each class of courts.		Uncontested cases.	Contested cases.
																		Days.	Days.
367	1,375	1,742	583	562	1,145	2,887	2,204	392	2,596	5,538	915	160	65	1,140	82·8	70·3		92	99
49	56	105	19	49	68	173	68	28	96	278	99	13	31	143	66·0	3·5		140	153
12	16	28	9	26	35	63	51	14	65	148	29	3	8	40	78·7	1·6		182	194
1	9	10	8	23	31	41	54	16	72	116	37	16	19	72	61·7	1·4		266	255
95	174	269	94	149	243	512	321	158	482	1,191	72	...	1	73	94·2	12·7		28	38
.	10	10	2	95	97	107	190	70	260	368	65	23	59	147	71·4	4·7		60	79
..	...	...	..	32	32	32	26	9	35	70	32	9	10	51	57·8	·8		142	199
..	95	95	...	35	35	130	43	131	174	325	110	2	270	382	45·9	3·9		203	270
9	13	22	5	8	13	35	28	8	36	151	31	7	7	45	77·2	9		68	140
533	1,748	2,281	720	979	1,699	3,980	2,990	826	3,816	8,205	1,390	233	470	2,093	79·9	.		104	107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	177	...	...		10	94·6	...		...	...

Bombay...	1877-78	A. D.	80·5	..	15·7	23·5
Madras	do.	..	83·3	.	...	...
Berar	do.	...	94·9	...	21·2	38 2
Nagpur	do.	...	94 05	...	19·1	28 2
Mysore	do.	..	91 9		31 0	55 6

CIVIL

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Courts

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREES.				DECREES.		
	Pending at the end of last year.	Filed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Total.
Tahsildars' Courts	717	1,897	...	2,614	1,066	316	1,382
Third Talukdars' Courts	74	149	...	223	70	13	83
Second do. do.	39	48	...	87	16	23	39
First do. do.	136	111	...	247	81	11	92
City Civil Court	453	1,716	...	2,169	273	207	480
Kazi's Court	57	223	...	280	116	27	143
Arab Court	65	100	...	165	20	11	31
Insolvency Court	166	110	...	276	3	17	20
Divani Buzurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	159	163	...	322	18	9	27
Total	1,866	4,517	...	6,383	1,663	634	2,297
Suburban Court of Judicature	...	...	...	65	46	...	46

B.

of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1287 *Fasli.*

Struck off in default.	By fixing instalments.	Compromised.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of execution of decrees.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.			
						Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of movable and immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Sale of immovable property.
319	49	227	1,977	637	52·8	1	181	86	11
28	11	8	130	93	37·2	.....	22	7	6
14	1	4	58	29	44·8	.....	9	1	2
55	2	5	154	93	37·2	.....	8	2	1
825	322	146	1,773	396	22·1	32	462	293	28
58	1	31	233	47	51·0	19	18	10	...
44	1	45	121	44	18·7	.....	15	13	1
30	26	16	92	184	7·2	5	25	23	...
75	13	56	171	151	8·3	6	23	14	1
1,448	426	538	4,709	1,674	35·9	63	763	449	50
.....	.....	9	55	10	84·6	.....	.....	.....	50

Bombay 1877-78 A. D.	.....	29·9
Madras	do.	86·8
Berar	do.	43·9
Nagpur	do.	49·7
Mysore	do.	87·3

CIVIL

Statement showing the Business of the Civil

CLASS OF APPELLATE COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Remaining at the end of last years.	Received by transfer.	Received from Appellate Courts (remanded).	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Rejected or returned.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
First Talukdars' or District Courts	17	33	234	...	17	586	837	...	4
Sadar Talukdars' or Divisional Courts	5	10	81	...	18	180	279	...	10
Madar Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side	1	5	106	...	16	277	399	...	...
Total.....	23	48	421	...	51	1,043	1,515	...	14

C.

Appellate Courts in the Year 1287 *Fasli.*

Uncontested.			Contested.						Pending.					Average duration of each case.	
Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Within three months.	Within six months.	Within one year.	Over one year.	Total pending.	In present year.	In last year.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	31	22	23	24	25
														Days.	Days.
15	31	46	306	245	90	641	691	82·5	1	38	1	8	146	165	159
14	10	24	92	53	18	163	197	70·5	52	20	5	5	82	159	166
5	9	14	89	42	62	193	207	51·5	78	61	27	26	192	129	115
34	50	84	487	340	170	997	1,095	71·3	131	119	33	39	420	129	134

CIVIL

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil in the Year

CLASS OF COURTS.	On written obligation.	On un-written obligation.	On account stated.	Claims for profit or loss in partnership.	Claims for recovery of money or movables entrusted to an agent.	Claims for value of articles sold or mortgage money of immovable property.	Claims for value of movables.	Claims for salary due or pleaders' fees.	Claims for rent of a house or the produce of contract.
Tahsildars' Courts	2,856	1,165	399	179	15	74	164	43	67
Third Talukdars' Courts	112	86	9	6	3	2	7	3	1
Second do. do.	25	36	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
First do. do.	13	30	2	3	1	...	2	...	1
City Civil Court.....	181	69	151	10	6	69	216	62	51
Kazi's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab Court	89	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Insolvency Court	77	66	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diwani Buzurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	23	13	3	...	...	3	4	2	2
Total.....	3,376	1,465	566	202	25	148	395	110	122
Suburban Court of Judicature.	177			1	...	...	...	...	4

D.

Suits instituted in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction 1287 *Fasli.*

Claims for breach of contract.	Claims for damages.	Claims for dower, maintenance and guardianship of minors.	Claims for enforcement of matrimonial rights	Claims for Wadan rights and Rusdm and Yoomiah.	Claims relating to religious endowments.	Claims relating to religion and caste.	Claims for inheritance and adoption.	Claims relating to administration of trust.	Claims relating to gifts.	Claims relating to wills.	Claims for sale including foreclosure.	Claims for mortgage and redemption.	Claims for right of pre emption.	Claims for recovery of possession.	Other claims relating to cash or movable property.	Other claims relating to immovable property.	Claims on decrees of British Courts.	Total cases instituted.
59	42	15	1	92	4	1	3	3	125	...	19	14	5	13	2	...	...	5,360
...	2	...	...	27	...	...	...	..	1	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
...	...	...	..	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	87
...	2	13	13	7	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	103
22	4	3	4	14	3	1	4	2	35	...	6	23	...	42	30	...	...	1,008
...	...	135	89	...	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	71	40	...	357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	146
..	...	4	5	1	1	...	19	2	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	..	92
81	50	170	112	147	9	3	42	7	163	3	27	46	13	59	127	40	...	7,508
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	..		1	..		2	187

CIVIL

Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
Tahsildars' Courts	1,480	2,434	1,435	...	2	...	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	3	3	251	...	...	...	...
Second do. do.	...	...	...	18	64	...	...	...
First do. do.	...	2	1	10	2	43	17	2
City Civil Court	212	267	277	146	55	...	...	...
Kazi's Court	2	14	26	26	25	14	7	3
Arab Court	...	19	19	20	9	17	7	1
Insolvency Court.....	5	29	41	32	13	14	7	2
Diwani Buzurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side ...	...	...	...	1	...	36	24	5
Total.....	1,699	2,768	1,802	504	170	124	62	13
Suburban Court of Judicature.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.

Courts of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1287 *Fasli.*

Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	Not of cases without value.	Total number of suits.	Total value of suits.	Average value of each suit excluding cases without value.
.....	.....	17	5,368	4,01,975 0 10	75 1 11
.....	.....	5	262	1,55,737 11 4	605 15 8
.....	.....	.....	82	1,04,831 4 1	1,278 5 11
.....	.....	22	99	3,13,977 8 1	4 077 10 1
.....	.....	31	1,008	2,40,743 8 1	251 9 0
1	5	234	357	39,25,964 2 11	31.918 6 6
1	.....	1	94	2,45,600 15 6	2,640 13 11
.....	1	2	146	3,48,016 6 9	1.722 5 4
4	3	19	92	61,40,199 9 6	84,112 5 2
6	9	351	7,508	1,18,77,046 3 1	1,660 14 4
.....	.....	.....	187	1,27,986 0 0	*251 0 0

* Exclusive of the pauper suit valued at Rs. 81,000.

CIVIL

Statement showing the Costs of Litigation in

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of cases decided.	Amount claimed.	Value of stamped paper for plaints.	Value of stamped paper for other purposes.	Pleaders' fees.
Tahsildars' Courts	5,646	3,39,280 11 7	25,345 8 0	3,225 14 0	3,272 6 4
Third Talukdars' Courts	269	1,56,858 14 3	7,386 0 0	452 0 0	1,266 7 10
Second do. do.	126	1,35,677 3 4	4,236 0 0	679 0 0	1,636 10 5
First do. do.	705	4,86,910 5 3	12,992 8 0	771 12 0	4,700 6 10
Sadar or Divisional Civil Courts	121	1,24,846 2 11	3,992 0 0	354 12 0	189 1 4
City Civil Court	994	2,57,890 14 10	7,426 0 0	636 14 0	2,653 14 2
Kazi's Court	367	12,99,800 14 0	1,312 0 0	365 8 0	.....
Arab Court.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insolvency Court	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dewani Buzurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side	71	5,17,398 10 6	6,175 8 0	162 0 0	2,330 15 4
High Court, Appellate Side...	207	6,96,673 3 9	13,692 0 0	3,083 0 0	3,377 0 4
Total.....	*8,506	39,88,337 0 5	82,557 8 0	9,730 12 0	19,428 14 7
Supreme Court of Judicature.	177	.....	.....	.....	Particulars

* Excluding Arab and

F.

the Courts of Civil Justice for 1287 *Fasli.*

Diet for witnesses	Talbana.	Miscellaneous.	Total costs.	Average costs of each case.	Percentage on value claimed.
68 3 0	2,177 7 4	97 1 1	34,186 7 9	6 0 11	10·7
1 4 0	224 0 0	3 13 0	9,333 8 10	34 11 1	5·2
2 9 6	126 6 10	7 8 0	6,688 2 9	53 1 3	4·9
24 2 0	308 15 0	376 15 3	19,174 11 1	27 3 2	3 9
.....	0 14 0	3 0 0	4,539 11 4	37 8 3	3·6
2 12 0	4 0 0	10 12 0	10,736 4 2	10 12 9	4·1
.....	.....	139 0 0	1,816 8 0	4 15 2	·14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	0 12 0	8,669 3 4	122 1 7	1·6
.....	77 14 0	282 4 0	20,512 2 4	108 12 0	3·3
98 14 6	2,919 9 2	921 1 4	1,15,656 11 7	13 6 8	2·9
not given.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Insolvency Court suits.

CIVIL

(DIVANI

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Powers of courts	Suits pending from last year	Received by transfer.	Instituted within the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.
Tahsildars' Courts	103	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300...	1,144	187	5,549	6,880	8	31
Third Talukdars' Courts.	19	19	Do. Rs. 1,000..	143	26	315	484	5	12
Second do. do.	22	22	Do. Rs. 2,000...	39	26	102	167	8	11
First do. do.	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000	72	12	67	151	5	4
City Civil Court.....	1	5	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000 ...	73	163	1,139	1,375	91	98
Kazi's Court	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial...	147	15	373	535	...	...
Arab Court.....	1	1	Arab disputes	51	...	45	96	...	...
Insolvency Court	1	5	Insolvency cases	382	...	701	1,083	...	61
Divani Buzurg and *Majlis Alia Adalat* or High Court, Original Side ...	1	3	Above Rs. 2,000	45	4	64	113	...	18
Total...	166	192		2,096	433	8,355	10,884	117	235
Suburban Court of Judicature	1	1	Ordinary Civil Court powers Intestate, Testamentary, and Matrimonial Jurisdiction.			No information received			

ISTRICTS.)

the Courts of Original Jurisdiction for the Year 1288 *Fasli.*

Uncontested.							Contested.			Total disposed of.	Pending.				Percentage of cases disposed of.	Distribution of business of each class of Court.	Average duration of each case.	
In favor of Plaintiff.			In favor of defendant.			Total uncontested	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Total		Under six months.	More than six months.	More than twelve months.	Total.			Uncontested cases.	Contested cases.
	On Confession, Compromise or Panchayat.	Total.	Compromised and withdrawn.	Dismissed for default.	Total.													
5	1,484	2,029	646	765	1,411	3,440	1,996	349	2,345	5,824	735	256	65	1,056	84·6	67·4	84·5	90·5
5	54	119	35	55	90	209	89	20	109	335	104	37	8	149	69·2	3·8	188·0	193·0
1	15	26	15	10	25	51	26	10	36	106	41	18	2	61	63·4	1·2	122·1	98·0
3	2	5	7	26	33	38	38	15	53	100	33	8	10	51	66·2	1·1	208·7	286·0
1	219	340	144	148	292	632	324	173	497	1,318	55	2	...	57	95·8	15·2	22·0	38·1
7	8	15	5	113	118	133	169	68	237	370	85	28	52	165	69·1	4·4	163·8	99·6
..	...	...	1	13	14	14	29	4	33	47	18	4	27	49	48·9	0·6	252·9	203·8
4	37	51	...	158	158	209	173	26	199	469	285	190	139	614	43·3	5·4	330·4	462 9
8	8	16	2	20	22	38	14	8	22	78	26	3	6	35	69·1	0·9	172 6	228 9
4	1,827	2,601	855	1,308	2,163	4,764	2,858	673	3,531	8,647	1,382	546	309	2,237	79·4	100	96·4	113·4

CIVIL

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Courts

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREES.				DECREES.		
	Pending at the end of last year.	Filed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Total.
Tahsildars' Courts	637	2,187	...	2,824	1,086	333	1,419
Third Talukdars' Courts	93	137	...	23	55	12	67
Second do. do.	29	38	...	67	15	2	17
First do. do.	93	44	...	137	26	8	34
City Civil Court	396	1,767	...	2,163	258	392	650
Kazi's Court	47	185	...	232	73	15	88
Arab Court	44	133	...	177	18	46	64
Insolvency Court	184	156	...	34	6	7	13
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	151	124	...	275	64	24	88
Total	1,674	4,771	...	6,445	1,601	839	2,440
Suburban Court of Judicature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.

of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1288 *Fasli.*

Struck off as defective	By fixing instalments	Compromised	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of execution of decrees.	Nature and number of the Processes issued.			
						Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of moveable and immoveable property	Sale of moveable property	Sale of immoveable property.
334	85	208	2,046	778	72·1	46	91	76	9
37	15	12	131	99	56·9	.....	8	4	1
13	1	2	33	31	49·2	.....	3	.....	.....
27	4	11	76	61	55·4	.....	3	2	.....
753	85	326	1,814	349	83·8	44	29	306	23
53	.....	11	152	80	65·5	11	1	3	.....
15	12	40	131	46	74·0	1	17	8	1
48	16	14	91	219	26·7	.....	.....	29	.....
81	9	.....	178	97	64·7	1	9	51	4
1,361	227	624	4,652	1,793	72·1	103	161	479	38
No information received.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CIVIL

Statement showing the Business of the Civil

CLASS OF APPELLATE COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Received from Appellate Courts (remanded).	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Rejected or returned.
First Talukdars' or District Courts	17	33	146	...	8	436	590	...	8
Sadar Talukdars' or Divisional Courts	5	10	82	...	13	161	256	...	15
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side.....	1	5	192	...	6	132	330	...	...
Total	23	48	420	...	27	729	1,176	...	23

C.

Appellate Courts in the Year 1288 *Fasli.*

Uncontested.			Contested.						Pending.					Average duration of each case.	
Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reserved or modified.	Remanded.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Within three months.	Within six months.	Within one year.	Over one year.	Total pending.	In present year.	In last year.
														Days.	Days.
21	19	40	173	141	79	393	441	74·7	67	34	41	7	149	77	165
21	3	24	57	64	5	126	165	64·4	30	19	29	13	91	87	159
15	10	25	92	47	62	201	226	68·4	34	33	...	36	104	199	129
57	32	89	322	252	146	720	832	70·7	131	86	70	56	344	122	129

CIVIL

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil in the Year

CLASS OF COURTS.	On written obligation.	On un-written obligation.	On account stated.	Claim for profits or loss in partnership.	Claim for recovery of money or movables entrusted to an agent.	Claim for value of articles sold or mortgage money of immovable property.	Claim for value of movables.	Claim for salary due or pleaders' fees.	Claim for rent of a house or the produce of contract.
Talukdars' Courts	3,127	494	1,188	120	15	57	80	29	50
Third Talukdars' Courts	141	4	119	2	1	1	4	...	2
Second do. do.	39	3	38	7	1	...	3	1	...
First do. do.	3	2	21	...	...	...	5	...	...
City Civil Court.....	191	144	68	12	...	8	296	52	24
Kazi's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab Court	33	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Insolvency Court	338	6	345	1	...	...	...	1	6
Mo'tes Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	12	9	13	4	...	2	...	...	7
Total	3,884	665	1,793	146	17	69	388	83	89
Suburban Court of Judicature									

D.

Suits instituted in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction 1288 *Fasli.*

Claim for breach of contract.	Claim for damages.	Claim for dower, maintenance and guardianship of minors.	Claim for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Claims for Watan rights and Rasim and Yeomiah.	Claims relating to religious endowments.	Claims relating to religion and caste.	Claims for inheritance and adoption.	Claims relating to administration of trust.	Claims relating to gifts.	Claims relating to wills.	Claims for sale including foreclosure.	Claims for mortgage and redemption.	Claims for right of pre-emption.	Claims for recovery of possession.	Other claims relating to cash or movable property.	Other claims relating to immovable property.	Claims on decrees of British courts.	Total cases instituted.
94	19	19	5	82	4	2	31	...	14	...	71	3	4	11	14	16	...	5,549
...	1	7	...	22	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	315
...	3	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
...	1	9	3	14	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	67
23	7	8	4	18	3	1	6	...	64	...	1	9	...	19	176	5	...	1,139
...	...	165	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	121	28	...	373
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	45
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	701
...	...	...	...	...	1	..	6	3	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	64
119	31	209	62	140	9	3	54	3	82	...	72	20	13	36	319	19	...	8,355

No information received

CIVIL.

Statement showing the Value of Suits instituted in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
Tahsildars' Courts	1,712	2,438	1,393	...	...	...	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	312	...	...	...	...
Second do. do.	...	...	...	10	90	...	...	...
First do. do.	...	...	1	5	...	33	13	3
City Civil Court	221	336	313	131	59	...	...	...
Kazi's Court	...	27	42	30	15	12	17	2
Arab Court	...	4	12	6	5	9	5	1
Insolvency Court	21	196	132	159	67	54	48	9
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	...	...	...	...	...	39	18	3
Total	1,954	3,001	1,893	653	236	147	101	18
Suburban Court of Judicature						No	information	

E.

Courts of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1288 *Fasli.*

Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	No. of cases without value.	Total number of suits.	Total value of suits.	Average value of each suit excluding cases without value.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	6	5,549	4,38,383 12 5	79 1 5
.....	.....	3	315	2,02,003 4 2	647 7 1
.....	.....	2	102	1,40,734 3 0	1,406 5 5
1	.....	11	67	4,03,968 15 11	7,213 11 8
.....	.....	79	1,139	2,53,486 0 1	239 2 2
.. ...	3	225	373	9,67,081 13 9	6,534 5 6
2	.....	1	45	2,74,656 14 4	6,242 9 9
4	1	10	701	15,36,971 2 9	2,224 4 4
.....	4	.....	64	1,11,10,669 9 0	1,73,604 3 4
7	8	337	8,355	1,53,27,955 11 5	1,911 11 1

received.

CIVIL

Statement showing the Costs of Litigation in

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of cases decided.	Amount claimed.	Value of stamp paper for plaints.	Value of stamp paper for other purposes.	Pleaders' fees.
Tahsildars' Courts	5,785	2,44,452 5 3	17,639 8 0	2,678 8 9	3,283 15 9
Third Talukdars' Courts	318	1,88,806 10 6	9,319 0 0	999 12 0	2,305 6 7
Second do. do.	87	1,13,350 9 4	4,028 4 0	298 7 0	761 10 4
First do. do.	324	5,81,297 9 9	19,526 12 0	1,290 1 0	6,961 12 11
Sadar or Divisional Civil Courts.	150	1,17,260 12 5	3,559 0 0	338 4 0	292 7 10
City Civil Court	1,129	2,48,510 10 3	10,160 12 0	760 1 0	4,120 1 0
Kazi's Court	370	12,72,675 0 6	1,751 0 0	206 0 0	1,780 5 0
Arab Court	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insolvency Court	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	60	61,55,855 7 1	6,312 0 0	150 0 0	2,321 3 11
High Court, Appellate Side	226	7,92,338 0 0	6,915 8 0	2,504 0 0	8,215 4 0
Total	8,649	97,14,547 1 1	79,211 12 0	9,225 1 9	30,042 3 4
Suburban Court of Judicature..					Particulars not

F.

the Courts of Civil Justice for 1288 *Fasli.*

Diet for witnesses.	Talbana.	Miscellaneous.	Total costs.	Average costs of each case.	Percentage on value claimed.
166 2 0	2,274 15 7	180 15 9	26,224 1 10	4 8 6	10·72
85 5 0	291 8 5	6 6 0	13,007 6 0	40 14 5	6·88
.....	100 13 3	10 11 0	5,199 13 7	59 12 3	4·58
44 6 0	338 6 0	202 12 9	28,364 2 8	54 2 0	4·87
.....	6 8 0	.....	4,196 3 10	27 15 6	3·57
.....	.....	15 5 6	15,056 3 6	13 5 6	6·05
.....	.....	.....	3,737 5 0	10 1 7	·21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8,783 3 11	146 6 2	·14
.....	10 0 0	56 0 0	17,700 12 0	78 5 1	2·23
295 13 0	3,022 3 3	472 3 0	1,22,269 4 4	14 2 2	1·25

given.

CIVIL

(DIVANI

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Powers of courts.	Suits pending from last year.	Received by transfer.	Instituted within the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.
Tahsildars' Courts	103	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300...	1,056	137	5,622	6,815	19	49
Third Talukdars' Courts..	19	19	Do. ,, 1,000...	149	71	317	537	9	7
Second do. do. ...	22	22	Do. ,, 2,000...	61	16	114	191	4	9
First do. do. ...	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000	51	9	94	154	1	...
City Civil Court	1	5	Not exceeding 2,000	57	172	1,106	1,335	82	73
Kazi's Court.....	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial...	165	3	353	521	...	...
Arab Court	1	1	Arab disputes	49	...	59	108	12	21
Insolvency Court.....	1	5	Insolvency cases	614	33	434	1,081	...	104
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side ...	1	3	Above Rs. 2,000	35	8	58	101	...	11
Total	...	...	.....	2,237	449	8,157	10,643	127	274
Suburban Court of Judicature.	1	1	Ordinary Civil Court powers, Intestate, Testamentary, and Matrimonial Jurisdiction.	...	...	...	159	...	...

A.

DISTRICTS.)

in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction for the Year 1289 *Fasli.*

Uncontested.							Contested.				Pending.						Average duration of each case:	
In favor of plaintiff.			In favor of defendant.															
Exparte.	On confession, compromised or Panchayat.	Total.	Compromised and withdrawn.	Dismissed for default.	Total.	Total uncontested.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Under six months.	More than six months.	More than twelve months.	Total.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Distribution of business of each class of courts.	Uncontested cases.	Contested cases.
																	Days.	Days
436	1,474	1,910	689	738	1,427	3,337	2,180	305	2 485	5,890	728	151	46	925	86·3	66·4	72·4	90·0
40	62	102	34	68	102	204	133	33	166	386	101	33	17	151	71·8	4·3	132·5	171·3
8	11	19	9	20	29	48	45	14	59	120	43	23	5	71	62·8	1·2	149·1	219·5
7	8	15	11	22	33	48	58	11	69	118	27	3	6	36	76 6	1·3	194·3	260·8
149	185	334	164	166	330	664	318	142	460	1,279	56	...	...	56	94·6	14·4	23·5	39·9
10	9	19	...	114	114	133	172	41	213	346	163	12	...	175	66·4	4·0	70·4	118·8
...	...	...	...	28	28	28	26	5	31	92	4	...	12	16	85·1	1·3	338·1	388 7
16	32	48	...	137	137	185	118	169	287	576	76	178	251	505	53·2	6·3	393·4	358·1
5	3	8	3	13	16	24	37	13	50	85	11	4	1	16	84·1	0 8	99·5	156 0
671	1,784	2,455	910	1,306	2,216	4,671	3,087	733	3,820	8,892	1,209	404	338	1,951	82·0	100	84 1	117·5
14	44	58	6	6	12	70	44	32	76	146	...	..	.	13	...	..	...	...

CIVIL

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Courts

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREES.				DE-
	Pending at the end of last year.	Filed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.
Tahsildars' Courts	778	2,563	.....	3,341	1,431
Third Talukdars' Courts	99	141	.....	240	65
Second Talukdars' Courts	34	58	.....	92	14
First Talukdars' Courts	61	49	.....	110	14
City Civil Court	349	1,557	.....	1,906	233
Kazi's Court	80	204	.....	284	91
Arab Court	46	143	.....	189	20
Insolvency Court	249	167	.....	416	36
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side.	97	79	.....	176	12
Total	1,793	4,961	.....	6,754	1,916
Suburban Court of Judicature	.....	90	2	92	3

B.

of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1289 *Fasli.*

CREES.								NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.			
Partially executed.	Total.	Struck off in default.	By fixing instalments.	Compromised.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of execution of decrees.	Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of moveable and immoveable property.	Sale of movable property.	Sale of immovable property.
345	1,776	290	80	277	2,423	918	72·5	..	640	91	27
23	88	29	32	10	159	81	66·2	...	4	1	3
8	22	3	3	8	36	56	39·1	...	8	6	1
11	25	20	1	9	55	55	50·0	...	10	1	.....
364	597	651	105	279	1,632	274	85·6	19	32	301	28
17	108	21	12	19	160	124	56·3	9	3	9	.....
42	62	15	10	46	133	56	70·3	1	14	27	.....
22	58	20	16	33	127	289	30·5	..	...	11	.....
14	26	45	15	...	86	69	48·8	...	8	14	4
846	2,762	1,094	274	681	4,811	1,943	71·3	29	719	461	63
3	8	6	.	22	36	56	39·3		24	2	5

CIVIL

Statement showing the Business of the Civil

CLASS OF APPELLATE COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Received from appellate courts (remanded).	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Rejected or returned.
First Talukdars' or District Courts	17	34	149	...	27	441	617	...	10
Sadar Talukdars' or Divisional Courts	5	10	91	...	12	146	249	...	...
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side.....	1	3	101	...	30	198	332	...	...
Total	23	47	344	...	69	785	1,198	...	10

C.

Appellate Courts in the Year 1289 *Fasli.*

Uncontested.			Contested.				Total disposed of.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Pending.					Average duration of each case.	
Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Total.			Within three months.	Within six months.	Within one year.	Over one year.	Total pending.	In present year.	In last year.
														Days.	Days.
27	20	47	222	170	80	472	529	85·8	50	15	10	12	87	262	77
31	8	39	67	50	9	126	165	66·2	38	16	14	24	84	39	87
20	7	27	111	69	36	216	243	73·19	34	29	7	19	89	200	199
78	35	113	400	289	125	814	937	78·27	122	60	31	55	260	231	121

CIVIL

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil
in the Year

CLASS OF COURTS.	On written obligation.	On un-written obligation.	On account stated.	Claims for profits or loss in partnership.	Claims for recovery of money or movables entrusted to an agent.	Claims for value of articles sold or mortgage money of immovable property.	Claims for value of movables.	Claims for salary due or pleaders' fees.	Claims for rent of a house or the produce of contract.
Tahsildars' Courts	3,208	386	1,325	83	18	65	79	32	30
Third Talukdars' Courts	122	5	135	7	...	3	3	2	...
Second do.	36	7	46	6	...	1	...	2	...
First do.	26	4	24	5	...	...	3	1	1
City Civil Court.....	201	153	48	6	...	10	279	55	37
Kazi's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab Court	57	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insolvency Court	224	...	207	...	...	...	3	...	...
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side.....	15	5	5	1	1	2	2	...	2
Total... ..	3,889	562	1,790	108	19	81	369	92	70
Suburban Court of Judicature .	42	19	...	...	...	38	...	...	15

D.

Suits instituted in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction

1289 *Fasli.*

Claims for breach of contract.	Claims for damages	Claims for dower, maintenance and guardianship of minors.	Claims for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Claims for Watan rights and Kusum and Yeomiah.	Claims relating to religious endowments.	Claims relating to religion and caste.	Claims for inheritance and adoption.	Claims relating to administration of trust.	Claims relating to gifts.	Claims relating to wills.	Claims for sale including foreclosure.	Claims for mortgage and redemption.	Claims for right of pre-emption.	Claims for recovery of possession.	Other claims relating to cash or movable property.	Other claims relating to immovable property.	Claims on decrees of British courts.	Total cases instituted.
70	19	14	3	62	39	2	32	2	30	5	4	20	4	2	66	22	...	5,622
...	...	1	...	22	1	...	10	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	317
...	2	2	2	8	...	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	114
...	1	7	1	16	2	.	2	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	94
8	3	10	3	12	5	...	...	...	57	...	3	4	...	24	176	12	...	1,106
...	...	122	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	197	21	..	353
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	434
...	1	...	..	1	...	...	5	4	1	...	1	4	..	3	2	..	...	58
78	26	156	16	121	47	2	50	6	92	5	9	29	10	29	444	57	...	8,157
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	.	34	6	..	159

CIVIL

Statement showing the Value of Suits instituted in the Courts

CLASS OF COURTS.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000
Tahsildars' Courts	1,659	2,514	1,433	...	...	...	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	2	...	299	...	...	...	...
Second do.	...	...	1	13	104	...	...	...
First do.	...	...	3	12	10	57	14	2
City Civil Court	251	339	283	139	43	..	...	...
Kazi's Court	3	6	26	25	25	14	10	3
Arab Court.....	...	3	3	14	19	13	4	1
Insolvency Court	9	101	88	95	47	42	37	9
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	..	...	...	1	...	37	14	3
Total.....	1,922	2,965	1,837	598	248	163	79	18
Suburban Court of Judicature	72	57	34	26	7	7	1	...

E.

of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1289 *Fasli.*

Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	No. of cases without value.	Total number of suits.	Total value of suits.	Average value of each suit excluding cases without value.
.....	.....	10	5,616	4,05,051 15 0	72 1 0
.....	.....	.....	301	1,87,741 6 11	623 11 7
.....	.....	4	122	1,54,215 14 11	1,306 14 7
.....	.....	10	108	3,57,120 1 10	3,644 1 3
.....	.....	51	1,106	2,13,282 7 10	202 2 7
2	2	237	353	51,07,419 14 8	4,719 2 2
1	.....	1	59	2,27,691 8 6	3,925 11 5
4	1	1	434	13,92,421 7 6	3,215 13 1
1	1	1	58	7,38,739 2 6	12,960 5 4
8	4	315	8,157	90,83,683 15 8	1,158 6 0
.....	.....	...	159	75,332 13 5	473 12 8

CIVIL

Statement showing the Costs of Litigation in

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of cases decided.	Amount claimed.	Value of stamp paper for plaints.	Value of stamp paper for other purposes.	Pleaders' fees.
Tahsildars' Courts	5,837	2,13,929 12 10	26,103 4 0	3,977 10 6	4,233 5 0
Third Talukdars' Courts	360	1,94,426 5 9	9,508 0 0	1,060 10 0	1,894 15 4
Second do.	134	1,27,255 14 3	4,868 0 0	643 15 0	1,349 9 1
First do.	631	7,02,903 4 4	14,655 12 0	957 6 0	4,745 5 2
Sadar or Divisional Civil Courts	138	1,47,641 10 4	5,051 0 0	521 14 0	365 8 9
City Civil Court	1,124	2,31,274 10 7	12,210 2 0	977 9 3	5,159 5 9
Kazi's Court	346	20,71,021 15 2	735 0 0	184 0 0	665 0 0
Arab Court	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insolvency Court	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Majlis Ala Adalat or High Court, Original Side	74	12,44,624 14 6	9,838 0 0	222 12 0	5,639 14 1
High Court, Appellate Side	243	59,62,169 5 2	7,242 0 0	2,816 0 0	7,137 15 10
Total	8,887	1,08,94,847 12 11	90,211 2 0	11,361 12 9	31,190 15 0
Suburban Court of Judicature	146	54,322 3 1	2,416 8 0	1,182 0 0	960 9 6

F.

the Courts of Civil Justice for 1289 *Fasli.*

Diet for witnesses	Talbana.	Miscellaneous	Total costs	Average costs of each case	Percentage on value claimed.
141 9 6	2,310 9 3	267 0 1	37,033 6 4	6 5 6	17·3
32 2 0	345 10 9	11 2 0	12,852 8 1	35 11 3	6·6
14 3 0	106 2 6	34 2 0	7,015 15 7	52 6 4	5 5
11 6 0	257 15 8	345 5 7	20,973 2 5	33 3 9	2 9
.....	.....	.....	5,938 6 9	43 0 6	4 02
.....	.....	86 7 0	18,433 8 0	16 6 0	7·9
.....	.....	.....	1,584 0 0	4 9 2	·07
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	44 0 0	15,744 10 1	212 12 2	1·2
.....	23 14 0	455 4 0	17,675 1 10	78 3 4½	·29
199 4 6	3,044 4 2	1,243 4 8	1,37,250 11 1	15 7 0	42·72
17 12 2	248 8 11	.....	4,855 6 7	33 4 1	8·93

CIVIL

(DIVANI

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Powers of courts	Suits pending from last year.	Received by transfer.	Instituted within the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.
Thasildars' Courts	103	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300...	925	208	5,389	6,522	4	30
Third Talukdars' Courts..	19	19	Do. „ 1,000...	151	46	212	409	8	7
Second do. do. ...	22	22	Do. „ 2,000...	71	17	86	174	11	3
First do. do. ...	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000	36	13	83	132	4	2
City Civil Court	1	5	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.....	56	123	1,444	1,623	21	149
Kazi's Court.....	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial...	175	5	372	552	...	...
Arab Court	1	1	Arab disputes	16	1	27	44	...	1
Insolvency Court	1	5	Insolvency cases	505	...	235	740	...	23
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side.	1	3	Above Rs. 2,000	16	8	59	83	1	4
Total.....	166	192	.....	1,951	421	7,907	10,279	49	219
Suburban Court of Judicature.	1	1	Ordinary civil court powers, intestate, testamentary, and matrimonial jurisdiction.	...	...	...	154	...	...

A.

DISTRICTS.)

in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction for the Year 1290 *Fasli.*

UNCONTESTED.							CONTESTED.				PENDING.					AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.	
	In favor of plaintiff.		In favor of defendant.														
Exparte.	On confession, compromise or Panchayat.	Total.	Compromised and withdrawn.	Dismissed for default.	Total.	Total uncontested.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.	Total disposed of	Under six months.	More than six months.	More than twelve months.	Total.	Percentage of cases disposed of	Distribution of business of each class of courts.	Uncontested cases.	Contested cases.
																	Days	Days.
398	1,110	1,514	655	754	1,409	2,923	2,113	323	2,436	5,393	875	187	67	1,129	82·6	66·7	65	88
44	22	66	35	19	84	150	101	32	133	298	78	30	3	111	72·8	3·5	164	205
7	14	21	8	25	33	54	49	7	56	124	30	13	7	50	71·2	1·5	121	280
...	5	5	10	20	30	35	28	16	44	85	28	11	8	47	64·4	1·0	145	230
173	234	407	178	226	404	811	428	193	621	1,602	19	...	2	21	98·7	19·4	27	30
1	14	15	...	131	131	146	98	62	160	306	127	64	55	246	55·4	3·7	171	142
...	...	...	...	12	12	12	4	2	6	19	10	5	10	25	40·9	0·2	213	238
24	21	45	...	45	45	90	65	12	77	190	121	32	397	550	25·9	2·3	382	483
6	7	13	2	8	10	23	22	11	33	61	18	3	1	22	73·4	0·7	111	112
653	1,433	2,086	888	1,270	2,158	4,244	2,908	658	3,566	8,078	1,306	345	550	2,201	78·5	100	74	141
19	35	54	7	9	16	70	49	25	74	144	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...

CIVIL

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Courts

CLASS OF COURTS	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees.		
	Pending at the end of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Total.
Tahsildars' Courts	918	2,317	...	3,235	1,210	344	1,554
Third Talukdars' Courts	81	275	...	356	73	53	126
Second Talukdars' Courts	56	64	...	120	27	14	41
First Talukdars' Courts	55	52	...	107	12	14	26
City Civil Court	274	2,040	...	2,314	305	425	730
Kazi's Court	124	135	...	259	81	5	86
Arab Court	56	145	...	201	18	58	76
Insolvency Court	289	97	...	386	13	28	41
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original side	90	92	...	182	18	20	38
Total	1,943	5,217	...	7,160	1,757	961	2,718
Suburban Court of Judicature	...	82	...	82	3	3	6

B.

of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1290 *Fasli.*

Struck off in default.	By fixing settlements.	Compromised.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of execution of decrees.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued: Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of movable and immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Sale of immovable property.
333	100	203	2,190	1,045	67·6	.....	248	74	10
44	21	19	210	146	58·9	1	3	2	14
17	5	1	67	53	55·8	..	8	.....	..
8	13	1	48	59	44·8	..	5	2	...
856	160	395	2,141	173	92·5	15	50	429	29
53	13	11	163	96	62·9	.....	10	12	3
7	10	38	131	70	65·1	1	18	32	.....
2	7	20	70	316	18·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	22	.....	90	92	49·4	.....	13	23	4
1,350	351	691	5,110	2,050	71·3	20	325	574	69
56	..	20	82		100	..	19		4

T

CIVIL

Statement showing the business of the Civil

CLASS OF APPELLATE COURTS.	Number of Courts.	Number of Judges.	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Received by transfer.	Received from Appellate Courts (remanded).	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Rejected or returned.
First Talukdars' or District Courts	17	33	87	...	17	492	596	...	16
Sadar Talakdars' or Divisional Courts	5	10	84	...	7	131	222	...	3
Mejlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side	1	3	89	...	28	253	370	...	...
Total.....	23	46	260	...	52	876	1,188	...	19

C.

Appellate Courts in the Year 1290 *Fasli.*

Uncontested.			Contested.				Total disposed of.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Pending.					Average duration of each case.	
Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reserved or modified.	Remanded.	Total.			Within three months.	Within six months.	Within one year.	Over one year.	Total pending.	In the present year.	In the last year.
														Days.	Days.
32	27	59	177	142	68	387	462	77·5	76	24	28	6	134	105	262
18	3	21	70	67	7	144	168	75·6	25	7	8	14	54	92	39
16	8	24	156	71	44	271	295	79·7	36	23	9	7	75	165	200
66	38	104	403	280	119	802	925	77·8	137	54	45	27	263	122	231

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of Civil in the Year

CLASS OF COURTS.	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	Claims for profits or loss in partnership.	Claims for recovery of money or movables entrusted to an agent.	Claims for value of articles sold or mortgage money of immovable property.	Claims for value of movables.	Claims for salary due or pleaders' fees.	Claims for rent of a house or the produce of contract.
Tahsildars' Courts	3,078	335	1,197	92	88	60	111	27	65
Third Talukdars' Courts	77	12	75	7	2	2	2	...	4
Second do.	30	3	30	2	1	3	...	1	2
First do.	15	2	31	6	1	...	1	1	...
City Civil Court	271	246	80	4	...	19	313	111	81
Kazi's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab Court	15	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insolvency Court	158	...	66	...	...	4	2	1	...
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	16	8	4	...	...	...	1	...	2
Total.....	3,660	609	1,492	111	92	88	430	141	154
Suburban Court of Judicature.	53	9	...	...	...	42	9	...	11

D.

Suits instituted in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction 1290 Fasli.

Claims for breach of contract.	Claims for damages.	Claims for dower, maintenance and guardianship of minors.	Claims for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Claims for Watan rights and *Rusum* and *Yeomiah*.	Claims relating to religious endowments.	Claims relating to religion and caste.	Claims for inheritance and adoption.	Claims relating to administration of trust.	Claims relating to gifts.	Claims relating to wills.	Claims for sale including foreclosure.	Claims for mortgage and redemption.	Claims for right of pre-emption.	Claims for recovery of possession.	Other claims relating to cash or movable property.	Other claims relating to immovable property.	Claims or decrees of British Courts.	Total cases instituted.
62	23	9	12	6	7	2	43	3	3	...	13	5	1	3	65	20	...	5,389
2	1	3	1	18	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	212
...	..	3	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	...	86
1	2	4	3	7	3	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	83
16	1	6	7	7	5	1	2	...	43	1	...	17	...	27	165	19	...	1,444
...	...	70	109	...	1	...	40	..	...	...	...	..	5	...	68	79	...	372
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	235
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	5	...	...	2	...	3	8	2	...	59
81	27	95	134	103	19	3	99	5	53	1	13	26	6	33	310	122	...	7,907
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	24	2	...	154

CIVIL

Statement showing the value of Suits instituted in the Courts

CLASS OF COURTS.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
Tahsildars' Courts	1,800	2,289	1,297	...	...	...	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	211	...	...	...	...
Second do.	...	...	...	5	81	...	...	...
First do.	...	...	...	4	1	59	13	2
City Civil Court	457	440	290	133	51	...	...	...
Kazi's Court	4	16	20	31	13	7	12	9
Arab Court	9	1	4	6	1	2	1	...
Insolvency Court	...	42	53	71	26	22	7	3
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	...	...	...	...	...	31	18	3
Total	2,270	2,788	1,664	461	173	121	51	17
Suburban Court of Judicature	28	51	45	14	6	7	...	2

E.

of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1290 *Fasli.*

Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	No. of cases without value.	Total number of suits.	Total value of suits	Average value of each suit excluding cases without value.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	3	5,389	3,72,327 8 7	69 2 1
.....	.....	1	212	1,38,185 11 0	651 6 5
.....	.....	.....	86	1,25,916 14 11	1,464 2 4
.....	.....	4	83	4,01,652 11 0	5,084 3 3
.....	.....	73	1,444	2,44,422 7 1	178 4 5
3	5	252	372	21,35,529 2 1	17,796 1 2
1	.....	2	27	1,12,195 12 9	4 487 13 4
2	1	8	235	8,48,131 1 9	3,736 4 1
1	1	5	59	54,44,080 13 7	1,00,816 4 11
7	7	348	7,907	98,22,442 2 9	1,299 6 11
.....	.....	1	154	1,20,885 3 11	790 1 7

CIVIL

Statement showing the Costs of Litigation in

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of cases decided.	Amount claimed.	Value of stamped paper for plaints.	Value of stamped paper for other purposes.	Pleaders' fees.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tahsildars' Courts.....	5,359	3.61,808 11 4	22,003 3 0	2,843 1 0	4,124 1 8
Third Talukdars' Courts	283	1,77,529 6 4	6,993 12 0	562 6 0	1,827 1 10
Second do.	110	1,43,343 13 11	4,779 15 0	426 12 0	2,065 2 11
First do.	525	3,46,565 0 0	12,209 12 0	737 9 9	4,331 4 8
Sadar or Divisional Civil Courts.	165	1,68,422 14 6	6,188 4 0	528 0 0	1,905 5 7
City Civil Court.....	1,432	2,38,698 9 10	9,912 4 0	910 9 3	2,538 0 0
Kazi's Court	306	11,49,729 5 6	1,790 8 0	2,111 8 0	185 8 0
Arab Court.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insolvency Court	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side	56	4,07,486 2 5	6,462 0 0	192 0 0	5,847 14 4
High Court, Appellate Side.....	273	10,79,077 11 1	7,242 0 0	2,816 0 0	15,471 0 0
Total.....	8,509	40,72,661 10 11	77,581 10 0	11,127 14 0	38,295 7 0
Suburban Court of Judicature..	157	1,36,208 3 8	4,371 0 0	1,657 8 0	1,599 13 0

F.

the Courts of Civil Justice for 1290 *Fasli.*

Diet for witnesses.	Tallana.	Miscellaneous.	Total costs.	Average costs of each case.	Percentage on value claimed.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
46 15 8	2,235 12 4	602 13 1	31,855 14 9	5 15 1	8·80
126 7 0	305 9 7	34 15 6	9,850 3 11	34 12 10	5·54
23 10 0	88 7 8	125 7 0	7,509 6 7	68 4 3	5·23
54 7 0	233 0 1	245 13 6	17,811 15 0	133 14 0	5·14
.....	27 8 0	2 8 0	8,051 9 7	152 6 11	5·13
.....	.....	85 8 4	13,446 5 7	9 6 2	5·64
.....	.....	.....	4,087 8 0	13 5 8	·35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	145 13 0	12,647 11 4	225 10 9	3·10
.....	5 10 0	12 3 6	25,546 13 6	93 9 3	2·36
251 7 8	2,895 15 8	1,255 1 11	1,31,407 8 3	15 7 1	3·22
108 6 3	301 4 0	.....	8,037 15 3	51 3 2	5 9

HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

UNDER

SIR SALAR JUNG.

An Account of the Civil, Military, and Public Works Departments of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jáh Bahadur's Territories, under the Administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., LL.D., the Regent for, and Prime Minister to, His Highness.
For 1290 F.=1880-81 A.D.

TOGETHER WITH BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE REFORMS INTRODUCED IN THE JUDICIAL AND POLICE, REVENUE AND FINANCE, MILITARY AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS, DURING THE FIRST 28 YEARS OF HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADMINISTRATION, FROM 1263 F.=1853 A.D. TO 1290 F.=1881 A.D., AND AN ACCOUNT OF FURTHER REFORMS CONTEMPLATED IN 1291 FASLI=1881-82 A.D.

BY

MOULAVI CHERÁGH ALI,

REVENUE SECRETARY,

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM-UL-MULK'S GOVERNMENT,

AUTHOR OF "REFORMS UNDER MOSLEM RULE," AND "A CRITICAL EXPOSITION OF THE POPULAR JIHAD."

VOLUME FOURTH.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE

EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1886.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XII.

DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.

			PAGE
Para.	1	Census	387
,,	2	Male and female population of districts	387
,,	3	Particulars of the distribution of population	388
,,	4	Districts	390
,,	5	City	390
,,	6	Proportion of sexes	391
,,	7	Nationalities	391
,,	8	Population according to religion	392
,,	9	Hindu population	393

I MAHRATTWARI—

Principal tribe, *Kunbis*	393
Sanskrit, base of Mahratti	394
Peculiarities of Mahrattas	394
Treatment of wild tribes	395
Castes associated with Mahrattas	395
Castes, numerous	395
Brahmans, &c.	396
Cultivators	396
Wild or aboriginal tribes	396
Intermingled or isolated tribes	396
Depressed tribes	396
Wandering tribes	396
Criminal tribes	396
Religious mendicants	397
Pastoral tribes	397

		PAGE
	II TELINGANA	397
	III CANARA—	
	Boundaries	398
	Brahmans	399
	Kume...	399
	Nagara	399
	Sects	400
Para. 10	Mohammadans	400
,, 11	Christians	401
,, 12	Others	401
,, 13	Civil condition of the Hindus	402
,, 14	Civil condition of the Mohammadans	402
,, 15	Civil condition of the Dominions	403
,, 16	Statement of married life	404
,, 17	Castes—Hindus, Brahmins	404
,, 18	Rajputs	405
,, 19	Professional class	405
,, 20	Aboriginal castes	406
,, 21	Mohammadan tribes	406
,, 22	Distribution of population by birth-place	406
,, 23	Immigration inside India	407
,, 24	Immigration outside India	407
,, 25	People from Bombay, Madras, &c.	408
,, 26	Abstract of persons born in H. Highness Dominions, &c.	409
,, 27	People from N.-W. Provinces	409
,, 28	Occupations classified	410
,, 29	Details of order 1	415
,, 30	Government and municipal officers	416
,, 31	Military	416
,, 32	Details of men pursuing learned professions	416
,, 33	Details of orders 4, 5 of the domestic class. Persons engaged in boarding and lodging	417
,, 34	Details of orders 6, 7, 8, of the commercial class	417
,, 35	Details of orders 8 and 9 of the agricultural class	418
Para. 36	Comparative table of agriculturists in provinces surrounding Hyderabad	418

PAGE

Para. 37 Details of the industrial class 418
Workers in animal food, stimulants and in stone, earthenware, metal, glass, &c. &c. 419
,, 38 Details of the non-productive class 419
,, 39 Female occupations classified 420
,, 40 Details of female occupations 423
,, 41 Comparative table of female agriculturists in provinces surrounding Hyderabad 423
,, 42 Female industry 423
,, 43 Females of non-productive occupations..... 424
,, 44 Table comparing male and female occupations..... 424
,, 45 Comparative table of occupation 426
,, 46 General remarks of occupation 430
,, 47 City industry 430
,, 48 Languages 432
,, 49 Percentage of languages 432
,, 50 Education 432
Hyderabad College 433
,, 51 State of education 433
,, 52 Distribution of population according to education.. 433
,, 53 Towns and villages classified according to population 435
,, 54 Names of towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants 435
,, 55 Cantonments and their population..... 436

SUPPLEMENT.

Census—City Hyderabad (Deccan).

Para. 56 City and its area 437
,, 57 Census of Secunderabad and Residency Bazaars ... 437
,, 58 Four divisions of the City 437
,, 59 Population 437
,, 60 Details of the City census 437
,, 61 The female increase..... 437
,, 62 Population of the Suburbs 438
,, 63 Population of Secunderabad 438

PAGE

Para. 64 Details of the Suburbs census 438
,, 65 Comparison of persons per square mile in City and Suburbs..... 438
,, 66 Comparison of houses per square mile in City and Suburbs..... 438
,, 67 Population by religion in the City 438
,, 68 Percentages of religions in City and Suburbs 440
,, 69 Mohammadan subdivisions 440
,, 70 Mohammadan sects in the City 440
,, 71 Mohammadan sects in the Suburbs 442
,, 72 Christians in the City 444
,, 73 Christians in the Suburbs 444
,, 74 Civil condition of the City 445
,, 75 Conjugal condition in the Suburbs..... 446
,, 76 Civil condition according to religion 448
,, 76 Remarks on the foregoing statement..... 452
,, 77 Castes 452
,, 77 City castes 452
,, 78 Castes in the Suburbs..... 453
,, 79 Percentages of Hindu castes 453
,, 80 Percentages of Mohammadan castes 453
,, 81 Table of other Hindus in the City and Suburbs ... 554
,, 82 Languages 455
,, 83 Languages and the percentages of men who speak them 455
,, 84 General observations 456
,, 85 Important languages of the Suburbs 457
,, 86 Population by birth-place 458
,, 87 Birth-places of people enumerated in the City 458
,, 88 Arab immigration 459
,, 89 Rohilla immigration..... 459
,, 90 Birth-places of people enumerated in the City 460
,, 91 State of education in the City..... 462
,, 92 State of education in the Suburbs 466
,, 93 Former modes of education..... 470
,, 94 The present zeal for education 471
,, 95 The medical and engineering colleges 471
,, 96 Insanity in the City 471

PAGE

Para. 97 Insanity in the Suburbs 472
„ 98 Table of insanes by age 473
„ 99 Blindness in the City 473
„ 100 Blindness in the Suburbs 474
„ 101 Table of blind persons by age 475
„ 102 Deaf-mutes in the City 476
„ 103 Deaf-mutes in the Suburbs 476
„ 104 Table of deaf-mutes by age 477
„ 105 Lepers in the City 478
„ 106 Lepers in the Suburbs 478
„ 107 Lepers in the City and Suburbs..... 479

APPENDIX .... i—xxiii.

VOLUME FOURTH.

CHAPTER XII.

Details of the Last Census.

CHAPTER XII.

Details of the Last Census.

CHAPTER XII.

DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.

Census.

1. The census of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions took place for the first time on the 17th February 1881, in the month of Farwardi 1290 Fasli, corresponding to the Rabi-ul-Avval 1298 Hijri, when the entire population was returned at 98,45,594 souls. It was undertaken at the desire of the British Government, and it was a simultaneous and synchronous census.

Male and female population of districts.

2. The following list will show the number of males and females in the various divisions and districts of His Highness' Dominions, including the Jagir lands :—

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Western.	Bidar	4,03,761	3,89,548	7,93,309
	Nander	3,83,455	3,69,580	7,53,035
	Naldrug	2,75,986	2,62,821	5,38,807
	Total	10,63,202	10,21,949	20,85,151
Northern.	Elgandal	4,89,385	4,71,787	9,61,172
	Indur	2,81,730	2,81,068	5,62,798
	Medak	1,47,106	1,46,824	2,93,930
	Sarpur Tandur	1,08,214	1,06,017	2,14,231
	Total	10,26,435	10,05,696	20,32,131

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North-Western.	Aurangabad	3,72,521	3,56,777	7,29,298
	Parbhani	2,98,331	2,84,048	5,82,379
	Birh	2,87,305	2,73,655	5,60,960
	Total	9,58,157	9,14,480	18,72,637
Eastern.	Khammam	3,44,807	3,30,939	6,75,746
	Nagar Karnul	2,75,680	2,72,014	5,47,694
	Nalgunda	2,51,419	2,42,771	4,94,190
	Total	8,71,906	8,45,724	17,17,630
Southern.	Gulbarga	2,37,304	2,33,121	4,70,425
	Lingsugur	1,66,250	1,63,949	3,30,199
	Raichur	1,59,775	1,55,334	3,15,109
	Shorapur	1,45,397	1,42,205	2,87,602
	Total	7,08,726	6,94,609	14,03,335
Hyderabad.	Atraf-Balda	1,92,182	1,87,566	3,79,748
	City	61,031	62,644	1,23,675
	Suburbs	73,045	67,524	1,40,569
	Secunderabad	38,554	35,573	74,127
	Residency Bazaars	8,458	7,381	15,839
	Railway Station	441	311	752
	Total	1,20,498	1,10,789	2,31,287
	Total City and Suburbs	1,81,529	1,73,433	3,54,962
	GRAND TOTAL	50,02,137	48,43,457	98,45,594

Particulars of the distribution of population.

3. Particulars regarding occupied and unoccupied houses and men and houses per square mile are given below:—

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	No. of villages and towns.	No. of Houses. Occupied.	No. of Houses. Unoccupied.	No. of persons per S. M.	No. of towns and villages per S. M.	No. of houses per S. M.	No. of persons per occupied house.
Western.	Bidar	4,215	1,477	1,53,336	8,852	188·21	0·35	38·48	5·17
	Nander	4,122	1,597	1,39,977	15,086	182·69	0·39	37·62	5·38
	Naldrug	3,971	966	91,929	7,561	135·69	0·24	25·05	5·87
	Total	12,308	4,040	3,85,242	31,499	169·41	0·33	31·30	5·41
Northern.	Elgandal	7,480	1,429	1,66,033	15,656	128·50	0·19	24·29	5·79
	Indur	4,793	1,148	1,11,364	9,830	117·42	0·24	25·29	5·05
	Medak	1,688	555	59,529	2,551	174·13	0·33	36·78	4·94
	Sarpur Tandur	5,022	958	37,801	695	42·66	0·19	7·67	5·67
	Total	18,983	4,090	3,74,727	28,732	107·05	0·22	21·25	5·42
North-Western.	Aurangabad	6,160	1,809	1,40,388	24,675	118·39	0·29	26·80	5·19
	Parbhani	4,335	1,322	1,03,155	11,665	134·34	0·30	26·49	5·64
	Birh	4,488	1,003	1,11,560	9,046	124·99	0·22	26·87	5·03
	Total	14,983	4,134	3,55,103	45,386	124·98	0·28	26·73	5·27
Eastern.	Khammam	9,779	1,710	1,21,246	6,487	69·10	0·18	13·06	5·57
	Nagar Karnul	6,497	1,388	1,11,664	16,981	84·30	0·21	19·80	4·90
	Nalgunda	4,131	935	88,417	7,829	119·63	0·23	23·30	5·59
	Total	20,407	4,033	3,21,327	31,297	48·17	0·20	17·28	5·35
Southern.	Gulbarga	3,314	986	92,137	12,472	141·95	0·30	31·57	5·11
	Lingsugur	3,614	927	68,380	17,925	91·37	0·25	23·88	4·83
	Raichur	2,802	762	60,370	13,679	112·42	0·27	21·53	5·22
	Shorapur	2,901	636	51,930	9,049	99·14	0·22	21·02	5·54
	Total	12,632	3,311	2,72,817	53,125	111·09	0·26	25·80	5·14
Hyderabad.	Atraf-Balda	3,363	865	83,417	11,240	112·92	0·26	28·15	4·55
	City	2·5	1	20,150	6,977	49,470·00	0·40	10,850·80	6·14
	Suburbs	19·53	1	30,384	6,643	11,860·87	0·00	2,922·31	4·94
	Secunderabad			13,457	2,817				
	Residency			2,828	703				
	Railway Station			148	2				
	Total	19·53	1	46,817	10,168	11,860·87	0·00	2,922·31	4·94
	Total City and Suburbs	22	2	66,967	17,145	16,134·64	0·00	3,823·27	5·30
	Grand Total	82,697	20,475	18,59,600	2,18,424	119·06	0·25	25·13	5·24

Districts.

4. It will be apparent from the above figures that Bidar is the most densely populated and Sarpur Tandur the least populated of the districts. It will be as well to notice here that Elgandal and Khammam are two of the largest, in point of size, of the districts, the former comprehending an area of 7,480 square miles, and the latter 9,779 square miles. The districts next in extent are Nagar Karnul and Aurangabad which have 6,497 and 6,160 square miles for their areas respectively. The district smallest in area is Medak, which contains 1,688 square miles only, but like Bidar, in *Maharattwari*, it is the most densely populated district of *Telingana*. With the exception of Medak, almost all the districts of the Northern and Southern Divisions are of considerable extent, but have a sparse population.

City.

5. Hyderabad City with Suburbs, including Secunderabad, is the densest of all parts of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, enrolling, within an area of nearly 22 square miles, 3,54,962 men, and having 16,134 men per square mile. It is thus nearly half as thickly populated as Bombay, which has 33,662 persons per square mile, and more densely than Madras, which has only 15,031 persons per square mile.

The average of persons per occupied house on the whole is 5·29, and the average of houses per square mile is 25·13.

The following are the comparative figures of some provinces showing the average persons per house and per square mile and the average of houses per square mile :—

PROVINCES.	Men per house.	Houses per square mile.	No. of persons per square mile.
Madras	4·8	23	221
Bombay	4·4	27·05	118·234
N. W. P. and Oudh ...	6·4	64·7	415·7
Berar	5·33	28·20	150·90
Central Provinces	3·9	25·84	101·9

Proportion of sexes.

6. The proportion of sexes in the districts is given below, for every 100 males.

Bidar .....96·48	Aurangabad .....95·77	City ... .102·64
Nander .....96·38	Parbhani ... .95·21	Suburbs including Secunderabad...91·94
Naldrug .....95·23	Birh .....95·24	
Elgandal .....96·40	Khammam .....95·97	Gulbarga ... .98·23
Indur .....99·80	Nagar Karnul .....98·67	Lingsugur .....98·61
Medak .....99·80	Nalgunda... .....96·56	Raichur .....97·22
Sarpur Tandur ...97·96	Atraf-Balda district 97·59	Shorapur .....97·80

On the whole for every 100 males we find 96 females.

For every 100 males we find the following number of females in other provinces of India :—

Berar	93·60
Rajpootana	84·97
N. W. P. and Oudh	92·52
Mysore..	100·7
Bombay Presidency	93·83
Madras do.	102·1
Central Provinces	98·19

Nationalities.

7. Out of the entire population there were 88,93,181 Hindus; 9,25,929 Mohammadans; 13,614 Christians; 8,521 Jains; 638 Parsis; 3,664 Sikhs; and 47 Jews. The percentages of the various nationalities stand as below in His Highness' territories along with a comparison in several surrounding provinces :—

Provinces.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Christians.	Jains.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Jews.
Hyderabad	91·330	9·405	0·094	0·130	0 006	0·035	...
Berar	92·03	7·110	0·050	0·800	0 008	·002	...
N. W. P. and Oudh	83·3	13·4	0·111	·181	.....	·008	...
Bombay Presidency	79·11	16·81	0·71	2·31	0·41	·61	·04
Madras Presidency	91·7	6·11	2·11	0·08	.....	.....	...

8. The number of males and females according to religion in various divisions will be found in the following table :—

Population according to religion.

Divisions.	Hindus.		Mohammadans.		Christians.		Jains.		Parsis.		Sikhs.		Jews.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Western Division ...	9,57,861	9,21,911	1,02,622	97,531	29	20	2,058	1,859	11	6	621	622	..	...
Northern Division ..	9,68,472	9,48,452	57,600	56,928	7	11	5	10	8	9	343	286	..	...
N.-W. Division	8,70,060	8,29,869	85,107	81,969	463	422	2,105	1,940	92	60	330	220	..	...
Eastern Division ...	8,20,354	7,96,544	51,308	49,081	32	27	...	1	..	...	212	71	...	...
Southern Division...	6,31,959	6,21,494	75,989	72,462	404	345	274	256	39	26	60	26	1	...
Atraf-Balda	1,69,150	1,66,540	22,448	20,497	306	278	8	4	6	2	264	245	...	...
Hyderabad City and Suburbs	99,956	90,555	74,372	78,015	6,731	4,539	...	1	219	160	227	137	24	22
Grand Total ...	45,17,812	43,75,369	4,69,446	4,56,483	7,972	5,642	4,450	4,071	375	263	2,057	1,607	25	22

The above figures indicate that about $\frac{9}{10}$ of the population is composed of Hindus who occupy mostly the Western and Northern Divisions of His Highness' Dominions.

Hindu population.

9. The Hindus, including Aborigines chiefly professing Hinduism, whose number is 2,45,318, form about 90·32 per cent. of the entire population, and great numbers of them are found in the Elgandal and Bidar districts, where they are estimated at 9,23,559, and 7,00,891 respectively. The proportion of the Hindu male to the Hindu female population bears the ratio of 100 : 96.

The following are the percentages of the Hindus to the entire population in the other provinces of India :—

Berar	90·75
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	86·27
Mysore	94·51
Central Provinces	75·36
Bombay Presidency	76·23
Madras do.	91·42

A little less than three-sevenths of the Nizam's Dominions is *Mahrattwari* country inhabited chiefly by the Mahrattas, people speaking the Mahratta language. This territory is called *Mahrattwari*, and lies between 17° 10′ and 21° 10′ north latitude and between 74° 45′ and 80° 5′ east longitude. It occupies an area of about 34,228 square miles, including the North-Western Division, the Western Division, and the northern portion of the Northern Division.

I. Mahrattwari.

It is impossible to deal with the subject of the Mahratta people better than the late Reverend Doctor Wilson has done in his learned remarks supplied to the Government of Bombay.* They are fully applicable to the *Mahrattwari* subjects of His Highness the Nizam and may be quoted here :—

Principal tribe, *Kunbis*.

"The largest tribe of the Mahratta people is that of the *Kunbis* corresponding with the Gujarati *Kulambis* or cultivators. The derivation of

* Administration Report, 1872-73, pp. 121-127.

the name is as follows:—*Krishmi* (S.) a ploughman, *Kurmi* (Hindi), *Kulambi* (Gujarati), and *Kunbi* or *Kunabi* (Mahratti). They are called '*Mahrattas*' by way of distinction. Some of their oldest and highest families (as that of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire) hold themselves to be descended of *Kshatriyas* or *Rajputs;* and though they eat with the cultivating Mahrattas, they do not intermarry with them. All the Mahrattas, however, are viewed by the Brahmins as Shudras, though of old cultivation was one of the duties of the *Aryan Vaishyas*, the other being that of merchandise. * * * The Mahrattas in physiognomy certainly considerably resemble the Dravidians of the south. But it is difficult to suppose that the original tongue of both these peoples belonged to the same class of the Scythian languages.

Sanskrit, base of Mahratti.

"The Sanskrit, the language of the Aryas, is certainly the principal base of the Mahratti as it now exists, though a faint Scythian or Turanian element (having a slight resemblance to that of the Kolas and Santhals) is yet to be found in it. The predominance of Sanskrit in Mahratti has doubtless been maintained by the circumstance that the Governments of the provinces in which Mahratti has been spoken from time immemorial, have, in the main, been favourable to the Sanskrit literature, or rather to the opinions formed upon that literature, both Brahminical and Buddhist. * *

Peculiarities of Mahrattas

"The Mahrattas are but of a middle stature as Indians, and somewhat of a copper colour, varying in shade in different districts of the country. They use animal food to a considerable extent according to their means, abstaining, however, from the cow like other Indian tribes. They use wheat, barley, milliary, and pulses; but this they do more abundantly in the Dakhan than in the Konkan where large quantities of rice are raised. They are rather sparing in their dress, though under the British Government visible improvement in this matter is rapidly proceeding. Though they are not so skilled in agriculture as the Gujarat cultivators, and are educated but to a limited extent, they are a shrewd and intelligent and, especially among the Malwas, the western face of the Ghats and the Konkan hills, a hardy and active people. They have their own popular gods and demons, in addition to the principal deities

of the Hindu pantheon, and are generally enthusiastic in their worship, being at the same time fond of religious pilgrimages, in connexion with which they frequently suffer from cholera and other epidemics. They are noted for the observance of the most public of the festivals as of the *Dasara* and *Holi*. Their peculiar religious feelings have been much excited and sustained by the poets of their own provinces, especially by Tukárama, whose language is frequently that of marked excitement and specially intelligible to them. They seem for some centuries at least to have indulged and cultivated an irregular military spirit. * * *

"The Moghal Government was never firmly established among them, either under its imperial or provincial dynasties; and bringing them no signal benefits, it was never relished by them. It is not to be wondered at, that, led by such a bold spirit as Shivaji and favoured by their mountain ranges and recesses and isolated heights, and natural forts, (unimpregnable to the appliances of eastern warfare) they rose up against it, though Shivaji's treachery and cruelty (so well brought out by Grant Duff) are ever to be condemned and execrated.

Treatment of wild tribes.

"Their own subsequent invasions of Gujarat and the Rajput and other provinces are considered to this day quite unjustifiable by the natives of those districts. They were seldom the strong coming forth to assist the weak and oppressed, but the strong coming forth to devour the weak. * * *

Castes associated with Mahrattas.

"With the Mahrattas are associated various artizan, working and pastoral classes, whom they reckon below themselves, but closely contiguous to them as belonging to their own race. Some of these classes, however, as the *Parbhus*, goldsmiths, &c., have the Aryan physiognomy pretty distinctly marked in them.

Castes, numerous.

"The Mahrattas acknowledge altogether considerably upwards of two hundred castes (sometimes with various sub-divisions, neither eating nor intermarrying with one another). Of these, at least 34 claim to belong to the *Brahmanhood*, though of some of them it is alleged that they are not of pure birth.

"The Brahman classes who have had most to do with Mahratta history are the *Deshasthas*, *Konkanashthas*, *Karhadas*, *Kanvas*, *Madhyandinas*, and the *Shenavis* or *Sarasvatas*.

Brahmans, &c.

"The status of the cultivators is given to certain classes of herdsmen, minstrels, barbers, *rajgurus*, wrestlers, *chatra*-holders, cooks, middle class coppersmiths, and braziers and carpenters. Upwards of 60 castes of artizans, cattle-keepers, and labourers are placed below the cultivators. Among these, absurdly enough, are ranked the *Kayasthas* and *Parbhus* (both writers), who have manifestly Aryan blood.

Cultivators.

"The wild tribes or 'Aborigines' (so called) of the Mahratta country, and of the Bombay Presidency in general, are the *Bhillas*, the *Nayakadas* or *Naikras*, and *Condas*. The intermingled and isolated tribes are the *Kulis* or *Kolis*, of many divisions, the *Dhudias*, the *Chaudharis*, the *Waralis*, the *Katharis* or *Kalodis* (makers of catechu), the *Dubalas* and the *Ramushis* or *Bedars*, who are principally found on the eastern spurs of the Ghats south of Poona. The depressed tribes, fast rising under the British Government in social importance, are the *Mahars* already alluded to, and the *Mangs*, the *Matangs* of the Sanskrit books. The wandering tribes and classes are numerous, comprehending not merely religious devotees and pilgrims recognized in the other provinces of India, but some who are peculiar to this Presidency, as the *Manabhavas* and the devotees of local gods and temples, to which frequently they have been devoted at their birth by their parents; mendicants who solicit alms in the name of peculiar gods, assuming various disguises and practising numerous tricks, quackeries, and deceptions; showmen and actors of great variety; wandering artizans and labourers of olden tribes, now nearly extinct, as the *Vadaras* (*Odras*), *Beldars*, *Kaikadis*, *Kaikatyas*, &c.

Wild or Aboriginal tribes.

Intermingled or isolated tribes.

Depressed tribes.

Wandering tribes.

"Among the classes now mentioned are many gangs and associations habitually addicted to fraud, robbery, burglary, and other

Criminal tribes.

atrocities. In the suppression of their crimes much has been done by the Government with the aid of such acute, skilled, and wherewithal benevolent detectives as Colonel Hervey, C.B., Colonel Taylor, F. Souter, C.S.I., Mr. Forjett, and others who are following in their footsteps in the Mahratta country and adjoining provinces. Many of the *Brahmans*, too, even of respectable character, wander about the country as religious mendicants, *Bhikhshukas*, soliciting alms both from prince and peasant. The secularized Brahmans are now considerably on the increase, many of them devoting themselves to the teaching of schools, to the practice of medicine, to mercantile transactions, to lending of money, to legal pursuits, &c.

Religious mendicants.

"The pastoral tribes in the Mahratta country, though very considerable in their flocks and herds, are not so important as those in Central India and other parts of the country. Their occupation is not much approved by the *Brahmans*, even though the Mahrattas use all kinds of edible animal food but the flesh of the cow. The tribes and castes dealing in cattle and sheep are the *Gavalis*, (from 'the cow'), who are doubtless the remains of great Scythian tribes entering India in remote times; the *Dhangars*, (*S. Dhenukars*), 'dealers in cows,' to whom, as shepherds and weavers of coarse woollen cloth, the famous family of Holkar belongs, the *Sangaras*, from *San* (Crotalaria Juncea), and thus weavers of cloth, at present carrying on nearly the same employment as the Dhangars, the *Banjaras*, who both rear cattle and transport grain, salt, cotton, and other merchandise on pack-bullocks throughout the country."

Pastoral tribes.

II. Telingana.

The Telingana country forms about a little more than three-seventh portion of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, being the south-eastern side of the territories. It is situated between 15° 50′ and 18° 40′ north latitude, and between 78° and 81° 35′ east longitude, covering an area of about 35,838 square miles, inhabited chiefly by the Telinga people, who speak Telugu—a branch of the Dravidian stock of languages.

The *Andhra* Brahamins are the highest caste. The *Velama* caste is the principal agricultural caste in Telingana. *Gollias* or shepherds are also numerous. The *Kamasla* or *Panchala* class consists of persons employed in working metals, carpenters and builders. *Karnam* is the name given to the class employed in keeping accounts. The *Oddars* or *Wadavars* is the name given to the caste of labourers employed chiefly in digging tanks and wells and making roads. *Besta* is the fishing caste in Telingana; palm-cultivators, known by the name of *Idiyars*, are an aboriginal tribe and numerous. The barber caste is called *Mangala*. Besides these there are many Mohammadans and persons of other races, who have chiefly emigrated from the Mahrattwari or Canara territories, and some from distant parts of India.

III. Canara.

The south-west portion, forming about a little over one-seventh of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, is called Canara, being inhabited chiefly by the Canarese who speak a language entirely different from Mahratti. The language is called after the name of the people who speak it, and is a distinct branch, of the Dravidian stock of languages, from Telugu.

The Canara territories of His Highness the Nizam lie between 15° 10′ and 17° 50′ north latitude, and between 78° and 81° 35′ east longitude, covering an area of about 12,632 square miles.

The following interesting and learned account of the Canarese people is taken from the information furnished by the Reverend Doctor Wilson to the Government of the Bombay Presidency.*

Boundaries.

"The boundaries of the Canarese (Dravidian) tongue," says Sir Walter Elliot in one of his valuable contributions to our Asiatic Societies, "may be designated by a line drawn from Sadashivagadh, on the Malabar Coast, to the westward of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Hukeri, through Kagal Karandwar, passing between Keligaum and Pandegaum, through Bramapury on the Bhima and Sholapur, and then east to the neighbourhood of Bedar. From Sadashivagadh, following the southern boundary of Sunda to the top of the Western Ghats, it comprehends the whole of Maisur and Koim-

* Administration Report, 1872-73, pp. 140, 141.

batur, and the line of Eastern Ghats, including much of the Chola and Belala kingdoms, and even Dvara-Samudra, the capital of the latter, which was never subdued by the Chalukyas." In certain portions of this extensive territory, however, the Carnatik Brahmans are commingled with other classes, above the Western Ghats especially, with Mahratta Deshasthas and Karhadas, and on the shores of the Indian Ocean with other classes which will be immediately mentioned. In the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates some of them, who are cultivators, are but little to be distinguished in apparel from the common peasantry. They have generally their abodes in particular portions of the villages in which they reside, chosen for purposes of caste purity. As among the other Dravidians but few distinctions are recognized among them. They have the exact differences founded on their respective Vedas and sects which the Tamilian Brahmans have. Yet some distinctive classes of them may be mentioned.

Brahmans

"The *Kumé* Brahmans, says Dr. F. Buchanan," "are a kind of Brahmans, differing from the others. They consist of four divisions which never intermarry—the *Kánada*, *Arava Tokal*, *Urichi*, and *Bobora Kumé*. The three first are said to be of Carnata descent, the last of Tailinga extraction."

Kumé.

The *Nagara* Brahmans.—Speaking of those in the Nagara districts (including the Badaganád, Vaishyama, and the Aruvuttu Wokka), Mr. Huddlestone Stokes says: "They appear originally to have come from the countries north-east of Nagara, and to have settled here under the A'nágundi and Vijayanagra kings. They are mostly Samartas of the Shringiri Svami, but not all of them. They speak Canarese only, but their books are in the Nagari and Balabodha character. They are found chiefly in public offices. There are many learned men among them, and generally they are respectably educated, good accountants, and intelligent men."

Nagara.

The Karnátika Brahmans in general have not in modern times been remarkable for learning, on which account, perhaps, the Lingáyats (forming a comparatively lately instituted Shaiva sect) have made great progress in the territories with which they are

most intimately connected. The great majority of them follow secular pursuits.

Sects.

Sect seems to have greater sway in the Karnátika than castes. Hence we have *Smartas,* 'observers of the *Smritis,*' or followers of Shankaracharya, who are Vedantists; *Madhvas*, or followers of Madhvacharya; *Ramanujas*, *Lingayats*, *Jainas*, and devotees and wanderers of all classes. Of existing sects and castes, too, there are many varieties, extending even the agriculturists and artizans, who are noted for their zeal.

Mohammadans.

10. The Mohammadans bear a percentage of 9·405 to the whole population, and can be arranged according to their creeds under the following heads:—

Creeds.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sunni	4,10,703	3,99,368	8,10,539
Shiah	5,422	7,125	12,547
Mahadvi	3,378	3,333	6,711
Wahabi	483	418	901
Unspecified	49,460	45,771	95,231
Total	4,69,446	4,56,483	9,25,929

The proportion of the Mohammadan males to the Mohammadan females is that of 100 to 97·23.

The Mohammadans are mostly found in the Western Division, where their number is 2,00,153, and of this division they abound in the Bidar district. The following are the percentages of the Mohammadans to the entire population in the other provinces of India:—

Berar	7·01
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	13·43
Mysore	4·78
Bombay Presidency	16·01
Madras Presidency	6·20
Central Provinces	2·47

11. The Christians, inclusive of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Wesleyans, of the Mission Church, Greeks, Protestants, Lutherans, Independents, and others bear the percentage of ·13 to the whole population, being mostly found in Hyderabad City and Suburbs. The following list represents the numbers of Christians by race in His Highness' Dominions :—

Christians.

Race.	Males.	Females.	Total.
British Born.....	2,697	259	2,956
Other British	463	493	956
Other Europeans or Americans.	53	51	104
Eurasians	992	964	1,956
Unspecified	741	665	1,406
Natives	3,026	3,210	6,236
Total.....	7,972	5,642	13,614

The following are the percentages of the Christians to the entire population in the other provinces of India :—

Berar	0·050
N. W. Provinces and Oudh ...	0·108
Mysore...	0·69
Bombay Presidency	0·62
Madras Presidency	2·28

12. Of the remaining four nationalties, Jains, Parsis, Sikhs and Jews, the following are the respective percentages to the whole population :—

Others.

Jains.....	·130
Parsis	·006
Sikhs	·035

They form but a small part of the inhabitants, and are found interspersed in the several parts of the Dominions, there being a great preponderance of the Jains in Naldrug, of the Parsis and Jews in Hyderabad, Suburbs and Secunderabad, and of the Sikhs in Nander.

Civil condition of the Hindus.

13. The civil condition of the Hindus is very seriously affected by their early marriages; when we remember that of the entire Hindu population of 88,93,181, there are no less than 1,92,096 persons or 2·16 per cent. married before or at the age of 10, a number proportionately larger than that of the married men of the same age in any other community. The results of these early marriages among the Hindus have been a fertile source of the poverty in the majority of their class and shows a tendency towards degeneracy amongst them.

The civil condition of Mohammadans.

14. The number of married Mohammadans at and before the same age is 8,215 out of their whole population of 9,25,929 men, giving a percentage of ·88 to their entire number.

Speaking of the civil condition of the Hindus in general it will not be out of place to observe the remarks of Mr. Kitts on the same subject:—

"The number of unmarried males much exceeds the number of unmarried females, in other words, the girls marry at a much earlier age than boys; and that the number of widows much exceeds that of widowers, the married life of the men commencing later and lasting until later than does that of the women." At the age commencing from 5 and ending at 9, the Hindus in His Highness' Dominions show 1,60,699 married girls against 31,397 married boys, which means, that the former are five times as many as the latter. The number of widows and widowers at the same age is 4,595 and 1,150, whilst their number in the entire Hindu population is 8,38,919 and 2,10,696 respectively. The following table is intended to show the percentage of Hindu widows to the Hindu female population in each district:—

District.	Total No. of Females.	Widows.	Percentage.
Bidar	3,44,549	67,526	19·6
Nander	3,37,982	57,810	17·1
Naldrug	2,39,380	44,071	18·4

District.	Total No. of Females.	Widows.	Percentage.
Elgandal	4,53,174	74,546	16·4
Indur	2,61,222	51,585	19·7
Medak	1,32,217	30,521	23·1
Sarpur Tandur	1,01,839	15,302	15·0
Aurungabad	3,16,443	48,248	15·2
Parbhani	2,60,954	40,276	15·4
Birh.....	2,52,472	40,303	15·9
Khammam	3,15,881	50,597	16·0
Nagar Karnul.....	2,49,3[illegible]3	57,087	22·9
Nalgunda	2,31,340	42,480	18·3
Gulbarga.....	2,01,879	51,104	25·3
Lingsugur	1,51,075	38,008	25·1
Raichur	1,52,444	34,926	22·9
Shorapur.....	1,26,096	[illegible]0,577	24·2
Atraf-Balda.....	1,66,540	39,750	23·9
Hyderabad	90,559	18,202	20·0

Civil condition of the Dominions.

15. The following table is intended to show the condition of the people of all religions :—

Civil Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	22,41,131	13,68,521	36,09,652
Married	25,27,304	24,85,481	50,12,785
Widowed.....	2,32,704	9,18,292	11,50,996
Unspecified	998	71,163	72,161
Total.....	50,02,137	48,43,457	98,45,594

The ratio which the single, the married, and the widowed bear to the entire population are respectively 37·7, 50·9, and 11·4. Among the Hindus on account of infant marriages there is a very large number of married persons between the ages of 9 and 20, whereas the Mohammadans at the same age bear them a marked contrast. If we can compare the rates of married men and women

at the same periods among Hindus and Mohammadans we come to the following result:—

		Age 0-9	10.	15.
Hindus.	Males	0·36	1·12	1·77
	Females	1·80	3·55	3·50
Mohammadans.	Males	0·30	0·53	0·91
	Females	0·58	1·57	2·34

Statement of married life.

16. The following is a comparative statement of married life in the various nationalities:—

Age.	Hindus. 88,93,181.	Mohammadans. 9,25,929.	Jains. 8,521.	Christians. 13,614.	Parsis. 638.	Sikhs. 3,664.	Jews. 47.
0—9	1,92,096	8,215	192	36	...	53	...
10	4,15,439	19,429	337	99	8	86	...
15	4,67,565	30,212	481	376	27	91	4
20	6,39,289	49,220	680	647	46	182	2
25	7,05,414	60,119	692	798	48	222	6
30	10,49,613	1,00,807	1,049	1,257	94	357	6
40	6,16,853	63,847	734	791	55	239	5
50	3,03,410	32,230	275	327	39	122	2
60 & upwards	1,86,209	21,799	152	196	22	90	...
Unspecified ...	19,098	20,489	4	11	...	592	...

The following are the percentages of married men to the entire population in the several provinces of India:—

Hyderabad	50·9
Berar	58·0
N.-W. P. and Oudh	50·5
Madras Presidency	40·6
Bombay do.	48·4
Central Provinces	42·7

Castes. Hindus, Brahmins.

17. The Hindus, exclusive of Aborigines, may be sub-divided into three main classes, the first of which embraces the tribe of the Brahmins estimated at 2,59,147, of whom 1,33,348 are males and 1,25,799 females, the proportion of the former to the latter being 50·47. The Brahmins are most numerous in Aurangabad, Elgandal, and Naldrug. Their proportion to the whole Hindu population is

2·9. The Brahmin population of the various divisions is as follows :—

Divisions.	Population.
Western Division	50,705
Northern Division	45,115
Eastern Division	38,013
North-Western Division ...	67,063
Southern Division	36,900
Atraf-Balda	7,219
Hyderabad	14,132
Total.....	2,59,147

Rajputs.

18. The second class of Hindus is taken up by the Rajputs or the warrior class, of whom there are 49,843 men, the number 26,341 standing for their males and 23,502 for their females. They are mostly found in Aurangabad, Hyderabad, and Gulbarga, where their number is respectively stated at 6,920; 6,115; and 3,405.

Professional class.

19. The third class of the Hindu tribes is ramified into no less than three hundred and forty branches, some of which with their numbers are given below :—

Tribe.	No.	Tribe.	No.	Tribe.	No.
Agarwalas ..	1,789	Dangar	4,82,035	Kumbhar ...	90,358
Ahirs.....	3,904	Gaondi	30,039	Mahar	8,06,653
Arvis.....	1,028	Gollawaru ...	97,989	Mali	83,806
Ayawaru ...	4,023	Hatgar	41,128	Mang.....	3,15,732
Bairagi.....	5,057	Jangam	97,836	Marattee ...	3,69,636
Balijalu.....	47,694	Kalal.....	2,33,201	Marwary ...	42,009
Baidar	7,414	Kapulu	63,500	Munurwar...	1,87,458
Bered	1,21,803	Khatri	11,290	Pareet	1,62,062
Bhoi	92,170	Lohar.....	56,128	Sonar.....	88,769
Burud	13,486	Komati	1,94,284	Sutar.....	99,437
Chambar ...	4,47,312	Koli	2,13,966	Tailunga ..	3,27,338
Darzi.....	30,937	Kunbis	16,58,665	Wanjary ...	1,08,644

The number of Hindus in this third class amounts to 83,29,558, and it comprises for the most part farmers, labourers, mechanics, artisans, carpenters, and almost all belonging to the professional class.

Aboriginal castes.

20. The Aboriginal castes comprise of about 26 tribes and 2,45,318 persons; some of the most important of which are Andh, Banjara, Bhil, Chenchula, Dasri, Erikalawad, Gond, Kaikadi, Koya, Lambani, Mushtawad, and Pichikuntla.

Mohammadan tribes.

21. The Mohammadan tribes are the Shaikh, Syed, Moghal, and Pathan. Though the two last are not found in large numbers, they are well-to-do citizens of the State, while the two former, and especially the Syeds, as descendants of the Prophet, receive honour from their brethren. The population of these tribes will be found from the following figures :—

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shaikh	2,45,711	2,38,444	4,84,155
Syed	44,169	45,740	89,909
Moghal	7,634	7,789	15,423
Pathan	32,351	29,086	61,437
Unspecified	1,39,581	1,35,424	2,75,005
Total.....	4,69,446	4,56,483	9,25,929

Distribution of population by birth-place.

22. Of the persons born in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, the following are the numbers in the various divisions :—

Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Western Division.....	10,45,051	10,00,988	20,46,039
Northern Division	10,19,325	9,98,090	20,17,415
North-Western Division.....	9,31,498	8,89,897	18,21,395
Eastern Division	8,64,586	8,38,996	17,03,582
Southern Division	6,83,758	6,69,445	13,53,204
Atraf-Balda	1,90,246	1,86,558	3,76,804
Hyderabad	1,49,784	1,54,844	3,04,628
Total.....	48,84,248	47,38,819	96,23,067

The following list shows the distributed population of each district:—

District.	Population.
Bidar	5,46,335
Nander	68,265
Naldrug	3,69,095
Elgandal	9,51,268
Indur	5,66,669
Medak	2,85,650
Sarpur Tandur	1,93,775
Aurangabad	3,51,382
Parbhani	5,59,890
Birh	5,63,497
Khammam	6,73,588
Nagar Karnul	5,32,245
Nalgunda	4,98,398
Gulbarga	3,90,987
Lingsugur	3,03,264
Raichur	3,03,408
Shorapur	2,70,273
Hyderabad	3,04,540

Immigration inside India.

23. Persons who are born in other provinces of India, but have come and settled or were travelling on the Census night in the Nizam's State are shown in the following table:—

Where Born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
British Burmah	24	40	64
Bengal Presidency	373	233	606
Bombay Presidency	50,878	57,302	1,08,180
Central India	1,026	594	1,620
Central Provinces	6,704	6,583	13,287
Foreign Possessions and Independent States	37	18	56
Madras Presidency	28,912	26,370	55,282
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7,517	3,105	10,622
The Punjab	2,035	705	2,740
Rajputana	8,962	5,584	14,546
Unspecified	3,251	2,157	5,408
Total	1,09,719	1,02,692	2,12,411

Immigration outside India.

24. Outside the Indian Empire, but inside Asia, there are 6,754 inhabitants born, out of which 5,654 are born in Arabia, 77 in Afghanistan, 8 in Beluchistan, 17 in Ceylon, 22 in China, 1 in

Cochin-China, 1 in Molucca or Spice Islands, 138 in Persia, 38 in Independent Tartary, and 100 in Turkey in Asia. In Africa (outside Asia) 225 are born, 7 claim America as their birth-place and 3,127 Europe as their land of nativity. Out of these last about 2,145 are born in England, 430 in Ireland, and 381 in Scotland; while only one male is born at Sea.

The percentage of men born in other provinces of India to those born in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions is 2·15, or in other words for every one hundred men in the State, about 3 are born out of it.

Out of those born in Europe, 68·6 are born in England, 13·7 in Ireland, and 12·2 in Scotland. From the total number of 3,127 men born in Europe, 2 are born in Austria, 8 in Belgium, 41 in France, 4 in Germany, 1 in Hanover, 34 in Italy, 1 in Portugal, 1 in Russia, 1 in Spain, 1 in Switzerland, and 1 in Turkey.

People from Bombay, Madras, &c.

25. In the Central Provinces the Districts where there are many persons found who claim the Nizam's Dominions as their birth-places are Chanda, Nagpur, and Nimar, where their numbers stand at 18,804, 2,740, and 1,046 respectively. Of the Presidency of Bombay the districts most important in this respect are Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Dharwar, and Kaladgi, where the number is 22,255, 9,622, 25,328, 3,052, 29,977, 13,310, and 30,070 respectively. The Madras Presidency exhibits the following districts where many persons born in His Highness' Dominions are found :—

Godavery	5,903
Kistna	26,378
Kurnool	7,831
Bellary	14,713
Madras City	1,408

Almost all the districts of Berar abound with persons whose birth-place is Hyderabad; their numbers are as follow :—

Amraoti	7,714
Akola	17,149
Elichpur	4,731
Buldana	32,775
Wun	20,314
Basim	47,822

26. The following is an abstract showing the numbers of persons born in His Highness' Dominions, but enumerated elsewhere, as well as of those born in other provinces, but enumerated in these Dominions:—

	Persons born in H. H.'s Dominions and enumerated elsewhere.			Persons born in other provinces, but enumerated in H. H.'s Dominions.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Ajmere	1,134	805	309	..	...	...
Assam	13	10	3	...	...	...
Bengal	595	474	121	606	373	233
Berar	1,30,505	67,192	63,313	...	...	...
Bombay, British Territory	1,61,267	72,900	88,367	1,08,180	50,878	57,302
„ Feudatory States	11,904	5,009	6,895			
Burmah	489	449	40	64	24	40
Central Provinces	28,033	14,166	13,867	13,287	6,704	6,583
Coorg	318	179	139	...	...	...
Madras	62,013	29,953	32,060	55,282	28,912	26,370
N.-W. Provinces	1,375	659	716	10,622	7,517	3,105
Punjab	1,276	784	492	2,740	2,035	705
Baroda	414	240	174	...	...	...
Central India	1,374	823	551	1,620	1,026	594
Mysore	3,193	1,652	1,541	...	...	...
India (Unspecified)	...	...	...	5,408	3,251	2,157
Portuguese Settlements	..	...	...	48	33	15
Rajputana	...	...	...	14,546	8,962	5,584

People from N.-W. Provinces.

27. The number of males from the united North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the whole Dominions of Hyderabad is according to the last census 7,517, that of the Madras Presidency is 28,900, that of the Bombay 50,800, of Rajputana and Central India 9,900, and of the Central Provinces 6,700.

There are in the capital including Secunderabad, 3,784 men from the united Provinces of North-Western and Oudh, 1,647 from the Madras Presidency, 1,350 from the Bombay, 3,600 from Rajputana and Central India, and about 200 from the Central Provinces.

The total number of male population of the Dominions is nearly 50,00,000, and that of the capital including Secunderabad 1,18,000.

The percentage of the men born in the North-West Provinces and Oudh to the whole male population 14; that of the Madras Presidency ·47; of those of the Bombay 1·01; of Rajputana and Central India ·19; and of the Central Provinces ·13.

The whole of the number of the Northerners is not solely employed in the Government Civil Service. After deducting children, servants, dependants, menials, &c., it is found distributed in the Military and Police service of the Government as well as employed by Nobles, Jagirdars and Zemindars as Jawans, Sepoys, Sowars, Bargirs, Retainers, and Followers. There are good many Northerners like those of Rajputana engaged in mercantile business either as permanent shopkeepers or as commercial travellers.

The educated men of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, mostly in the Government employ of high rank, are proportionately very few. They are generally ex-officers of the British Administration either pensioned or transferred by the Government, or have left their long-standing sevices there to come down here, or have been invited at the express desire of the Government.

Occupations classified.

28. One of the most important and interesting subjects of the census is the classification of the occupations of the male and female parts of the population. The occupations are divided into six classes: (1) professional, (2) domestic, (3) commercial, (4) agricultural, (5) industrial, and (6) non-productive. These classes are again sub-divided into eighteen orders, the first three of which are

First class

embraced in the first class covering persons engaged in the general or local Government of the country, persons engaged in the defence of the country, and those engaged in the learned professions; or in

Second class.

literature, art, or science; the second class includes the next two orders in number, the fourth and the fifth, showing the number of women engaged in domestic affairs of life, technically called wives, and persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices

Third class.

for man; the third class with its two next orders, *viz.*, the sixth and the seventh, comprehends those who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds, and those engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages; agriculture

Fourth class.

with orders eighth and ninth embodying persons possessing or working the land

and persons engaged about animals makes up the fourth class; the fifth class comprises orders tenth to fifteenth both inclusive, and is the largest of all the six classes into which are incorporated persons engaged in art and mechanic productions, persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress, persons working and dealing in food and drinks, persons working and dealing in animal substances, persons working and dealing in vegetable substances, and persons working and dealing in minerals; the remaining class takes up the last three orders, the sixteenth, the seventeenth, and the eighteenth including labourers and others, persons of rank and property not returned under any office or persons of no stated occupation. Besides these main divisions and their sub-orders, the latter are again ramified into numerous sub-orders numbering in all eighty-two. The following is a classification of orders and sub-orders arranged systematically according to the above arrangement :—

Fifth class.

Sixth Class.

(I.) Professional.
(II.) Domestic.
(III.) Commercial.
(IV.) Agricultural.
(V.) Industrial.
(VI.) Non-productive.

MALE OCCUPATIONS.

I.—PROFESSIONAL.

(2,33,012)

- (1) Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the country (1,52,965)
  - (1) Officers of National Government (71,842)
  - (2) Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government (77,301)
  - (3) Officers of Independent Governments and States (3,819)
- (2) Persons engaged in the defence of the country (42,084)
  - (1) Army (42,084)
  - (2) Navy (...)
- (3) Persons engaged in the learned professions or in literature, art, and science (3,70,963)
  - (1) Clergymen, Ministers, Priests, Church and Temple Officers (21,550)
  - (2) Lawyers, Law-Stationers and Law Stamp-dealers (476)
  - (3) Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists (2,754)
  - (4) Authors and Literary persons (1,165)
  - (5) Artists (778)
  - (6) Musicians (6,281)
  - (7) Actors (2,763)
  - (8) Teachers (1,728)
  - (9) Scientific Persons (468)

II.—DOMESTIC.

(1,50,570)

- (5) Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man (1,50,570)
  - (1) Persons engaged on Board and Lodging (188)
  - (2) Attendants (Domestic Servants) (1,50,382)

III.—COMMERCIAL.

(1,82,250)

- (6) Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds (1,68,048)
  - (1) Mercantile men (1,25,036)
  - (2) Other general dealers (43,012)
- (7) Persons engaged in the conveyances of men, animals, goods and messages (14,202)
  - (1) Carriers on Railway (910)
  - (2) Carriers on Roads (12,436)
  - (3) Carriers on Canals and Rivers (199)
  - (4) Carriers on Seas and Rivers (1)
  - (5) Persons engaged in storage (131)
  - (6) Messengers and Porters (18)

IV.—AGRICULTURAL.

(16,69,689)

- (8) Persons possessing or working the land, and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grass, animals and other products (16,56,734)
  - (1) Agriculturists (16,56,848)
  - (2) Arboriculturists (5)
  - (3) Horticulturists (391)
- (9) Persons engaged about animals (12,955)

MALE OCCUPATIONS—*continued.*

V.—INDUSTRIAL.

(6,48,525)

(10) Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination (48,296)

(1) Workers in Books ..... (109)
(2) Workers in Musical Instruments ..... (18)
(3) Workers in Prints and Pictures ..... (...)
(4) Workers in Carving and Figures ..... (..)
(5) Workers in Tackles for Sports and Games..... (10)
(6) Workers in Designs, Medals and Dies ..... (19)
(7) Workers in Watches and Philosophical Instruments ..... (58)
(8) Workers in Surgical Instruments ..... (...)
(9) Workers in Arms ..... (686)
(10) Workers in Machines and Tools ..... (99)
(11) Workers in Carriages. (133)
(12) Workers in Harness...(1073)
(13) Workers in Ships .....(...)
(14) Workers in Houses and Buildings ..... (44209)
(15) Workers in Furniture..(70)
(16) Workers in Furniture Combined with 10 and 15 suborders ..... (...)
(17) Workers in Chemicals.(342)

(11) Persons engaged in working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress (3,11,337)

(1) Workers in Wool and Worsted (44341)
(2) Workers in Silk .(1525)
(3) Workers in Cotton and Flax .....(129901)
(4) Workers in Mixed Materials 1,2,3 (1058)
(5) Workers in Dress. (133272)
(6) Workers in Hemp and other Fibrous Materials ..... (1249)

(12) Persons working and dealing in food and drinks (1,38,329)

(1) Workers in Animal Food... ....(44659)
(2) Workers in Vegetable Food ...(13917)
(3) Workers in Drinks and Stimulants(79753)

(13) Persons working and dealing in animal substances (3,130)

(1) Workers in Grease, Guts, Bones, Horn, Ivory, Whalebone and Lac .. .. (94)
(2) Workers in Skins, Feathers and Quills ....(3027)
(3) Workers in Hair... (9)

(14) Persons dealing and working in vegetable substances (42,986)

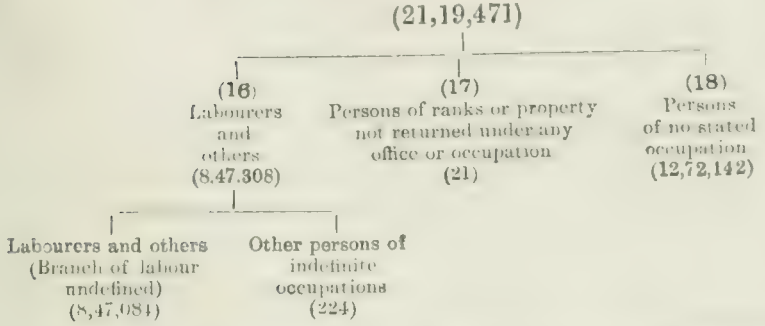
(1) Workers in Gums and Resins ...(16134)
(2) Workers in Wood.(1471)
(3) Workers in Bark and Pith ... . .. (..)
(4) Workers in Bamboo. Cane, Rush, Straw and Leaves ....(24907)
(5) Workers in Paper.(474)

(15) Persons working and dealing in minerals (1,04,537)

(1) Miners ..... (..)
(2) Workers in Coal..... (..)
(3) Workers in Stone and Clay ..... (11213)
(4) Workers in Earthenware..... ... .. (38131)
(5) Workers in Glass. .(2650)
(6) Workers in Salt ...(1186)
(7) Workers in Water. (5469)
(8) Workers in Gold, Silver and Precious Stones .. (29914)
(9) Workers in Copper .(...)
(10) Workers in Tin and Quicksilver. .....(509)
(11) Workers in Zinc .. (2)
(12) Workers in Lead and Antimony .. (18)
(13) Workers in Brass and other Mixed Materials .....(3486)
(14) Workers in Iron and Steel ... .(18929)

MALE OCCUPATIONS—*continued.*

VI.—INDEFINITE OR NON-PRODUCTIVE.



Details of order 1.

29. Having now seen the classification and arrangement of occupations it is necessary to speak of them in connection with those found in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions. The total number of persons employed either in the affairs of the State or in the local and municipal duties of the country is 1,52,965, out of which 35,776 are found in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, where there is the head-quarter and seat of the Government. The above number of officers do not purely belong to the Government of His Highness; from it we must deduct 3,819, the number of British servants. The percentage of men employed in the Government service to the total number of males is 3·1. The following is the percentage of the Government service in the various districts of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, including both that of the British and the Nizam's:—

Bidar	1·9	Total Western Division 2·4.
Nander	2·5	
Naldrug	2·8	
Aurangabad	2·2	Total North-Western Division 1·9.
Parbhani	1·9	
Birh	1·7	
Elgandal	1·9	Total Northern Division 2·5.
Indur	2.4	
Medak...	3·8	
Sarpur Tandur	1·8	
Khammam	1·9	Total Eastern Division 2·8.
Nagar Karnul...	4·3	
Nalgunda	2·2	

Gulbarga	2·4	Total Southern Division 2·7.
Lingsugur	3·1	
Raichur	2·6	
Shorapur	2·5	
Atraf-Balda	3·1	
Hyderabad	20·2	

Government and Municipal Officers.

30. Out of the total number of 1,52,965 persons employed in the Government service 71,842 are ranked as officers of national Government, and 77,304 are officers of municipal, village, and local Government, out of whom 3,819 are under the British service.

Military.

31. The military order forms one of the most important branches of the first class, there being in all 42,082 men in all the Dominions. The military element found in the State is composed of three branches, (1) the Nizam's Forces, (2) the Hyderabad Contingent, and (3) the Subsidiary Force, stationed mostly in Secunderabad and Bolarum. From the total number of national defence, about 29,320 are purely belonging to His Highness including rank and file, combatants and non-combatants; about 6,475 are known as the Hyderabad Contingent kept expressly at the State's expense in Cantonments like Jalna, Hingoli, Aurangabad, Lingsugur, Mominabad, Bolarum, and Secunderabad, while the Subsidiary Force, kept by the Paramount Power in the Suburbs of Hyderabad, numbers 6,287 men. By a rough estimate every one military man is intended for the protection of 234 persons.

Details of men pursuing learned professions.

32. The third order of the first class brings us to persons engaged in the learned professions which has, on the whole, 2,33,012 persons, both in towns and villages. Though it may not be said that there is anything very satisfactory as shown by the returns of this order, it is not unreasonable to think that in time people are coming to appreciate knowledge in a greater degree than they used to do in former times. It is little disappointing to see that there are only 1,728 professional teachers in a population amounting to 98,45,594 souls, but the schools in villages for the spread of learning are but the growths of yester-

day. Much remains to be done under this head, but the little that has been accomplished is not unsatisfactory. Analyzing and comparing the various sub-divisions of this order we find that there are 21,550 clergymen, 476 lawyers and law stamp-dealers, 2,754 physicians, surgeons, and druggists, 1,165 literary persons, 718 artists, 6,281 musicians, 2,763 actors, 1,728 teachers, and 468 scientific persons. The people, as a rule, are more prone to consult persons proficient in the native than English medicines, and for this reason there is little faith in the efficacy of the latter, and there is besides a general dread, even among the better educated, of the knife and the surgeon's instrument box. Of the greater part of lawyers we find 196 practising in Hyderabad, City and Suburban Courts, out of which a greater part carry on their business in the British Residency, Secunderabad, and Bolarum. In the number devoted to the clerical class the greater part is made up of Hindu religious teachers, such as the Prohits, Dixits, Shashtrees, Bhixucks, and others. In this rank also are grouped the Mohammadan Mullas, Kazies, Muezzins, &c.

Details of orders 4, 5 of the domestic class. Persons engaged in boarding and lodging.

33. The two orders of the second class are taken up with the occupations of domestic servants and of those women who pass the best part of their lives in the management of their household affairs. Of this last we will speak when we come to speak of female occupations. The total number of males coming under the head of those engaged on boarding and lodging as well as that of the attendants is reckoned at 1,50,570.

Details of orders 6, 7, 8, of the commercial class.

34. The commercial class, which claims our attention next, has altogether 1,82,250 men, including mercantile men and general dealers. Since the opening of the railway a great impetus is given to this branch of industry, but we yet see the slow process of carrying grain on the back of bullocks mainly going on in the interior of the districts. The average of commercial persons to every hundred of the total population is 2·0 nearly. In this same class we also find persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals and goods. The officers employed in the working of the State Railway fall under this head, of whom there are 910. Besides these, there are

12,643 men recorded as carriers on roads, and 199 as those on rivers, and 431 as those engaged in storage.

Details of orders 8 and 9 of the agricultural class.

35. In the fourth class are found the agriculturists including Jagirdars, Inamdars, Field-labourers, and all others who have anything to do with land and its cultivation. About one-sixth of the population of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions comes under this head, the total number being 16,69,689.

Comparative table of agriculturists in provinces surrounding Hyderabad.

36. The following is a comparative table of male agriculturists in the various provinces surrounding Hyderabad :—

Name of the Province.	Number of male Agriculturists.	Percentage on total Population.
Hyderabad	16,69,689	14·6
Bombay Presidency	50,08,585	33·8
Madras Presidency	69,30,173	35·4
Central Provinces	25,91,186	38·1
Berar	6,92,366	44·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,77,728	34·3

Details of the industrial class.

37. The fifth class called the industrial class is one of the largest and most numerously sub-divided. In the tenth order we find 46,826 men, being mostly those persons who are engaged in arts and mechanic productions, including workers in houses and buildings, in prints and pictures, in arms, in musical instruments and others. Those, whose profession consists of textile fabrics and dress, in clothes made of wool, cotton, flax and silk, come under the eleventh order numbering 3,11,337 persons. The

following is the number of the men dealing in various textile fabrics of this order:—

Workers in wool and worsted	44,341
Workers in silk	1,525
Workers in cotton and flax.....	1,29,901
Workers in mixed materials	1,058
Workers in dress	1,33,272
Workers in hemp and other fabric materials ...	1,230

Workers in animal food, stimulants and in stone, earthenware, metal, glass, &c., &c.

Bidar, Nander, Elgandal, Indur, Khammam and Gulbarga show the largest amount of industry in this branch of industry. The twelfth order with its 1,38,329 persons show those who are dealing in foods and drinks including foods, vegetable, and animal; and all sorts of stimulants, as tobacco, opium, toddy, liquor, ganja, bhang, madak, and other narcotic drugs. For that industry which deals in animal substances, as grease, guts, bones, horns, ivory, skins, quills, feathers, &c., as coming under the next order, *i.e.*, the thirteenth, the number is very limited, it being only 3,133. The fourteenth order takes up persons working and dealing in vegetable substances, such as workers in bamboo, bark, cane, rush, straw, &c., and shows 42,986 persons under this head. The last and the fifteenth order of the fifth class has 1,04,537 men as workers in stone, earthenware, glassware, and all kinds of metals; there being 11,213 workers in stone and clay; 28,131 in earthenware; and 29,914 in gold, silver, and precious stones.

Details of the non-productive class.

38. The sixth class called the indefinite or non-productive class includes almost all persons who have no hand either in the industry of the country, or have no concern in the general transaction of the State affairs. In it are embodied all wealthy persons who have no stated aim in life, as well as candidates for work, pensioners, prisoners, Mansabdars, saints, ascetics, and numerous others passing their lives without being serviceable to the State in any way. This class includes the last three orders, namely the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth. The

sixteenth order with its two sub-orders consist of labourers and others (branch of labour undefined), and all persons of indefinite occupations. This order numbers in all 8,47,308 men. The next two orders make up altogether 21,19,471 men, thus showing that in the non-productive class for every one hundred persons there are about 42 without any specified work.

Female occupations classified.

39. The following is a classification of female occupations together with the number of females following them, with their respective classes, orders, and sub-orders :—

FEMALE OCCUPATIONS.

I. PROFESSIONAL.

(1,727)

- Females employed in the Manufactures (180)
- Females engaged in learned professions (1,547)
  - Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists (364)
  - Musicians (67)
  - Actors (1,069)
  - School Mistresses (47)

II. DOMESTIC.

(38,00,424)

- Females of unspecified and household occupations (37,74,890)
  - Females of specified occupations (4[illegible],976)
  - Females of household occupations (33,18,914)
- Females engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for pay (25,533)

III. COMMERCIAL.

(98)

- Mercantile women (86)
- Carriers on Railway (12)

IV. AGRICULTURISTS.

(21,339)

- Females possessing or working the land, engaged in growing grain, fruits, grass and other productions (18,638)
- Females engaged about animals (2,701)

V. INDUSTRIAL.

(21,574)

- Females engaged in working and dealing in textile fabrics (16,710)
  - Workers in wool and worsted 571
  - ,, .. cotton and flax 16,026
  - .. .. mixed materials ... 1
  - ,, .. dress .. 112
- Females working and dealing in food and drinks (3,296)
  - Workers in animal food, 14
  - .. ,, vegetables, 3,276
- Females working and dealing in animal substances (22)
- Females working and dealing in vegetable substances (1,293)
  - Workers in stone and clay (221)
- Females working and dealing in minerals (259)
  - Workers in gold, silver and precious stones (38)

VI. INDEFINITE OR NON-PRODUCTIVE.

(9,98,296)

- Labourers (branch of labour undefined) (9,16,192)
- Females of no stated occupations (82,104)

Details of female occupations.

40. Though female occupations are not so various as those of males in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, many women are returned as following the professions of their husbands. Of this kind of females there are 4,55,976, while the number 33,18,914 represents those who have no specific pursuit of life except their own household affairs. 180 females are at work in the local and municipal duties of the country, 364 are physicians and druggists, females mostly employed in the treatment of Zenana ladies, 47 are teachers, 1,069 are actresses, and 67 are musicians. About 25,500 females are serving as attendants, and on the whole in the domestic class there are 38,00,423 females. The agricultural class takes up 21,339 women, a number which is very small in comparison with that of male agriculturists inasmuch as "most of the wives have been included in the list of those who are designated other wives."*

Comparative table of female agriculturists in provinces surrounding Hyderabad.

41. The following is a comparative table of female agriculturists in the various provinces surrounding Hyderabad:—

Name of the Province.	No. of Female Agriculturists.	Percentage on total Population.
Hyderabad	† 21,339	0·44
Bombay	29,03,907	25·64
Madras	40,24,032	25·55
Central Provinces	18,13,160	31·69
Berar	4,83,819	37·44
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	16,31,198	21·51

Female industry.

42. In the industrial class there are 21,574 females following occupations independent of their husbands, and of whom there are 16,026

* The females have been enrolled in class II. order 4; and not in class VI. order 61 sub-order 2, as it has been done in the census returns of many provinces. Hence we find such a large number of females in the census of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions in the second class.

† The cause why there is such a small number of agriculturists in the female population of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions is that in all the provinces which are compared above the females are not included in the domestic class where they are shown to be in Mr. Plowden's list of occupations. In fact married women are not shown to have any occupation at all, in consequence of which they are mostly grouped together in the list of the indefinite class of occupations. In the census returns of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions "Wives" are returned in class II. and there are 2,50,962 female cultivators in it, thus giving a total number of 2,78,301. Besides this, in the number of [illegible] which are estimated at 33,18,914 a good many of the female agriculturists are incorporated.

workers in cotton and flax, 3,276 are workers in vegetable food, 1,293 in bamboo, cane, rush, straw, &c., and 221 are workers in stone and clay. In the non-productive class 9,16,192 females are labourers and 82,104 are shown as following no stated occupations.

Females of non-productive occupations.

43. In the sixth class of female occupations we find three kinds of labourers (branch of labour undefined) which are arranged as follows with their respective numbers :—

Gratuitous labourers...	73,002
Labourers	8,42,403
Load-bearers...	787
Total.....	9,16,192

All other females coming under this class are numbered at 83,104, among whom we find beggars, daily pay receivers, dead body washers, Mansubdars, marriage go-betweens, moorlees, pensioners, prisoners, prostitutes, and refugees of famine. Thus we find in the entire Dominions about 20 females without any productive work out of every 100.

A table comparing male and female occupations.

44. The following is a table comparing the male and female occupations of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions arranged under the six heads given above, viz., the professional, domestic, commercial, agricultural, industrial, and non-productive classes, with their sub-divisions :—

Class.	Order.	Name of occupation.	No. of males.	No. of females.	Total.
I.	1	Persons engaged in the general or local government of the country	1,52,965	180	1,53,145
	2	Persons engaged in the defence of the country	42,084	.....	42,084
	3	Persons engaged in the learned professions or in literature, art and science (with their immediate subordinates) ...	37,963	1,547	39,510
		Total Class I.	2,33,012	1,727	2,34,739

Class.	Order.	Name of occupation.	No. of males.	No. of females.	Total.
II.	4	Wives	.....	37,74,890	37,74,890
	5	Persons engaged in entertainment and performing personal services for man	1,50,570	25,533	1,76,103
		Total Class II.	1,50,570	38,00,423	39,50,993
III.	6	Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses or goods of various kinds	1,68,048	86	1,68,134
	7	Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, messages, &c.	14,202	12	14,214
		Total Class III	1,82,250	98	1,82,348
IV.	8	Persons possessing or working the land and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grass, animals and other products.	16,56,734	18,638	16,75,372
	9	Persons engaged about animals	12,955	2,701	15,656
		Total Class IV.	16,69,689	21,339	16,91,028
V.	10	Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination	46,826	.....	46,826
	11	Persons working and dealing in textile fabrics and in dress...	3,11,337	16,710	3,28,047
	12	Persons working and dealing in foods and drinks	1,38,329	3,290	1,41,619
	13	Persons working and dealing in animal substances	3,130	22	3,152
	14	Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances	42,986	1,293	44,279
	15	Persons working and dealing in minerals	1,04,537	259	1,04,796
		Total Class V.....	6,47,145	21,574	6,68,719

Class.	Order.	Name of occupation.	No. of males.	No. of females.	Total.
VI.	16	Labourers and others.....	8,47,308	9,16,192	17,63,500
	17	Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation	21	.....	21
	18	Persons of no stated occupation	12,72,142	82,104	13,54,246
		Total Class VI.....	21,19,471	9,98,296	31,17,767
		Grand Total.....	50,02,137	48,43,457	98,45,594

Comparative table of occupation.

45. The accompanying table is intended to show the percentages of the various occupations in the various districts of the dominions and the rate each bears to the entire population of each individual district with a comparison of the same in other surrounding provinces:—

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION BY CLASSES.

Distribution of Occupa

DISTRICTS.	Ratio					
	Males.					
	I. Professional.	II Domestic.	III. Commercial.	IV. Agricultural.	V. Industrial.	VI. Non-productive.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Western Division ... Bidar	2·6	2·1	3·3	41·8	9·1	41·1
Nander	3·4	2·0	2·7	41·5	9·9	40·5
Naldrug	4·0	3·2	2·2	39·5	9·1	42·0
Total Western Division	3·3	2·5	2·7	40·9	9·4	41·2
Northern Division... Elgandel	2·3	2·9	3 6	23·7	18·5	49·0
Indur	3·2	2·3	4·3	36·1	15·9	38·2
Medak	4·8	3·1	7·1	26·1	16·0	42·9
Sarpur Tandur	2·5	3·3	1·9	40·1	11·1	41·1
Total Northern Division	3·2	2·9	4 2	31·5	15·4	42·8
N.-West Division ... Aurangabad	4·1	3·1	3·0	37·8	8·6	43·4
Parbhani	3·1	2·0	2·9	43·1	9·3	39·6
Birh	3·2	2·8	2·5	40·2	9·4	41·9
Total North-Western Division	3·5	2·6	2·8	40·4	9·1	41·6
Eastern Division ... Khammam	2·4	1·9	4·4	27·2	18·0	46·1
Nagar Karnul.	4 9	10·1	7 3	24·6	13·1	40·0
Nalgunda	2·8	2·3	3·7	27·3	18·2	45·7
Total Eastern Division	3·4	4·8	5·1	26·4	16·4	43·9
Southern Division ... Gulbarga	3·7	2·5	4·7	33	14·8	41·9
Lingsugur	4·2	0·3	1·6	45	9·0	39·1
Raichur	3·5	2·1	2·8	36	11·7	43·4
Shorapur	3·9	2·5	3·4	41	11·6	37·5
Total Southern Division	3·8	1·8	2·9	39·2	11·8	40·5
Atraf-Balda	5·1	4·7	5·5	21·5	17·0	46·2
Hyderabad (City and Suburbs)	37·7	4 6	4·1	1·6	15·0	37·1
Grand Total H. H. the Nizam's District	8·6	3·4	3·9	28·8	13·4	41·9
Berar	2·9	0 9	2·0	50·1	10·3	33·8
Central Provinces	2·1	1·0	1·5	44·5	11·8	39·1
Bombay Presidency	3·04	1 71	2·29	50·01	11·22	41·73
Madras Presidency	2·7	0·8	2·2	44·9	11·5	36·9
N.-W. P. and Oudh	1·6	0·5	1·7	46·2	10·6	39·5

tion by Classes.

of each class to 100·00 of the population.

Females.						Total Both Sexes.					
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	I.	II.	III	IV.	V.	VI.
Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Non-productive.	Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Non-productive.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0·0	78·3	0·0	0·0	0·2	21·5	1·3	40·2	2·7	20·9	4·6	31 3
0·0	85·2	0·0	0·1	0·4	14·3	1·7	43 6	1·4	20·8	5·1	27·4
0 0	79·1	0·0	0·0	0 1	20·8	2·0	41·4	1·1	29·7	4·6	31·4
0 0	80·9	0·0	0·0	0·2	18·9	1·7	41·7	1·4	20·4	4·8	30·0
0 0	72·7	0·0	0·3	0 0	27·0	1·2	37·8	1·8	12·0	9·2	38·0
0·0	79·8	0·0	0·3	0·8	19·1	1·6	41·1	2·1	18·2	8·3	28·7
0·9	73·9	0·0	0·5	0·0	26·5	2·4	38·1	3·5	13·3	8·0	34·7
0·0	71·4	0·0	0·3	1·3	27·0	1·2	37·4	0·9	20·2	6 2	34·1
0·0	74·2	0·0	0·4	0·5	24·2	1·6	38·6	2·1	15·9	7·9	33·9
0·0	85·0	0·0	0·4	0·3	14·3	2·1	44·1	1·5	19·1	4·4	28·8
0·0	82·9	0·0	0·1	0·4	16·3	1·6	42·4	1·5	21 6	4·8	28·1
0·0	87·1	0·0	0·3	0 2	12·4	1·6	44·9	1·3	20 3	4·8	27·1
0·0	85·0	0·0	0·3	0·4	14·0	1·8	43·8	1·4	20·3	4·7	28·1
0·0	75·4	0·0	0·6	0·0	24·0	1·2	38·6	2·2	13.9	9·0	35·1
0·0	70·9	0·0	1·0	0·0	28·1	2·5	40·5	3·6	12·8	6·5	34·1
0·0	77·6	0·0	1·4	0·0	21·0	1·4	39·9	1·9	14·2	9·1	33·4
0·0	74·6	0·0	1·00	0·0	24·4	1 7	39·7	2·9	13·6	8·2	34 2
0 0	78·1	0 0	0·1	0·3	21·0	1·9	40·3	1·9	16 8	7·6	31·5
0·0	76·8	0·0	0·4	1 6	21·2	2·1	38 6	0·8	23·1	5·3	30·1
0·1	69·7	0·0	2·1	2·9	25 2	1·8	35 9	1·4	19·3	7·3	34·3
0 0	79·7	0·0	0·0	1·6	18·7	1·9	41·1	1·7	20·6	6 6	28·1
0·0	76·1	0·0	0·7	0·6	21·6	1·9	38·9	1·5	19 9	6·7	31·1
0·0	72·3	0·0	0·9	0·1	26·7	2·6	38·5	2·8	11·2	8·5	36·4
0 2	85·0	0·0	0·8	1·2	13·3	18·9	44·8	2·1	0·9	8·1	25·2
0·0	78·3	0·0	0·5	0 6	20·6	4·3	40·8	2·0	14·0	7·0	31·3
0·1	0·2	0·1	37·5	7·7	54 4	1·5	0·6	1·0	43·8	9 0	44·1
0·2	0·4	0·2	41·7	11 6	55·9	1 2	0·7	0·8	38·1	11·7	47·5
0·10	0·47	0 88	24·08	7·68	67·59	1·61	1·12	1·23	3[illegible]·86	9·51	54·14
0·3	0·7	0 6	26·1	9·3	63 0	1·5	0·7	1·4	35·5	10 9	50·9
0·3	0·3	0·1	21·4	9·4	68·5	1·0	0·4	9·9	33·8	10 0	53·9

General remarks of occupations.

46. It will be seen from the preceding statement that the percentages of the male and female occupations vary considerably from those of other surrounding provinces in many cases, especially in class II. and in class IV. The cause of this has already been explained at para. 41. In consequence of the females being mostly reckoned in class II., they necessarily show a small number in the agricultural percentage. Thus in the male callings one thing that strikes our attention is that while many males are shown as agriculturists excepting the non-productive class, in the females there is a marked preponderance above all other classes in the domestic section, where the proportion of *wives*, or females engaged in the management of their household, being no less than 78·3. This circumstance leads us to anticipate the proportionate rise in class II., in the total of both male and female occupations, as compared with the several provinces referred to in the statement before us. One more thing that is equally of great significance in the classification and percentages of the occupations of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions is that the male population commands a larger amount of Government service than is to be found in the other provinces compared, the percentage being a little more than 8. In the Dominions one of the marked features of occupations is that almost all the persons who have any importance are in the Government employ.

City industry.

47. The city of Hyderabad is a great mart of industry, and in it perhaps we find more professions than elsewhere in His Highness' Dominions. As a proof of this it could be said that many occupations found in the census returns are obtainable in Hyderabad City and Suburbs. The following is a statement showing the numbers of various industrial persons in the City and Suburbs, compared with the number in the entire Dominions with their percentages:—

Description of Industry.	Persons found in the City.	Persons in the entire Dominions.	Percentage of City to Dominions.
Workers in books	101	109	92·6
,, ,, musical instruments	13	18	72·2
,, ,, tackle for sports and game	1	10	10·0
,, ,, signs, medals, and dies	17	19	89·5
,, ,, clock	55	58	94·8
,, ,, arms	166	686	24·2
,, ,, carriages	64	133	48·1
,, ,, harness	46	1,073	4·3
,, ,, house-building	3,012	44,209	6·8
,, ,, furniture	53	70	75·7
,, ,, chemicals	18	342	5·2
,, ,, wool and worsted	876	44,341	2·0
,, ,, dress	5,504	1,33,272	4·1
,, ,, hemp and fibrous materials	62	1,240	5·0
,, ,, animal food	2,492	44,659	5·5
,, ,, vegetable food	5,080	13,917	36·5
,, ,, drinks and stimulants	2,268	79,753	2·8
,, ,, grease, gut, bones, &c.	10	94	10·9
,, ,, skin, feather, and quill	118	3,027	3·9
,, ,, hair	6	9	66·6
,, ,, wood	571	1,471	38·8
,, ,, paper	64	474	13·5
,, ,, stone and clay	573	11,213	5·1
,, ,, water	651	5,469	11·9
,, ,, tin and quick silver	161	509	31·6
,, ,, lead and antimony	3	18	16·6

Languages.

48. The principal languages spoken in the Nizam's territories are four in number, *viz.*, Mahratti, Telegu, Kanarese, and Urdu. The Mahratti-speaking populace amounts to 31,47,745, the Telegu-speaking to 42,66,469, the Kanarese-speaking to 12,38,519, and the Urdu-speaking to 9,98,241. The numerous dialects next in importance are the Banjari, the Gond, the Gujarati, the Kaikadi, the Koya, the Tamil, and the Marwadi, while the English language is mainly spoken at Hyderabad by 6,643 men. The above dialects are spoken by the following number of men:—

Dialect.	No. of men who speak it.	Where spoken most.
Banjari	58,268	Khammam.
Marwadi	40,064	Aurangabad.
Gond	38,224	Sarpur Tandur.
Tamil.....	16,338	Hyd. Suburbs.
Koya	12,639	Khammam.
Gujarati.....	5,987	Aurangabad.
Kaikadi.....	5,294	Khammam.

Percentage of languages.

49. In every 100 men 31·97 speak Mahratti, 43·33 speak Telegu, 12·58 Kanarese, 10·14 Urdu, and 1·98 other miscellaneous dialects; thus:—

Mahratti	31·97
Telegu	43·33
Kanarese	12·58
Urdu	10·14
Other dialects	1·98
Total.....	100·00

Education.

50. Of late years, education has attracted the serious attention of the Government which has provided schools and teachers in almost

all the districts of the State, and it appears from the census statistics on this head that people have been taking great interest in educating their children. Though there may be paucity of indigenous learned men and women in the Nizam's Dominions, it is a matter of gratification to see the progress made by education during the last five years of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung's regime. The last, though not the least, measure for the promotion of education is the college known by the name of

Hyderabad College.

His Highness the Nizam's Hyderabad College which has been lately instituted and in which students have been trained up by an efficient staff of professors to pass the various examinations in the University of Madras to which it is affiliated. The college, considering the dense ignorance that once prevailed in the State, is the greatest blessing the Government could have bestowed on the State, and it is to be hoped that it will have ample reason to boast that it has reared many of the great future officers within its own sacred limits. Taking the number of students it passes every year as our guide, it is reasonable to expect that the college will work efficiently in future for the good of the natives.

State of education.

51. The number of males under instruction, and those not under instruction, but able to read and write, is 66,549 and 2,47,459 respectively. This number shows that in every hundred males about 6·3 know how to read and write, and among every hundred females those able to read and write are 0·1. On the whole, only 3·2 persons in every 100 know reading and writing in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions.

Distribution of population according to education.

52. The following table shows the distribution of population according to education:—

State of education.	Total No. of Hindus 88,93,181		Total No. of Mohammadans 9,25,929.		Total No. of Jains 854.		Total No. of Christians 13,614.		Total No. of Parsis 638.		Total No. of Sikhs 3,668.		Total No. of Jews 47.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under instruction, or not under instruction, but able to read and write.	2,62,617	1,889	44,523	1,229	757	2	5,307	1,746	264	94	443	...	7	2
Not under instruction and unable to read and write.	42,55,195	43,73,480	4,24,923	4,55,254	3,693	4,063	2,605	3,896	111	169	1,614	1,607	18	20

The following is the percentage of educated men among Hindus, Mohammadans, Jains, Christians, Parsis, Sikhs, and Jews:—

Hindus	2·9
Mohammadans	4·9
Jains	8·9
Christians	51·8
Parsis	56·1
Sikhs	12·9
Jews	19·1

The following are the percentages of persons knowing how to read and write on entire population in the several surrounding provinces:—

N.-W. P. and Oudh	30·9
Madras Presidency	7·0
Central Provinces	2·9
Bombay Presidency	8·2
Berar	3·2

53. There are in the whole of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions 20,475 towns and villages which are arranged, according to their population in the following table, commencing from below 200 and rising to 50,000 and upwards of inhabitants :—

Towns and villages classified according to population.

DIVISIONS.	With less than 200 inhabitants.	With from 200 to 500 inhabitants.	With from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants.	With from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants.	With from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.	With from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.	With from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.	With from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants.	With from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.	With from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.	With more than 50,000 inhabitants	Total number of Villages and Towns.
Western Division	1,248	1,486	887	315	67	18	17	2	...	...	...	4,040
Northern Division ...	1,491	1,266	858	381	59	20	13	2	...	...	...	4,090
North-Western Division	1,472	1,560	795	221	48	23	9	3	2	1	...	4,134
Eastern Division	1,582	1,268	799	299	63	19	2	1	...	...	...	4,033
Southern Division.....	1,295	1,263	512	156	60	17	4	2	1	1	..	3,311
Atraf-Balda District...	349	263	173	68	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	865
Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total.....	7,437	7,106	4,024	1,440	306	99	45	11	3	2	2	20,475

54. The most important towns that have a population of 10,000 and upwards are given below with the number of their inhabitants :—

Names of towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Serial No.	Town.	District in which situated.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	Nander	Nander	14,091	6,996	7,095
2	Busmuth	Do.	11,022	5,686	5,336
3	Nirmal.....	Indur	10,577	4,910	5,667
4	Indur	Do.	10,264	5,053	5,211
5	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	30,219	15,546	14,673
6	Jalnapur	Do.	16,199	7,912	8,287
7	Pattan	Do.	10,874	6,074	4,800
8	Hingoli	Parbhani	14,804	7,923	7,181
9	Birh.....	Birh	17,398	8,639	8,759
10	Ambajogai	Do.	12,052	5,982	6,070
11	Naraien Pait	Nagar Karnul.....	11,290	5,471	5,819
12	Gulbarga	Gulbarga.....	22,834	11,898	10,936
13	Kaliani	Do.	11,092	5,561	5,531
14	Raichur	Raichur	15,387	7,817	7,570
15	Gudwal	Do.	12,207	6,461	5,746
16	Bolarum	Atraf-Balda	13,207	6,789	6,418
17	City.....	Hyderabad	1,23,675	61,031	62,644
18	Suburbs including Secunderabad...	.....	2,31,287	1,20,498	1,10,789

Cantonments and their population.

55. There are altogether 7 cantonments in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, two of them, Aurangabad and Jalna, are situated in the district of Aurangabad, Hingoli is in Parbhani, Lingsugur in the district of the same name, Bolarum and Secunderabad in Hyderabad Suburbs, and Mominabad or (Ambajogai) in the Birh district.

The following numbers represent the respective population of each cantonment:—

Aurangabad	9,721
Bolarum	13,207
Hingoli	11,064
Jalna.....	9,943
Lingsugur	4,377
Mominabad	4,537
Secunderabad	74,127

SUPPLEMENT.

Census.—City Hyderabad (Deccan).

City and its area.

56. The City of Hyderabad, which is situated on the southern bank of the river Musi, covers an area of 2½ square miles, and the Suburbs, which include the Cantonment of Secunderabad and the Residency Bazaars, extend over an area of 19·53 square miles.

Census of Secunderabad and Residency Bazaars.

57. The Census of Secunderabad and the Residency Bazaars was taken through the Resident, and the results were tabulated by the Deputy Superintendent of Census operations in Berar, but as both these places form a portion of the Suburbs, the statistics of these two stations are included in the several statements treated of here.

Four divisions of the city.

58. For facilitating the operations of the Census Enumerators the City was divided into four sub-divisions which were respectively called Alhabad, Sultan Shahi, Mir Chowk, and Hussaini Plam.

Population.

59. The total population of the City, as ascertained by the present Census, is 1,23,675, of which 61,031 are males and 62,644 females, or in the proportion of 100 males to 102·64 females, the number of persons per square mile being 49460·00.

Details of the city census.

60. Of the 27,127 houses 20,150 were occupied at the time of the Census and 6,997 were unoccupied. The number of persons per occupied house was 6·14 and the number of houses per square mile 1085·80. In addition to the houses shown here there were mosques, temples, &c., which were not included.

The female increase.

61. The population in each of the Divisions is nearly equal, but the total number of females is however shown to be slightly in excess of the males. This in some degree may be attributed to the large

numbers of females retained in the Zenanas of the noblemen and other wealthy Mohammadan families residing in the City.

Population of the Suburbs.

62. In the Suburbs the population is given at 2,31,287 of which 1,70,498 are males and 1,10,789 are females, or in the proportion of 100 males to 64·98 females, the number of persons per square mile being 118·43.

Population of Secunderabad.

63. Secunderabad, which, as stated in para. 57, is included in the Suburbs, and which is shown in the returns as a division, contains the largest population. It is twice that of any other Division excepting Hussaini Alum, which gives 42,688 souls to 74,127 in Secunderabad.

Details of the Suburb census.

64. The total number of houses in the Suburbs is 27,127; of these 20,150 are occupied and 6,977 unoccupied, the number of houses per square mile being 29·18 and the number of souls per occupied house 17·47.

Comparison of persons per square mile in City and Suburbs.

65. The proportion of the number of persons per square mile in the Suburbs compared with the City is very small, and this is accounted for by the fact that land in the Suburbs is more largely used for gardens and purposes of cultivation, whereas in the City there is no cultivation, though some small gardens exist attached to the houses of some of the noblemen. These are not only few but comparatively cover a very small area when contrasted with the gardens and cultivated land in the Suburbs.

Comparison of houses per square mile in City and Suburbs.

66. The number of houses in the Suburbs, though more than double that of City, still compared with the area may be considered small, inasmuch as while the number of houses per square mile in the City is 1085·80, the Suburbs show only 29·18 houses to the square mile.

Population by religion in the City.

67. Of the entire population of the City 78,025 or 63·09 per cent. are Mohammadans and 45,543 or 36·82 per cent. are Hindus. Other religions are very poorly represented, for

only 61 are shown to be the followers of the Sikh religion, and the number of Christians recorded is 44. There are no Jains, and only 2 Parsis are shown to be residing in the City.

The Mohammadans are interspersed throughout the whole City, while the Sikhs and Christians are found only in one or two of the Sultan Shahi Divisions.

In the Suburbs, the number of Hindus is in excess of the Mohammadan population, the former number 144,972 or 62·68 per cent. of the total population, while the Mohammadans amount to 74,362 or 32·15 per cent. The Suburbs contain a much larger number of Christians, Parsis, and Sikhs than are to be found in the City, and a few Jews also have been returned. The number of Christians enumerated in the Suburbs is 11,226 or 4·87 per cent. of the total population. The Parsis number 377, Sikhs 303, and the Jews so few as 46 only.

In all the divisions of the Suburbs there is a sprinkling of Christians, but they are found chiefly in Secunderabad, Troop Bazaars, the Residency Bazaars, and Kachiguda.

In Secunderabad, which is a British Cantonment, the number of Christians is as high as 8,172, Troop Bazaars return 1,885, and in the Residency Bazaars and Kachiguda there are 810 and 363 respectively.

The Parsis are chiefly to be found in Secunderabad and the Residency Bazaars. The former returns 237 and the latter 83, while the remaining few are scattered in Troop Bazaars, Afzulgunj, and Kachiguda.

Secunderabad being a large Military Cantonment, containing a strong European force, enables Parsis to carry on a brisk trade in that Station, and to this may be attributed in a great measure their being found in larger number there than in any other portion of the City and Suburbs. Of the Parsis, who are shown to be residents of Troop Bazaars, &c., some hold appointments under His Highness the Nizam's Government, and others are engaged in trade, which is the principal characteristic feature of this enterprizing community.

68. The following table shows the population by religion in the City and Suburbs, and the percentage of each religion on the total population :—

Percentages of religions in City and Suburbs.

Religion.	City.				Suburbs.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu	21,912	20,631	45,543	36·82	75,044	69,928	1,44,972	62·68
Mohammadan	36,050	41,975	78,025	63·09	38,322	36,040	74,362	32·15
Christian	25	19	44	0·04	6,706	4,520	11,226	4·87
Parsi	2	... ..	2	0·00	217	160	377	0·16
Sikh	42	19	61	0·05	185	118	303	0·13
Jain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	0·00
Jew	.....	.....	... ..	.....	24	22	46	0·01
Total	61,031	62,644	1,23,675	100·00	1,20,498	1,10,789	2,31,287	.....

69. The several sects into which the Mohammadans are subdivided consist of Sunnis, Shiahs, Mahdivis, and Wahabis. Both Sunnis and Shiahs are to be found throughout the City excepting in the Aliabad Circle, where not a single Shiah has been enumerated. There are no Wahabis and only 18 Mahdivis have been returned in the City.

Mohammadan sub-divisions.

70. The total number of Sunnis recorded in the City is 71,790 or 92·01 per cent. of the total Mohammadan population. The Shiahs compared with the Sunnis are very few and number only 6,217, being 7·97 per cent. on the total Mohammadan population.

Mohammadan sects in the City.

The annexed table shows the Mohammadan sects in the City and the percentage of each on the total number of Mohammadans :—

Division.	Sunnis.				Shiahs.				Mahdivis.				Wahabis.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on the Total No. of Mohammadans.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on the Total No. of Mohammadans.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on the Total No. of Mohammadans.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on the Total No. of Mohammadans
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ahabad	8,581	11,016	19,597	25·12	266	477	743	0·95	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultan Shaih	7,864	8,828	16,692	21·40	152	199	351	0·46	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mir Chowk	7,420	7,968	15,388	19·72	1,744	3,086	4,830	6·19	10	7	17	0·02	...	...	...	...
Hussaini Alum	9,901	10,212	20,113	25·77	111	182	293	0·37	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...
Total.....	33,766	38,024	71,790	92·01	2,273	3,944	6,217	7·97	11	7	18	0·02	...	...	...	...

Mohammadan sects in the Suburbs.

71. Of the total Mohammadan population in the Suburbs, 69,157 or 93·00 per cent. are Sunnis and 1,606 or 216 per cent. are Shiahs. A large number of Mahdivis is found in the Suburbs where 3,565 or 44·74 per cent. are returned. There are very few Wahabis, and of the 21 recorded nearly the whole or 18 are enumerated in Secunderabad, 1 in the Residency Bazaars, and 2 in the Troop Bazaars.

The annexed table gives the Mohammadan sects in the Suburbs and the percentage of each on the total population :—

Division.	Sunnis.				Shiahs.				Mahdivis.				Wahabis.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Aliabad	4,812	4,605	9,417	6·6	14	7	21	·009	66	75	141	·06	...	...	...	...
Sultan Shah	5,556	4,583	10,139	4·3	28	70	98	·02	22	...	22	·009	...	...	...	...
Mir Chowk	7,146	7,243	14,389	6·2	299	471	770	·3	980	1,169	2,149	·2	...	...	...	...
Hussaini Alam	8,215	7,256	15,471	6·6	77	65	142	·06	291	373	664	·2	2	...	2	...
British Cantonment and Railway Station	10,233	9,508	19,741	8·5	287	288	575	·2	273	317	589	...	11	8	19	·008
Total	35,962	33,195	69,157	29·9	705	901	1,606	0·6	1,631	1,934	3,565	1·5	13	8	21	·009

Christians in the City.

72. Of the 44 Christians returned in the City, 27 are Roman Catholics, 3 Protestants, and 14 are unspecified as to denomination.

Arranged according to nationalities, the 27 Roman Catholics above referred to represent 3 Eurasians, 1 other European or American, and 23 come under unspecified.

The 3 Protestants that have been recorded are Eurasians, and of the 14 unspecified 5 are natives, while the nationality of the remainder has not been returned.

Christians in the Suburbs.

73. The annexed table shows the several denominations of Christians in the Suburbs arranged according to nationality :—

SECTS.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Baptists.	Methodists.	Wesleyan.	Mission Church.	Greek.	Protestants.	Lutherans.	Unspecified.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
British born	1,998	462	309	1	1	81	...	...	4	...	8	2,864
Other British	552	161	41	...	...	14	...	...	15	...	20	803
Other European or Americans	31	63	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Eurasians	760	512	59	1	51	...	...	1	85	1	41	1,511
Unspecified	348	425	2	5	6	3	...	...	3	...	288	1,080
Natives	400	3,797	19	...	1	2	8	...	45	...	599	4,871
Total	4,089	5,420	430	7	62	100	8	1	152	1	956	11,226

It will be seen that in the Suburbs, the Roman Catholics form the strongest Christian body. They number 5,420, and this figure is composed chiefly of natives who number as many as 3,797 ; next in number comes the Church of England which returns 4,089, and to this figure may fairly be added the Protestants, in which case the total rises to 4,241. The Presbyterians return 430 members, the Wesleyans 100, Methodists 62, Baptists 7, and the Mission Church 8. In addition to these 1 Lutheran has been recorded, and 1 member of the Greek Church. 956 have mentioned no sect in particular, and have consequently been included in the unspecified.

According to nationality, leaving aside the natives who form 43·39 per cent. of the Christian community, British-born are the more numerous. They make up 25·51 per cent. and the Eurasians number 1,511 or 130·46 per cent. Other British subjects amount to 803 or 7·18 per cent., and other European or American subjects 97 or ·86 per cent. of the total Christians.

The Christian element is the strongest in Secunderabad, and this may be attributed to the presence there of a large European force. Missionaries, too, have selected Secunderabad as a field for their labours, and the large number of Christians which are found among natives there may be said to be principally due to the energetic and successful work carried out by them.

Civil condition of the City.

74. The results obtained in connection with the civil condition of the people of the City as shown in the recent Census are embodied in the table given below :—

Divisions.	Single.			Married.			Widowed.			Unspecified.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aliabad	5,487	913	6,400	8,689	1,436	10,125	562	725	1,287	...	13,017	13,017
Sultan Shai ...	5,731	1,763	7,491	8,921	3,072	11,993	953	1,840	2,793	205	9,372	9,577
Mir Chowk ...	6,399	2,122	8,512	7,260	2,099	9,359	716	1,313	2,029	...	9,319	9,319
Hussaini Alum.	6,393	1,703	8,096	8,924	2,645	11,569	684	1,276	1,960	116	10,029	10,145
Total.....	24,001	6,501	30,502	33,794	9,252	43,046	2,915	5,154	8,069	321	41,737	42,058

At first sight the excess in males among single and married persons would seem to be extraordinarily high compared with the females under these two heads, and this may be attributed to the fact that both the wealthy Mohammadans and Hindus in this part of the country were greatly averse to supplying particulars of age, conjugal condition of females, &c., in their families, and enquiries under these heads were taken as insult

As such objections were anticipated, and it was considered inadvisable to press for information on these points, clear and

explicit instructions were issued to Census officials to refrain from pressing any enquiries regarding the female members of any family where any objections were raised, and to use no coercion in obtaining a reply.

As was expected, but little information under these heads was forthcoming, and consequently such females, whose conjugal condition could not be obtained, were, as a matter of course, entered under head unspecified.

Another reason for the excess in males may be attributed to the very common custom among the lower orders in particular, who come to Hyderabad for employment, of leaving their wives in the districts or wherever their native place may be.

If, however, the females entered under head unspecified were distributed under the two columns of females under single and married, the number of males and females in both cases would be nearly equal, and the apparent excess in the one and the deficiency in the other would disappear.

While under the above circumstances the accuracy of the figures representing the conjugal condition of the population is not thoroughly reliable, it is also impossible to ascertain from the available data whether the custom of the country, which permits men to have more wives than one, is followed or not—apparently it is—and the great excess in females under head widowed, compared with the widowed males, corroborates the supposition that polygamy, if not at present, was at one time followed, and hence the large number of females returned under head widowed.

Conjugal condition in the Suburbs.

75. The conjugal condition of the population in the Suburbs is given in the following table :—

Divisions.	Single.			Married.			Widowed.			Unspecified.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ajmer	7,311	1,998	9,309	8,840	3,476	12,316	887	2,363	3,250	...	7,962	7,962
Sultan Shah	5,790	2,108	7,898	9,582	5,074	14,656	1,040	2,673	3,713	...	5,372	5,372
Mir Chowk	6,875	3,038	9,913	8,979	4,845	13,824	757	2,168	2,925	...	6,763	6,763
Hussaini Alum	9,058	3,970	13,028	12,636	7,332	19,968	1,271	3,100	4,371	19	5,282	5,301
British Cantonments and Railway Stations	23,867	14,259	38,126	21,507	20,124	41,631	2,079	8,882	10,961	...	...	...
Total	52,901	25,373	78,274	61,544	40,851	1,02,395	6,034	19,186	25,220	19	25,379	25,398

In the Suburbs, as in the City, the single and married males are in excess of the females, and the explanation on these points in connection with the City is equally applicable. The number of single persons returned in the Suburbs is 78,274, of whom 52,901 are males and 25,373 are females. The married persons are 1,02,395, of these 61,544 are males and 40,851 females.

Among the widowed, 25,220 persons are returned, of whom 6,034 are males and 19,186 are females. 25,398 persons are shown as unspecified, and of these only 19 are shown to be males and 25,379 females.

Of the total Hindu population in the City, 30,502 are single, viz., 24,001 males and 6,501 females. The number married amounts to 43,046, of whom 33,794 are males and 9,252 females, and the widowed being 2,915 males and 5,154 females. These figures, as explained in the preceding para., can hardly be considered to represent correctly the civil condition of the population, when so large a number of persons, viz., 321 males, 41,737 females have furnished no particulars as to their civil condition. These have consequently been entered under column unspecified.

In the Suburbs the number of persons recorded as single amount to 78,274, of whom 52,901 are males, and 25,373 females. The number who have entered the marriage state is somewhat higher, as this amounts to 1,02,395, viz., 61,544 males and 40,851 females, while the widowed consist of 6,034 males and 19,186 females. In the Suburbs the number of persons from whom it has not been possible to ascertain particulars in respect to civil condition, though high in itself, is somewhat less compared with the number in the City. The figures under head unspecified in the Suburbs consist of only 19 males and 25,379 females.

Civil condition according to religion.

76. The following table shows the civil condition of the population of the City and Suburbs according to religion :—

CIVIL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

	City.											
	Hindus.				Mohammadans.				Christians.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Hindu population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Mohammadan population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Christian population.
Single	8,307	3,259	11,566	25·39	15,672	3,238	18,910	24·23	15	4	19	43·18
Married	15,116	6,199	21,315	44·60	18,632	3,044	21,676	27·78	10	7	17	38·63
Widowed.....	1,385	3,587	4,972	10·91	1,529	1,563	3,092	3·96	...	2	2	4·54
Unspecified ...	104	7,586	7,690	16·88	217	34,130	34,347	44·02	...	6	6	13·63

SUBURBS.

HINDUS.				MOHAMMADANS.				CHRISTIANS.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Hindu population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Mohammadan population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Christian population.
30,560	16,762	47,322	32·64	17,481	6,341	23,822	32·03	4,702	2,194	6,896	61·42
40,396	31,057	71,453	49·28	19,092	7,953	27,045	36·36	1,814	1,702	3,516	31 32
4,088	14,615	18,703	12·40	1,730	3,999	5,729	7·70	190	549	739	6 58
.....	7,494	7,494	5·16	19	17,747	17,766	23·89	[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]	0·67

Remarks on the foregoing statement.

76. It will be seen from the above table that the difference in the percentage between single and married Hindus and Mohammadans is not excessive, while the percentage of the total number shown as unspecified is nearly treble, and this, as explained previously, is due to the people here being generally averse to giving particulars required in connection with the Census.

If the small percentage both of the Hindu and Mohammadan married females is accepted as correct it would certainly indicate that in neither of these religious persuasions is child-marriage followed to any great extent, but it has to be observed that of the total Hindu females in the City and Suburbs 1,701 have not given their age, and 3,194 Mohammadan females also have withheld this information. In addition to these so many as 16,986 Hindu and 92,007 Mohammadan females have neither furnished their ages nor the required particulars as regards civil condition, and while thus in the dark in connection with these points it is not possible to arrive at any accurate conclusions.

It is however probable that in the event of a Census being again taken, the difficulties that had to be contended against on the last occasion in obtaining the required particulars will not be so great in the next one, as the majority of the people will have found out for themselves that the information sought in connection with the Census is not obtained with inquisitive motives but simply for the Government to acquaint itself with the condition of its people.

Castes.

77. The chief castes of Hyderabad are distributed under four different heads, viz., Hindus, Other Hindus, Original Tribes, and Mohammadan Tribes. Under the first heading there are two sub-divisions, viz., Brahmins and Rajputs. The second heading, Other Hindus, comprises 216 sub-divisions, the Aboriginal tribes 10, and the Mohammadan tribes consist of 4 only.

City castes.

77. In the City the Brahmins amount to 6,064 or 1·33 per cent. of the total population, the Rajputs number 2,775 or 0·60 per cent., but the total number of persons comprising the several sub-divisions amount to 36,644 or 84·3 per cent. The Aborigines are comparatively few and number only 60.

Of the Mohammadan tribes returned in this statement, the Sheiks amount to 44,291 or 5·67 per cent.; of the total population, the Syeds number 18,007 or 3·56 per cent., the Moghals 3,380 or 0·43 per cent., and the Pathans 6,939 or 0·89 per cent.

In the statistics obtained at the recent Census no particulars are available as regards the several sub-divisions of Brahmins and Rajputs. All that is ascertainable is the total number of each class. If, however, the sub-divisions could have been shown the particulars relating to each would have been of some interest.

Castes in the Suburbs.

78. In the Suburbs the Brahmins amount to 8,068 or 5·56 per cent. on the total Hindu population, the Rajputs 6,115 or 4·21 per cent., Other Hindus amount to 1,29,790 or 89·52 per cent., and the Aboriginal tribes 987 or 0·68 per cent. Of the Mohammadan tribes, 48,059 or 64·62 per cent. are Sheiks and 10,583 or 14·23 per cent. are Syeds. The Moghals amount to 2,921 or 39·28 per cent., and the Pathans 7,618 or 10·24 per cent.

The number of persons, though Mohammadans, who had not mentioned the tribe to which they belong, amount to 10,589 and are shown in the statement under column unspecified.

Percentages of Hindu castes.

79. The following table represents for the City and Suburbs the percentage of the aggregate number of each class of Hindus shown under various sub-divisions on the total Hindu population :—

Castes.	City.				Suburbs.			
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage.
Brahmins	3,439	2,625	6,064	1·55	4,787	3,281	8,068	0·64
Rajputs	1,571	1,204	2,775	0·61	3,360	2,755	6,115	0·14
Other Hindus	19,854	16,790	36,644	8·04	66,380	63,410	1,29,790	0·03
Aboriginal Tribes	48	12	60	...	511	476	987	0·10

Percentages of Mohammadan castes.

80. Similar percentage of the aggregate number of Mohammadan tribes on the total Mohammadan population in the City and Suburbs are given in the following statement :—

Castes.	City.				Suburbs.			
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage.
Sheik	20,915	23,376	44,291	5·68	24,889	23,160	48,059	64·62
Syed	7,655	10,352	18,007	2·31	5,386	5,197	10,583	14·23
Moghal	1,510	1,870	3,380	0·13	1,494	1,427	2,921	39·28
Pathan	3,831	3,108	6,939	0 89	3,976	3,642	7,618	10·24

"Other Hindus" are more numerous in the Suburbs than in the City.

81. The table given below shows the number of each caste under "Other Hindus" in the City and Suburbs and the percentage of each on total Hindu population, when the members of each number 1,000 and upwards:—

Table of Other Hindus in the City and Suburbs.

	CITY.				SUBURBS.			
	Total of each Caste.			Percentage on Total Hindu population.	Total of each Caste.			Percentage on Total Hindu population.
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	
Bailijan	...	...	...	...	1,102	992	2,094	1·37
Baider Kulam	...	...	...	...	806	827	1,633	1·12
Bhoi or Bhesta	1,189	210	1,399	3·30	995	757	1,752	1·20
Chambar	...	...	...	...	2,643	2,645	5,288	3·64
Durje	...	...	...	...	594	546	1,140	0·78
Dhangar	535	540	1,075	2·36	2,997	2,957	5,954	4·10
Golla	...	...	...	...	1,013	908	1,921	1·32
Kalal	...	...	...	...	820	779	1,599	1·10
Kamati	...	...	...	...	2,967	2,858	5,825	4·01
Kayaith	1,057	1,020	2,077	4·56	...	...	...	...
Koli	...	...	...	...	680	607	1,287	0·88
Kunbis	...	...	...	...	2,553	2,410	4,963	3·42
Loadhi	...	...	...	...	1,779	1,155	2,434	1·67
Mahars	3,494	3,649	7,143	15·68	12,351	13,169	25,520	17·66
Mang	...	...	...	...	1,692	1,889	3,581	2·47
Hajam	...	...	...	...	1,074	1,015	2,089	1·44
Mahratti	1,696	1,549	3,245	7·12	2,720	2,664	5,384	3·71
Marwadi	1,102	586	1,688	3·70	1,909	1,038	2,947	2·03
Munirwar	1,131	1,115	2,246	4·93	4,067	4,238	8,305	5·72
Mutralse	...	...	...	...	931	999	1,930	1·33
Pareet	...	...	...	...	711	648	1,359	2·93
Paria	...	...	...	...	2,548	2,435	4,983	3·43
Sonar	...	...	...	...	869	844	1,713	1·18
Sutar	...	...	...	...	817	732	1,549	1·06
Telinga	4,574	4,046	8,620	18·92	7,454	7,165	14,619	10·08
Wani or Banya	...	...	...	...	570	487	1,057	0·72

Of the several castes in the City and Suburbs enumerated under Other Hindus, the Mahars and Telingas are the more numerous. Of the former in the City there are 7,143 and in the Suburbs so many as 25,520. The Telingas are not found to be so numerous in the Suburbs as the Mahars, for here they amount only to 14,619, but they are shown in large numbers in the City where 8,620 souls have been enumerated.

Comparing the number of Telingas with those of other castes excepting Mahars, it seems probable that the poorer classes who gave Telinga as their caste either did not sufficiently understand the term caste or had no idea of the caste to which they belonged. Telinga is a term generally applied to the natives of Telingana, but Hindus of the caste in this part of the country generally call themselves Telingas. There is therefore reason to believe that at the time of the Census the lower and ignorant classes of Hindus gave in Telinga as their caste, and the enumerators without ascertaining details got over the difficulty by just inserting what was told them. The other castes under the head "Other Hindus" represent so few members that any analysis of them would hardly be of interest.

Languages.

82. Fifteen languages are recorded as the mother-tongue of the population in the City, the most common being Urdu, Telugu, Mahratti, Arabic, Marwadi and Gujrati. Urdu, the language of the dominant race, as might be expected, is pre-eminently the most generally in use throughout the City. It is the mother-tongue of 83,169 or 67·25 per cent. of the total population. It is the language used by the upper classes and by all educated natives, and is the vernacular in which papers, journals, and general correspondence are written. Persian is the official language of the Government, but it differs slightly from that now spoken in Persia.

27,573 persons have given Telugu as their mother-tongue or 22·29 per cent. of the whole, the number returned as speaking Mahratti is 5,262 or 4·25 per cent., Arabic 3,797 or 3·07 per cent., Marwadi 1,792 or 1·44 per cent., and Gujrati 864 or 0·69 per cent.

Languages and the percentages of men who speak them.

83. For the sake of convenience the following table is attached showing the several languages which are recorded as the mother-tongue

of the population in the City, the total number of persons who speak each language, and the percentage they bear to the total population :—

Languages.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage on Total Population.		
				Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Arabic	2,630	1,167	3,797	2·13	0·94	3·07
Beluchi	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....
Cashmerian	3	...	3	.....	.....	.....
English	23	17	40	0·02	0·01	0·03
Gujrati	369	495	864	0·29	0·40	0·69
Kanarese	312	253	565	0·25	0 20	0·45
Mahratti	2,835	2,427	5,262	2·29	1·96	4·25
Marwadi	1,167	625	1,792	.....	.....	1·44
Persian	108	99	207	0·09	0·08	0·17
Punjabi	29	9	38	0·02	.....	0·03
Pushtu	267	61	328	0·21	0·05	0·26
Tamil	6	3	9	... ..	.....	.....
Telugu	14,340	13,233	27,573	11·59	10·70	22·29
Turkish	11	7	18	.....	.....	0·01
Urdu	38,925	44,244	83,169	31·48	35·77	67·25
Total.....	61.031	62,644	1,23,675	49·34	50·66	100·00

General observations.

84. To avoid any misapprehension it may be explained here that the number of persons born in any one country does not correspond with the number of those speaking the vernacular of the said country. This at first sight might perhaps be looked upon as an inaccuracy, but in reality it is not so. For instance, it is possible that either a Mohammadan or a European family or persons of any other nationality might have had occasion to reside for a time in foreign countries, and the children born during their residence there cannot be expected to adopt the language of their birth-place as their mother-tongue. Though born in a foreign country they would naturally speak their own mother-tongue, and if residing in their own native country at the time of the Census will of course give the name of their foreign land as their birth-place, but would certainly give their mother-tongue as the language they speak and not the language of their birth-place. It therefore cannot be expected that the number of persons born in any one country should correspond with the number speaking the language of that country.

Important languages of the Suburbs.

85. In the Suburbs Telugu is the prevalent language, and is the mother-tongue of 99,980 persons or 43·23 per cent. of the whole. The next highest percentage is of the Urdu-speaking people, who amount to 90,886 or 39·28 per cent. Persons who have given Tamil as their mother-tongue number 14,283 or 6·17 per cent. The number of persons who speak Mahratti amount to 12,459 or 5·39 per cent. Persons whose mother-tongue is English amount to 5,519 or 2·38 per cent., Marwadi 3,982 or 1·72 per cent., and Gujrati 1,212 or 0·52 per cent. Persons speaking other languages are comparatively few, but for facility of reference, the several languages spoken in the Suburbs, the total number of persons speaking each language, and the percentage of each on the total population is shown in the following table:—

Languages.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage on Total Population.		
				Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Arabic	742	262	1,004	0·32	0·11	0·43
Bengali	21	18	39	.....	.....	0·01
Beluchi	17	9	26	.....	.....	0·01
Chinese	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
English	3,911	1,608	5,519	1·69	0·69	2·38
French	9	9	18	.....	.....	.....
German	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Gujrati	708	504	1,212	0·30	0·22	0·52
Irish	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Italian	17	29	46	.....	.....	0·02
Kaikadi	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....
Kanarese	539	468	1,007	0·23	0·20	0·43
Komati	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mahratti	6,540	5,919	12,459	2·82	2·55	5·38
Marwadi	2,533	1,449	3,982	1·09	0·63	1·72
Persian	73	56	129	0·03	0·02	0·05
Portuguese	40	40	80	.....	.....	.....
Punjabi	103	51	154	.....	.....	.....
Pushtu	259	96	355	.....	.....	.....
Scottish	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Tamil	7,219	7,064	14,283	.....	.....	.....
Telugu	50,146	49,834	99,980	.....	.....	.....
Turkish	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Urdu	47,565	43,321	90,886	.....	.....	.....
Uriya	29	35	64	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Unspecified	8	9	17	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,20,498	1,10,789	2,31,287	.....	.....	.....

The European element is chiefly found in Secunderabad, Troop Bazaars, and the Residency Bazaars. Secunderabad contains comparatively very few Urdu-speaking persons, and nearly two-

thirds of the people who have given Telugu and Tamil as their mother-tongue are resident of that place.

The Tamil-speaking persons are chiefly from Madras and its vicinity, the Telugu element comes from the Telingana Districts of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, and for the most part belong to the Dravadian race, the aboriginal stock prior to the Aryan invasion, and from parts of the Madras Presidency where the Telugu language is prevalent. The Urdu-speaking people consists chiefly of children of the soil and immigrants from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and doubtless a few from other provinces. Persons who have given Mahratti and Kanarese as their mother-tongue are chiefly descendants of the Aryan stock, and are from the Mahrattwari and Carnatic Districts of the Hyderabad Dominions and the adjoining districts of the Bombay Presidency where these languages are chiefly spoken.

The other languages spoken in the Suburbs so closely resemble the names of the countries of which they form the vernacular that it is unnecessary to enter into details here as regards whence the immigrants speaking the several languages come.

Population by birth-place.

86. Out of a total population of 1,23,675 in the City, 59,279 or 7·93 per cent. were born within His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Birth-places of people enumerated in the City.

87. The following abstract shows the birth-places of the people enumerated at the recent Census:—

Languages.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on Total Population.		
				Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Inside Asia.						
Inside the Indian Empire.						
Within the province	1,12,011	52,732	59,279	90·56	42·63	47·93
In other provinces	8,463	5,747	2,716	6·84	4·64	2·20
Outside the Indian Empire.						
In other countries	3,130	2,503	627	2·54	2·02	0·52
Outside Asia.						
Africa	69	47	22	0·05	0·04	0·01
America	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe	1	1	.....	0·01	.....	.....
Total	1,23,675	61,031	62,644	100·00	49·33	50·65

As might be expected, the population of the City of Hyderabad is composed chiefly of the children of the soil. The immigrants amount only to 9,185 or 7·42 per cent. of the whole. Of these 2,079 or 1·68 per cent. come from the North-West Provinces, 1,874 or 1·51 per cent. from the Madras Presidency, 1,430 or 1·15 per cent. from the Punjab, and 1,571 or 1·27 per cent. from Rajputana. Aliens coming from other countries are chiefly from Arabia and Afghanistan. These amount to 2,663 and 292 respectively. Of recent years a check has been placed on the influx of Arabs into Hyderabad. No Arab landing at Bombay from his native country is permitted to proceed to Hyderabad excepting under a pass granted by the Bombay Government. This pass is issued after ascertaining the wishes of this Government, and in cases only where the immigrant is connected with Hyderabad by marriage or has been born in the country. Further immigration of Arabs is therefore virtually prohibited.

Arab immigration.

88. Hyderabad has long been reputed to be the rendezvous of a monstrous Arab population, and at one time, especially prior to the administration of Sir Salar Jung, the large force of Arab mercenaries resident in the country attempted to overawe the Government, and tried to show they were masters of the State. Means were subsequently used to diminish their numbers and influence within bounds, so that their presence is no longer a source of danger to the State. Still the number of persons above shown, viz., 2,663 as immigrants from Arabia, would perhaps lead to the impression that the real number of Arabs in the City has been purposely withheld in this report. This however is not the case, as the number above stated refers solely to those born in Arabia. The more numerous body styled Arabs, which is found in Hyderabad, is composed of the descendants of immigrants from Arabia, but who have been born in this country and have become indigenous to the soil. These of course are not included in the figure quoted above.

Rohilla immigration.

89. The Rohillas also, who are chiefly immigrants from Northern India and Afghanistan, are not now so numerous as they were at one time. These mercenaries were employed by Government at one time, in large numbers, by local Jamadars and Native Chiefs,

and in short by any one who could afford to pay them. Not unfrequently they formed bands among themselves and looted and ravaged the country, until their outrages had to be suppressed by the Hyderabad Contingent troops, against which force they had become so formidable as on several occasions to offer battle on equal terms. The reckless habits and swashbuckler manners made the Rohillas sought after as mercenaries, and their swords were always at the command of those who paid them most. After the accession to power of H. E. Sir Salar Jung the number of the Rohillas in the Government service was very considerably reduced, and the plunderers who had long laid waste the districts were for the most part deported, while many of them were after trial transported to the Andamans.

Birth-places of people enumerated in the City.

90. Population of the Suburbs distributed according to birth-place stands thus:—

Languages.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.		
				Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Inside Asia.						
Inside the Indian Empire.						
Within the province	1,92,617	97,052	95,565	83·28	41·96	41 32
In other provinces	34,666	19,904	14,762	14·98	8·60	6·38
Outside the Indian Empire.						
In other countries	902	727	175	·3	·2	·1
Outside Asia.						
Africa	134	123	11			
America	5	2	3			
Australasia	2	1	1			
Europe	2,960	2,688	272	1·27	1·16	·11
At Sea	1	1	...			
Total	2,31,287	1,20,498	1,10,789	65 15	33·94	31·21

In the Suburbs as in the City the main population consists of natives of the soil. The latter, it will be observed, amount to 1,92,617 souls, or 83·27 per cent. of the whole.

The largest number of immigrants comes from the Madras Presidency, viz., 21,517 or 9·30 per cent. This high percentage is chiefly due to the presence of the Madras Troops in Secunderabad, and it is not unreasonable to suppose also that private employment and service under His Highness the Nizam's Government also have tempted a great many Madrasees to settle down at Hyderabad.

The next highest percentage is of the immigrants from the North-Western Provinces. They number 3,303 or 1·38 per cent. on the total population. Many of these, it may be said, have been attracted by employment under His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government, while others have been induced to immigrate to Hyderabad for purposes of trade.

Representatives from the Bombay Presidency number 2,107 or 0·91 per cent., and consist chiefly of the trading classes. Of recent years labourers too are found to immigrate in large numbers in connection with Railway and other works.

Immigrants from Rajputana consist chiefly of Marwadi merchants and traders and their employès. These amount to 3,483 or 1·50 per cent. on the total population.

Persons born in the Central Provinces are not quite as many as from the other provinces. They number 2,104 or 0·91 and are chiefly residents of Secunderabad, where, it is believed, they are principally engaged in trade.

Asiatic countries "outside the Indian Empire" are but poorly represented in the Suburbs, and the figures returned under these divisions are inconsiderable and not of sufficient importance as to enable any useful inference to be drawn from them.

In countries "outside Asia" the largest number is shown to have been born in Europe, viz., 2,969. Of these 2,073 are born in England, 416 in Ireland, 375 in Scotland, 39 in France, and 34 in Italy. Of the remainder 5 are from Germany, 1 from Russia, and 1 from Switzerland, while 7 have specified no particular country, but have simply mentioned Europe. Nearly three-fourths of the Europeans that have been enumerated are found in Secunderabad, and are no doubt connected in one way or another with the European and Native Troops garrisoning that station.

State of education in the City.

91. The statistics obtained in the recent Census show a great want of education amongst the masses of the people. In the City, out of a population of 1,23,675 no less than 1,09,661 or 88·66 per cent. are returned as neither under instruction nor able to read and write. The educated, that is to say, those who can read and write, number only 11,612 or 9·39 per cent.; of these 11,446 are males, while the females only amount to 166. Neither does the prospect appear very promising as regards the rising generation, as only 2,402 persons or 1·94 per cent. are under instruction, of whom the females number only 41.

The following table is intended to show the state of the male and female education among the various nationalities in the City :—

STATE OF MALE AND FEMALE EDUCATION.

RELIGIONS.	Total Males.	Under Instruction.		Able to read and write.		Total Females.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus	24,912	517	2·07	4,481	17·98	20,631
Mohammadans	36,050	1,837	5·09	6,948	19·27	41,975
Jains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christians	25	6	24·00	12	48·00	19
Parsis	2	.....	.....	2	100·00	.....
Sikhs	42	1	2·38	3	7·14	19
Jews	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	61,031	2,361	3·86	11,446	18·75	62,644

Under Instruction.		Able to read and write.		Both Sexes.	Under Instruction.		Able to read and write.	
Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	0·08	63	0·30	45,543	535	1·17	4,544	9·98
21	0·05	99	0·23	78,025	1,858	2·33	7,047	9·03
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	10·52	4	21·05	44	8	18·18	16	36 36
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	100·00
.....	.....	.....	.....	61	1	1·64	3	4 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	0·06	166	3·26	1,23,675	2,402	1·94	11,612	9 39

From the above it will be observed that the males amongst Mohammadans in respect to education are in advance of the Hindu males, for of the 36,050 Mohammadan males in the City 1,837 or 5·09 per cent. are under instruction, and 6,948 or 19·27 per cent. are able to read and write, while of the Hindus only 517 or 2·07 per cent. are learning and 4,481 or 17·98 per cent. are educated.

The other religious divisions, such as Christians, Sikhs, number so few within the City that no inference can be drawn as to their condition.

Both among Hindus and Mohammadans, female education is almost totally neglected. This however is nothing new for India. Of the 20,631 Hindu females only 18 or 0·08 are under instruction, 63 or 0·30 per cent. able to read and write, and of the Mohammadan female population amounting to 41,97,521 or 0·05 per cent. are learning and 99 or 0·23 per cent. educated.

It will thus be seen that there is one educated to 10·65 of the total population, one under instruction to 51·48, and according to sex 1 educated to every 10·80 and 1 under instruction to every 52·38 males, and 1 educated to every 745·03, and 1 learning to every 3016·46 females.

State of education in the Suburbs.

92. As may be expected education is more general in the Suburbs, on account of the European and Eurasian residents there; it would therefore be scarcely fair to compare their returns with those of the City.

In the Suburbs, the uneducated number 19,9,423 or 86·21 per cent. of the total population, the number under instruction is 6,428 or 2·78 per cent., and those able to read and write amount to 25,436 or 11·00 per cent. Classified according to religion the population stands thus:—

STATE OF EDUCATION.

RELIGIONS.	Total Males.	Under Instruction.		Able to read and write.		Total Females.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus	75,044	2,566	3·41	12,798	17·05	69,928
Mohammadans	38,322	2,289	5·97	6,785	17·70	36,040
Jains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Christians	6,706	784	11·69	3,867	57·66	4,520
Parsis	217	42	19·35	122	56·22	160
Sikhs	185	1	0·54	33	28·64	118
Jews	24	.....	.....	6	25·00	22
Total.....	1,20,498	5,682	4·71	23,611	19·59	1,10,789

Under Instruction.		Able to read and write.		Both sexes.	Under Instruction.		Able to read and write.	
Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
127	0·18	410	0·58	1,44,972	2,693	1·85	13,208	9·38
185	0·51	389	1·07	74,362	2,474	3·32	7,174	9·64
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
426	9·42	971	21·48	11,226	1,210	10·77	4,838	43·09
6	3·75	55	34·37	377	48	12·73	177	46·95
.....	.....	.....	.....	303	1	0·33	33	10·89
2	9·09	.....	.....	46	2	4·34	6	13·04
746	0·67	1,825	1·64	2,31,287	6,428	2·78	25,436	11·00

In the Suburbs, too, the Hindus are behind the Mohammadans as regards education, for of the total Hindu population 13,208 or 9·38 per cent. are educated, 2,693 or 1·85 per cent. are under instruction, while of the Mohammadans who number 74,362, 7,174 or 9·64 per cent. are educated, and 2,474 or 3·32 per cent. under instruction. Of the Christians 1,210 or 10·77 per cent. are learning and 4,838 or 43·09 per cent. educated. The Parsis return 177 or 46·95 per cent. educated and 48 or 12·73 per cent. learning, and the Sikhs 33 or 10·89 per cent. learned and 1 or 0·33 per cent. under instruction.

The number of Jews is so unimportant that no deduction can be drawn as to their condition.

Of the female population of the Suburbs, 1,825 or 1·64 per cent. are educated and 746 or 0·67 per cent. under instruction. The percentage of the number of educated among Mohammadans is higher than among Hindus—0·51 and 0·18, but the percentage of the number under instruction is higher among the Hindus than the Mohammadans, as the former return 6·58 and the latter 1·07. The figures under these two heads among Christians and Parsis are very satisfactory, when the number of Native-Christians is taken into account and tend to prove that education is appreciated by these classes. The total number of Christian females in the Suburbs is 4,520, of whom 971 or 21·48 per cent. are educated and 426 or 9·42 per cent. are under instruction. Of the Parsi females who number 160, 6 or 3·75 per cent. are under instruction and 55 or 34·37 per cent. educated.

In the Suburbs there is thus 1 educated person to every 9·09 of the population and 1 to every 35·98 under instruction. According to sex one male in every 9·78 is educated, and 1 in every 40·70 is under instruction, while the proportion among females is one in every 126·73 and 310·03 respectively.

Former modes of education

93. Till recent years education was at a very low ebb in Hyderabad, but great efforts are now being made to remedy this defect. Among the wealthy and well-to-do families private tuition was always the rule, and such of the middle and lower classes as had a desire to learn attended the indigenous schools which were

few in number. All that the scholars acquired by this means consisted of the reading of the Koran and the rudiments of the Persian or Hindustani language, which they considered ample for all requirements.

Such a state of things happily does not now exist. The reforms introduced by H. E. Sir Salar Jung in this respect have opened a wide field for the display and use of talent and ability. The advent of educated and intelligent persons from other provinces in India has also acted as an incentive and has created a great desire for learning among all classes.

The present zeal for education.

94. Under the present liberal and enlightened Government numerous schools and colleges have been established both in the City and Suburbs presided over in many cases by University graduates, where not only Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani are taught, but instruction in English is also imparted up to a high standard. In addition to the Government schools, other institutions for the instruction of European and Eurasian children exist both at Secunderabad and Chadarghat, maintained by subscriptions supplemented by grants-in-aid from Government. Missionaries, too, have not been backward in the diffusion of education, and the schools established through their exertions have also done much good in this respect among the lower classes particularly.

The Medical and Engineering Colleges.

95. A Medical and a Civil Engineering College have also been established at Hyderabad, and during the period they have been in existence these institutions have prepared many students for the Government service. The State in some cases allows each student a small monthly allowance for his support during his course of study, and those who pass successfully out of the Medical College are generally employed in the districts at the more important stations, while the students from the Engineering College are absorbed into the Public Works Department. Both these institutions are under European supervision.

Insanity in the City.

96. In the whole City the number of persons of unsound mind returned is 28 or ·02 per cent. of the population, half of whom are Hindus and half Mohammadans.

CITY.—*Persons of unsound mind :—*

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage to Total Population.
Hindus	14	12	2	·03
Mohammadans	14	10	4	·02
Total.....	28	22	6	·02

Of the total number of Hindu insanes 12 are males and 2 females, and of Mohammadans 10 males and 4 females.

There is one insane person in every 4,417 of the population, one insane in every 2,774 males, and one in every 10,440 females.

Insanity in the Suburbs.

97. In Suburbs the total number of persons of unsound mind recorded is 49 or ·02 per cent. of the population. Of the 22 Hindus returned, 16 are males and 6 females, and of the 25 Mohammadans 22 are males and 3 females, the remaining 2 are Christians,—1 male and 1 female.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus	22	16	6	·01
Mohammadans	25	22	3	·02
Christians	2	1	1	·00
Total.....	49	39	10	·02

There is therefore one insane in every 4,720 of the population, 1 insane in every 4,930 males, and 1 in every 23,128 females.

Contrasted with the total population, the number of insanes recorded both in the City and Suburbs seems to be very small, as it is probable that the term unsound mind was not

sufficiently understood by the Enumerators generally, and it would appear that imbeciles and idiots were not included in the schedules, lunatics only returned under the head of "Persons of unsound mind."

Table of insanes by age.

98. The following statement shows the number of insanes in the City and Suburbs classed according to age and the proportion they bear to the population:—

	Total Both Sexes.			Under 5 years.		Under 10 years.		15		20		30		40		50		60		Over 60.		Percentage on total population.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
City	28	22	6	1	...	1	1	..	..	3	..	4	..	7	2	2	3	2	..	2	..	·02
Suburbs	49	39	10	1	...	2	1	2	1	3	2	5	..	5	3	10	2	7	1	4	...	·02
Total.....	77	61	16	2	...	3	2	2	1	6	2	9	..	12	5	12	5	9	1	6	...	·02

From the above statement it will be seen that both in the City and Suburbs there are more insanes among males than among females, and the largest number is found to be in the City under ages ranging from 30 to 60 years.

No special institution exists either in the City or the Suburbs for the treatment of persons of unsound mind, and as no registers are kept of these unfortunates, the accuracy of the figures recorded by the Census Enumerators cannot be tested.

Insanity may be attributed in Hyderabad, as elsewhere, both to physical and moral causes, and in the absence of any particular enquiry, no special cause can be shown to exist here for the spread of it, apart from those already generally known.

Blindness in the City.

99. The total number of blind persons enumerated in the City amounts to 74 or ·05 per cent. of the total population, 33 of whom are

Hindus and 41 Mohammadans. Of the Hindus 21 are males and 12 females, and of the Mohammadans 23 males and 18 females.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus	33	21	12	·07
Mohammadans	41	23	18	·05
Total.....	74	44	30	·05

There is thus 1 blind in the City to every 1,671 of the total population.

As regards sex 1 male is shown in every 1,387 of that sex to be suffering from this infirmity, and 1 in every 3,032 amongst the females; or ·07 and ·03 per cent. among males and females respectively.

Blindness in the Suburbs.

100. In the Suburbs the number of blind recorded is 212 or 138 more than in the City; of these 81 or ·09 per cent. are Mohammadans, *i.e.*, 56 males and 25 females, while the blind amongst Hindus number 128 or ·08 per cent. of whom 68 are males and 60 females; the remainder returned as blind is composed of Christians, viz., 1 male and 2 females.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus	128	68	60	·08
Mohammadans	81	56	25	·09
Christians	3	1	2	·02
Total.....	212	125	87	·09

In the Suburbs there is one blind person to every 1,091 population, and as to sex there is to be found one blind in every 1,364 males and one in every 1,273 females.

101. The following statement shows the number of blind returned in the City and Suburbs according to age, and the proportion they bear to total population:—

Table of blind persons by age.

	Total Both Sexes.			Under 5 years.		Under 10 years.		15		20		30		40		50		60		Over 60.		Percentage on total population.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
City	74	44	30	1	1	1	...	7	2	3	2	6 1	10	9	8	5	5	4	3	6		·05
Suburbs	212	125	87	2	3	10	4	14	2	3	9	9	7	20	8	19	10	13	8	35	36	·09
Total	286	169	117	3	4	11	4	21	4	6	11	15	8	30	17	27	15	18	12	38	42	09

Taking the blind by age the highest figure returned in the City is between the ages of forty and fifty, and in the Suburbs over 60 years.

The number of blind too as in the case of persons of unsound mind seems to be small compared with the total population, and indeed this appears to be the case as regards the other infirmities also. In connection with infirmities the accuracy of the figures recorded by Enumerators is open to question. It is not at all uncommon to meet with gangs of six or a dozen blind persons being led about the bazaars for the purpose of imploring charity, and makes one think that numbers of this unfortunate class have escaped the notice of the Enumerators, who probably devoted most of their attention to the inhabitants of houses, thus omitting many of the blind paupers who dwell anywhere and everywhere in the bazaars, wherever they can find a shelter from the weather. But so far as the entries in the schedules of cases which had come under the observation of the Enumerators are concerned, no mistake could have possibly occurred, as none of them could have been so wanting in intelligence as to overlook cases of blindness.

The omission to return the correct number of blind would also seem to have occurred in instances where schedules had to be

made over to heads of families for the purpose of being filled up, as in these blind persons are rarely to be found inserted. There is no doubt there has been an unwillingness on the part of the people here generally to furnish information not only in cases of blindness, but as regards all the other infirmities.

Blindness may be assigned to various causes; in some cases it may be attributed to the effects of small-pox, while in others to bad treatment or rather neglect of diseases of the eye. A system of vaccination has long since been introduced by His Highness' Government, and is in force in Hyderabad for years back; doubtless this has diminished the number of cases of blindness where small-pox is said to be the cause.

At the age of forty years most cases of blindness may be attributed to disease, but of those which occur after the next decade not a few may possibly be assigned to the effects of old age and the hard life led by the sufferers.

Deaf-mutes in the City.

102. The following table shows the number of deaf-mutes returned in the City among Mohammadans and Hindus according to sex, the total being forty-seven:—

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus	30	20	10	·06
Mohammadans	17	11	6	·02
Total.....	47	31	16	·03

Deaf-mutes are found in the City to be more numerous among Hindus than in Mohammadans.

In the City the percentage of deaf-mutes amongst Mohammadans is ·02 per cent. and amongst Hindus ·06. There is one deaf-mute to every 2,627 of the population, and amongst males one in every 1,968, and one in every 3,915 females.

Deaf-mutes in the Suburbs.

103. The Suburbs return a much larger number of deaf-mutes than the City, for while there are 47 or ·03 per cent. in the City the

number recorded in the Suburbs is 116 or 0·05 per cent.; of these 72 are Hindus, 38 Mohammadans, 5 Christians, and 1 Parsi.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus	72	45	27	·04
Mohammadans	38	27	11	·05
Christians	5	3	2	·04
Parsis.....	1	1	...	.....
Total.....	116	76	40	·05

It will be seen that in the Suburbs as in the City a large number of deaf-mutes are to be found among the Hindu community. Secunderabad alone returns 22 amongst this class.

There is thus in the Suburbs one deaf-mute to every 1,993 of the population; and as to sex one in every 1,585 males and one in every 2,769 females.

Table of deaf-mutes by age.

104. The following table shows the number of deaf-mutes enumerated in the City and Suburbs according to age and the proportion they bear to total population :—

	Total Both Sexes.			Under 5 years.		Under 10 years.		15		20		30		40		50		60		Over 60.		Percentage on total Population.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
City	47	31	16	...	...	3	1	7	..	..	..	10	..	7	9	3	3	1	..	..	3	·03
Suburbs	116	76	40	...	1	11	5	7	2	7	2	12	7	12	5	9	8	8	5	10	5	·05
Total	163	107	56	...	1	14	6	14	2	7	2	22	7	19	14	12	11	9	5	10	8	04

In the City there are no deaf-mutes among Hindus under the age of 5 years, while 6 are returned among Mohammadans. The highest figure among Hindus is found in age between 20 and 23, and in Mohammadans 11 are shown between the ages of 30 and 40.

In the Suburbs the larger number of deaf-mutes is found to occur after 20 years of age among Hindus, and amongst Mohammadans between fifth and tenth year, and strange to say again between the ages of thirty and forty.

Deaf-mutism is understood to be the result of various causes. The offspring of marriages of consanguinity is often, it is said, found to be afflicted with this infirmity. Moral and physical causes also may, to a great extent, be attributed to the spread of this infirmity.

Lepers in the City.

105. Compared with the number of persons afflicted with the other infirmities which are treated of here the number of lepers in the City is small. Only 20 or ·01 per cent. on total population have been returned, of whom 11 or ·02 per cent. are Hindus, 8 males and 3 females, and 9 Mohammadans or ·01 per cent., 4 of whom are males and 5 females.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus	11	8	3	·009
Mohammadans	9	4	5	·007
Total.....	20	12	8	·061

Lepers in the Suburbs.

106. In the Suburbs the total number of lepers is higher than in the City. The number enumerated in the Suburbs is 53 or ·02 per cent. on the population. Of these 32 or ·02 per cent. are Hindus, 19 males and 13 females, the Mohammadans number 20 or ·01 per cent., 14 males and 6 females, and the remaining one is a Christian.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus	32	19	13	·013
Mohammadans	20	14	6	·007
Christians	1	1	...	.....
Total.....	53	34	19	·022

There is thus in the City 1 leper to every 6,183 of the population, 1 to every 13,741 females. In the Suburbs there is 1 leper to every 4,363 of the population, and 1 to every 12,173 females.

In the enumeration of lepers also, the figures returned cannot, I think, be considered thoroughly trustworthy, for in addition to the reasons assigned in para. 10 it is possible that Enumerators generally included in the schedules such persons only in whom they saw the disease had fully developed itself, omitting others who, though in the first stage of the complaint, show no visible symptoms of it on their persons.

Lepers in the City and Suburbs.

107. The following statement shows the number of lepers returned in the City and Suburbs according to age and percentage on the total population :—

	Total Both Sexes.			Under 5 years.		Under 10 years.		15		20		30		40		50		60		Over 60.		Percentage on total Population.
	Total.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
City	20	12	8	...	..	...	...	..	..	4	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	...	2	·01
Suburbs	53	34	19	...	1	...	1	2	..	1	1	4	1	6	4	11	1	4	5	6	5	·02
Total.....	73	46	27	...	1	...	1	2	...	5	1	7	2	9	5	12	2	5	8	6	7	·02

From the above it will be seen that in the City there are no persons afflicted with leprosy under the age of 15, while in the Suburbs the disease will be found to have shown itself in a person of younger years, as 1 is returned to be suffering from it in age below 5 years.

Leprosy is a loathsome disease, and its propagation and spread are attributed by medical authorities to numerous causes. Some assign it to unwholesome food, impure water, want of cleanliness, &c. Others consider it to be due to the action of certain organisms which find their way into the blood, bad food, &c., only favouring its development to a great extent. Medical researches have possibly discovered other causes also, but there is no doubt that the propagation of the disease is generally caused by the transmission of the hereditary taint by intermarriage of lepers and in some cases by infection.

APPENDICES.

COMPARATIVE

Districts.	Relative Distribution Per Cent. of each Religion					
	Hindus.		Mohammadans.		Jains.	
	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.
Bidar	88·0	7·9	11·5	9·8	·1	10·7
Nander	91·4	7·8	8·3	6·7	·1	12·1
Naldrug	91·4	5·5	8·6	5·0	·3	23·1
Total Western Division.	90·2	21·2	9·4	21·5	·2	45·9
Elgandal	96·1	10·3	3·9	4·0	.....	.....
Indur	92·9	5 8	6·9	4·2	.....	·1
Medak	90·0	2·9	10·0	3·3	.....	.....
Sirpur Tandur	96·6	2·3	3·9	0·9	.....	.....
Total Northern Division.	93·9	21·3	6·2	12·4	.....	·1
Aurangabad	88·8	7·2	10·7	8·5	·2	22·7
Parbhani	91·1	6·2	7·8	4·9	·2	14·7
Birh	92·2	5·8	7·8	4·5	·1	10·1
Total N.-W. Division.	90·7	19·2	8·8	17·9	·2	47·5
Khammam	95·4	7·2	4·5	3·4	.....	....
Nagar Karnul	91·3	6·2	8·3	4·9	.....	.....
Nalgunda	95·1	5·3	4·8	2·5	.....	.....
Total Eastern Division.	93·9	18·7	5 9	10·8	.....	... .
Gulbarga	86·4	4·5	13·4	6·9	·03	1·8
Lingsugur	91·7	3·4	7·6	2·9	·08	3·3
Raichur	91·4	3·3	8·6	2·9	·01	·6
Shorapur	88·6	2·8	11·2	3·6	·02	·7
Total Southern Division	89·5	14·0	10·2	16·3	·003	6·4
Atraf-Balda	88·4	3·4	11·3	4·6	.....	·1
Hyderabad City and Suburbs	53·6	2 2	42·9	16·5	.....	.....
Grand Total...		100·0		100·0	.....	100·0

TABLE OF RELIGIONS.

(a) Total Population (a) of District (b) Professing the Religion.

Sikhs.		Christians.		Parsis.		Jews.	
(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.
·02	4·0	.....	.....	.....	1·0	.....	.....
·1	30 0	.....	.....	... ..	·6	.....	.....
.....	....	·009	·3	... ..	1·0	.....	.....
·04	34·4	·009	·3	.....	2·6	.. .. ..	.....
·02	6·2	.....	·10	.....	... ...,	.....	.....
·05	8·6	.....	... ..	·003	3·0	.....	.....
·02	2·0	.....	·06	.....	.....	.....	.....
·005	·3	.....	·05	.....	.....	.....	.....
·024	17·1	.....	·12	·0007	3·0	.....	.....
·04	9·4	·09	5·0	·01	20·4	.....	.....
·01	2·2	·02	1·1	.....	·5	... .	.....
·02	3·1	·01	·4	·003	3·0	.....	.....
·02	14·7	·04	6·5	·004	23·9	.....	... .
·02	3·8	·003	·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
·02	3·8	·002	·08	.....	.....	.....	.....
·02	.....	·006	·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
·02	7·6	·004	·38	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	·1	·06	2·1	·009	6·6	.....	2·1
·006	·6	·02	·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
·01	1·6	·06	1·5	·002	2·0	.....	.....
.....	·1	·06	1·3	·002	1·7	.....	.....
·004	2·4	·05	5·4	·004	10·3	....	2·1
·1	13·9	·1	4·3	.....	1·0	.....	.....
·1	9·9	3·1	83·0	·1	59·2	·01	97·9
	100·0		100·0		100·0		100·0

COMPARATIVE

PART

Showing the Distribution by Condition of Persons

[The entries under each age-period should be read

RELIGION AND CONDITION.		Distribution of 10,000 Persons							
		0—9		10—		15—		20—	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	Single	9,723	8,617	8,146	2,733	5,413	628	2,668	292
	Married	267	1,345	1,779	6,975	4,415	8,873	7,063	8,923
	Widowed	10	38	75	292	172	499	269	785
Mohammadans	Single	9,726	9,402	9,076	5,838	7,583	1,713	5,012	635
	Married	265	566	885	3,988	2,318	7,874	4,773	8,601
	Widowed	9	32	39	174	99	413	215	764
Jains	Single	9,546	8,167	7,767	2,500	4,306	525	2,268	543
	Married	432	1,752	2,063	7,159	5,405	9,074	7,365	8,760
	Widowed	22	81	170	341	289	401	367	697
Christians	Single	9,906	9,851	9,597	8,901	9,012	4,234	8,230	1,751
	Married	94	136	403	1,084	969	5,594	1,671	7,776
	Widowed	...	13	...	15	19	172	99	473
Parsis	Single	10,000	10,000	9,302	7,916	8,214	2,812	3,429	800
	Married	...	...	698	2,084	1,786	6,875	6,571	9,200
	Widowed	...	...	...	...		313	...	...
Sikhs	Single	9,433	8,633	7,379	5,143	6,429	1,406	4,526	1,111
	Married	567	1,328	2,621	4,571	3,571	7,969	5,263	8,282
	Widowed	...	39	...	286	...	625	211	607

TABLE.

A.

at each Age-period with reference to Marriage.

vertically for each sex and religion).

OF EACH CONDITION BY AGE.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 & upwards.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1,079	188	504	164	309	127	259	103	231	78
8,532	8,572	8,932	7,418	8,764	5,254	8,226	3,250	7,360	1,383
389	1,240	564	2,418	927	4,619	1,515	6,647	2,409	8,539
2,449	428	1,096	312	618	215	453	169	409	232
7,182	8,359	8,362	7,381	8,554	5,298	8,208	3,269	7,458	1,578
369	1,213	542	2,307	828	4,487	1,339	6,562	2,133	8,190
1,467	402	1,344	482	559	43	298	153	149	29
7,878	8,618	7,935	7,819	8,212	6,357	6,556	2,950	4,701	765
655	980	721	1,699	1,229	3,600	3,146	6,897	5,150	9,206
7,186	1,094	4,493	764	1,347	470	764	598	583	644
2,681	8,349	5,204	7,755	7,730	5,256	7,835	3,461	6,583	1,631
133	557	303	1,481	923	4,274	1,401	5,941	2,834	7,725
1,765	909	1,216	556	834	555	322	.....	.....	909
8,235	9,091	8,378	8,889	8,750	7,222	7,742	7,500	8,571	3,637
.....	.....	406	555	416	2,223	1,936	2,500	1,429	5,454
2,902	202	1,541	131	1,036	.....	1,151	.....	1,215	.....
6,735	9,292	7,911	8,235	8,153	5,800	7,122	3,285	6,822	2,500
363	506	548	1,634	811	4,200	1,727	6,715	1,963	7,500

COMPARATIVE

PART

Showing the Distribution by Age

[The entries opposite each item in the first column

RELIGION AND CONDITION.		Distribution of 10,000							
		0—9		10—		15—		20—	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	Single	5,727	8,475	2,283	1,019	963	181	489	102
	Married	137	705	434	1,385	683	1,363	1,127	1,669
	Widowed	55	55	291	158	290	209	471	402
Mohammadans	Single	4,603	7,304	2,217	1,738	1,227	386	857	186
	Married	132	319	226	861	392	1,286	850	1,824
	Widowed	50	44	102	89	175	161	409	385
Jains	Single	5,259	7,955	1,953	987	909	182	641	237
	Married	167	676	366	1,112	804	1,298	1,466	1,497
	Widowed	48	81	169	139	241	150	409	313
Christians	Single	2,762	5,940	1,231	2,175	884	919	1,865	373
	Married	59	101	119	325	218	1,491	865	2,037
	Widowed	...	29	...	15	39	146	473	393
Parsis	Single	3,910	6,000	2,565	2,111	1,474	1,000	769	223
	Married	...	...	146	373	243	1,642	1,122	1,717
	Widowed	...	...	...	...	...	556	...	...
Sikhs	Single	4,305	7,391	1,458	1,806	980	301	1,172	368
	Married	208	640	417	905	439	961	1,098	1,544
	Widowed	...	54	...	163	...	217	444	326

TABLE.

B.

of Persons of each Condition.

should be read horizontally across the page].

PERSONS OF EACH CONDITION BY AGE.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 & upwards.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
233	61	173	81	72	42	35	23	25	16
1,598	1,485	2,655	1,931	1,754	939	949	375	663	148
799	588	1,842	1,723	2,038	2,259	1,916	2,099	2,388	2,507
487	116	363	131	142	64	59	33	45	42
1,491	1,643	2,892	2,253	2,051	1,145	1,123	460	843	209
800	568	1,961	1,674	2,075	2,306	1,921	2,196	2,516	2,577
397	179	579	338	183	24	55	46	24	12
1,499	1,514	2,411	2,154	1,895	1,294	851	340	541	115
699	452	1,229	1,228	1,590	1,924	2,290	2,086	3,325	3,627
1,813	213	1,189	190	177	82	43	52	26	56
1,547	1,996	3,149	2,376	2,322	1,128	1,048	371	673	175
718	422	1,713	1,441	2,590	2,911	1,753	2,023	2,709	2,620
385	222	577	222	256	222	64	...	.....	111
1,366	1,492	3,024	2,388	2,050	970	1,171	1,119	878	299
.....	...	2,142	1,112	1,429	2,232	4,286	2,777	2,143	3,333
764	67	614	67	313	.....	...	...	176	.....
1,427	1,732	2,537	2,373	1,987	1,092	433	433	801	320
778	272	1,778	1,359	2,000	2,283	2,667	2,554	2,333	2,772

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CASTE.

Showing the relative Strength and Distribution of the main Sub-divisions of each Race in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	Territorial Distribution of 1,000 Persons.			
		Marattwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic	City Hyderabad.
A. HINDUS (86,47,863) ...	.....	402	436	141	21
Class I. Brahmins (2·9 p. c.) ...	.....	454	349	142	55
Class II. Rajputs (6·0 p. c.) ...	.....	422	245	154	179
Class III. Writers (0·16 p. c.) ...					
Kayasth ...	23·07	118	111	43	728
Khatri ...	76·01	332	306	258	104
Parbhu ...	0·9	559	.....	236	205
Class IV. Traders (5·9 p. c.) ...					
Bhatia ...	0·1	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Lingayet ...	18·3	346	222	428	4
Marwari ...	7·9	835	34	20	111
Wani ...	73·7	613	52	332	3

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	Territorial Distribution of 1,000 Persons.			
		Maratwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
Class V. Artisans (11·3 p. c.).					
Beldar	0·6	519	139	342	...
Burud	1·4	203	674	107	16
Chambhar	45·6	91	888	8	13
Chittari	0·08	69	713	67	151
Durji or Meri	3·1	295	570	96	39
Dhor	1·5	883	19	96	2
Gaondi	3·0	348	467	79	6
Ghisadi	0·1	835	9	151	5
Jeengur	0·5	479	222	293	6
Kasar	2·1	553	361	80	6
Kasi or Stonecutter	0·1	8	992	...	...
Khatì or Lohar	5·7	305	566	122	7
Kumbhar	9·3	335	539	118	8
Mochi	0·2	32	437	289	242
Odeor Maimar	0·1	411	344	44	201
Ootari	0·09	898	53	46	3
Pathrot	0·05	870	17	113	...
Patvaikari	0·07	292	431	270	9
Sonar	9·1	366	498	110	26
Sutar	10·1	401	428	154	17
Tambatkar	0·09	673	165	151	11
Tarkasi	0·005	1,000	.....	...	...
Teli	6·9	603	226	165	6

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	Territorial Distribution of 1,000 Persons.			
		Maratwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
Class VI. Agriculturists (31·3 p. c.)					
Aher ...	0·1	701	129	66	104
Bari ...	0·02	966	15	13	6
Bhandari ...	0 01	775	225	.....	.....
Brahmanjai ..	0·03	991	.....	9	.....
Elma ..	2 3	370	575	54	1
Gondelhi ...	0·1	877	9	111	3
Kachi ...	0·02	8	11	3	978
Kalal ...	8·6	48	891	53	8
Kapulu ...	2·4	.....	992	.....	8
Kanadi ...	1·5	632	71	289	8
Koli ...	7·8	396	196	400	8
Kunbi ...	61·3	662	243	91	4
Lodhi ...	0·1	99	166	9	723
Mali	3·1	914	50	34	2
Naidu ...	0·1	12	.....	681	307
Reddy ...	0·2	67	334	582	17
Telinga ...	12·1	8	854	67	71

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on total Population of each Class.	Territorial Distribution of 1,000 Persons.			
		Maratwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
Class VII. Shepherds (8·6 p. c.)					
Dhangar ...	58·1	432	239	314	15
Gaoli ...	25·6	27	922	40	11
Gurao ...	3·2	532	283	184	1
Wanjari ...	13·1	900	996	4	...
Class VIII. Fishers (1 7 p. c.)					
Bhoi ...	...	144	778	44	34
Class XI. Personal Servants (4·1 p. c.)					
Hujjam or Mahali	27·3	395	452	126	27
Mutrasi ...	28·4	6	973	2	19
Pareet ...	44·3	181	689	121	9
Class X. Minor Professions (0·12 p. c.)					
Baharupi ...	1·8	141	778	...	31
Bhat ...	63·2	132	767	85	16
Bhand ...	0·1	1,000	...	...	...
Budbudki ...	8·5	421	219	360	...
Domari ...	15·7	290	459	251	...
Garpugari ...	0·07	1,000	...	...	...
Kanchain ...	10·8	16	354	545	85

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	Territorial Distribution of 1,000 Persons.			
		Maratwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
Class XI. Devotees, &c. (0·3 p. c.)					
Bairagi ...	18·6	880	69	18	13
Gossain ...	78·7	852	81	31	36
Josi ...	2·6	710	60	190	40
Sadhu ...	0·02	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Class XII. Depressed Castes (13·0 p. c.)					
Mahar ...	71·8	448	417	98	39
Mang ...	28·1	555	168	264	13
Mehtar ...	0·04	448	151	200	201
Class XIII. Labourers and Miscellaneous (2·4 p. c.)					
Bered ...	62·5	15	6	979	.....
Hamali ...	0·05	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Pardesi ...	9·2	946	23	9	22
Purbhya ...	0·7	362	441	30	167
Rathor ...	0·2	278	25	162	535
Wadari ...	27·8	150	563	277	10

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	Territorial Distribution of 1,000 Persons.			
		Marathwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
B.—Aboriginal Castes (2,45,318).					
Andh ...	3·2	994	6	.....	.....
Banjara ...	2·5	539	248	165	48
Balsontosh ...	0·1	.....	970	30	.....
Bhil ...	3·5	975	25	.....	.....
Bynadu ..	0·5	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Chenchula ...	0·9	.....	998	2	.....
Dasri ...	2·1	41	788	153	18
Erikalawad ...	4·0	.....	965	26	9
Gond ...	16·1	27	971	1	1
Gosanghi ...	0·02	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Kaikadi ...	2·9	551	130	301	18
Katipapulu ...	0·05	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Kolam ...	0·5	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Kolati ...	0·7	492	28	332	148
Korku ...	0·05	.....	246	8	746
Koya ...	18·5	25	975	.....	.....
Kunchevala ...	0·1	205	.....	795	.....
Lambani ...	34·7	237	649	114	.....
Mandulavaru.	0·03	.....	821	179	.....
Mushtavad ...	5·9	.....	822	178	.....
Pardhi ...	0·8	520	105	369	6
Pardhan ...	1·0	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Pichikuntla ...	1·3	.....	966	84	.....
Pusala ...	0·2	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Ramosi ...	0·02	102	.....	510	388
Yanadulu ...	0·07	.....	1,000	.....	.....

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	Territorial Distribution of 1,000 Persons.			
		Maratawari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
C.—Mohammadans (9,25,929).					
Shaikh ...	52·3	357	295	158	190
Syed ...	9·7	270	252	160	318
Mogul ...	1·6	287	174	130	409
Pathan ...	6·6	474	211	77	137

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH PLACES.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

[*Read vertically this Table shows the distribution of* 10,000 *diagonally from the upper left corner, it shows the relative*

BIRTH-PLACE.	Bidar.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Sarpur Tandur.	Aurangabad.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bidar	9,531	61	127	3	34	11	6	2
Nander	76	9,485	16	...	77	2	9	9
Naldrug	54	10	9,046	...	1	...	3	6
Elgandal	...	1	3	9,781	41	82	48	...
Indur	36	142	5	49	9,701	73	237	1
Medak	8	1	9	27	44	9,686	4	1
Sarpur Tandur	1	...	...	...	...	...	9,048	...
Aurangabad	23	9	24	1	4	4	7	9,181
Parbhani	10	169	3	...	6	1	18	106
Birh	41	35	197	...	25	...	3	175
Khammam	...	...	...	81	4	24	3	...
Nagar Karnul	1	1	1	3	3	20	1	...
Nalgunda	...	1	...	21	15	14	...	...
Gulbarga	104	5	51	...	4	...	4	3
Lingsugur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raichar	5	...	1	...	3	...	11	3
Shorapur	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrafa Balda	...	...	9	5	4	47	...	...
Hyderabad	7	7	7	20	7	21	10	49
Berar	3	4	...	...	1	...	10	77
Bengal Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Bombay Presidency	70	25	478	2	7	6	151	305
British Burmah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	9
Central Provinces	1	1	...	...	1	...	422	14
Madras Presidency	...	1	1	7	1	4	1	5
N. W. P. Oudh	4	5	1	..	2	1	...	16
The Punjab	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rajpootana	9	15	22	...	1	...	...	20
Afghanistan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arabia	1	8	...	...	2	3	2	3
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tartary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rest of Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not returned	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
			...					

OF BIRTH-PLACES.

population of each district according to Birth-place. Read strength of the Indigenous population of each district.]

Parbhani.	Birh.	Khammam.	Nagar Kurnul.	Nalgunda.	Gulbarga.	Lingsugur.	Raichur.	Shorapur.	Atraf-Balda.	Hyderabad.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
40	59	...	3	...	169	1	1	14	8	57
255	15	...	4	...	11	.....	1	25	7	19
12	20	...	.....	...	30	.....	.....	17	1	8
...	...	22	4	11	1	.....	1	5	40	28
17	3	2	.....	1	4	.....	1	16	7	53
...	...	7	1	3	1	.....	3	3	63	60
...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	106	...	1	...	15	9	2	5	49	84
9,186	46	...	.....	...	11	3	1	2	13	9
87	9,372	...	1	...	8	.....	1	2	19	21
...	...	9,740	4	90	1	.....	5	27	10	13
...	5	4	9,612	12	22	2	11	34	47	55
1	...	66	70	9,780	.....	.....	5	.....	62	24
5	2	...	11	1	9,538	16	20	152	4	43
3	...	...	1	...	.....	8,963	206	86	1	2
11	...	1	16	...	29	231	9,127	125	2	13
...	...	...	15	...	24	44	76	9,177	.....	12
68	...	1	168	43	1	.....	.....	.....	9,254	36
41	16	6	9	11	21	91	56	11	320	7,698
...	9	...	.....	...	3	4	.....	1	14	2
47	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
..	241	...	2	...	73	463	143	231	8	66
3	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2	3	...	.....	...	4	.....	1	.....	3	64
11	1	148	15	47	10	206	280	5	.....	659
1	6	1	1	...	3	22	.....	1	29	151
27	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	58
...	22	...	.....	...	3	3	57	.....	2	142
1	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17
...	1	2	7	...	7	2	1	6	.....	86
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	1	.....	7	3
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
..	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
...	...	...	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
...	...	...	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
39	...	...	52	...	7	.....	.....	55	.....	404

Statement showing the Number of Cultivators, their Sons, Maktas in H. H. the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Cultivators and their					
	Khalsa.			Jagirs and Maktas.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bidar	1,26,006	5,121	1,31,127	27,067	130	27,197
Nander	1,19,336	1,979	1,21,315	27,531	180	27,711
Naldrug	89,707	2,874	92,581	8,965	1,092	10,057
Elgandal	72,161	19,917	92,078	24,767	6,908	31,675
Indur	63,260	2,167	64,427	28,855	59	28,914
Medak	26,072	12,403	38,478	7,615	3,587	11,202
Sarpur Tandur	33,502	295	33,797	5,509	3	5,512
Aurangabad	99,377	20,154	1,19,531	35,856	7,339	43,195
Parbhani	99,519	1,643	1,01,162	19,438	497	19,935
Birh	78,757	4,519	83,276	24,053	1,813	25,866
Khammam	76,067	24,592	1,00,659	8,521	2,602	11,123
Nagar Karnul	40,201	22,573	62,774	19,993	11,378	31,371
Nalgunda	47,343	29,872	77,215	11,886	6,428	18,314
Gulbarga	47,013	1,520	48,533	23,945	878	24,823
Lingsugur	25,072	13,198	38,270	46,686	17,744	64,430
Raichur	37,166	13,236	50,402	14,043	5,711	19,754
Shorapur	37,465	461	37,926	17,662	59	17,721
Atraf-Balda	21,223	8,504	29,787	14,528	7,211	21,739
Hyderabad { City	17	21	38	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad { Suburbs	748	506	1,254	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	11,39,012	1,85,618	13,24,630	3,66,920	73,619	4,40,539

Servants, and Agricultural Labourers in Khalsa, Jagirs and Nizam's Dominions.

Sexes.			Cultivators' servants in Khalsa, Jagirs and Maktas.			Agricultural labourers in Khalsa Jagirs and Maktas.		
Total.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,53,073	5,251	1,58,324	877	.....	877	167	22	189
1,46,867	2,159	1,49,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98,672	3,966	1,02,638	231	.....	231	167	.....	167
96,928	26 825	1,23,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91,115	2,226	93.341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33.687	15 993	49,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39,011	298	39.309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,35,233	27,493	1,62,726	.....	.....	.....	94	1,101	1,195
1,18,957	2,140	1,21,097	55	.....	55	.....	5	5
1,02,810	6,332	1,09,142	.....	.....	.....	329	.....	329
84,588	27,194	1,11,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60,194	33,951	94,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59,229	36,300	95,529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70,958	2,398	73,356	382	.....	382	.....	32	32
71,758	30,942	1,02,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51,209	18,947	70,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55,127	520	55,647	37	.....	37	20	.....	20
35,751	15,775	51,526	.....	.....	.....	45	185	230
17	21	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
748	506	1,254	45	.....	45	132	77	209
15,05,932	2,59 237	17.65,169	1,627	.....	1,627	954	1.422	2,376

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE

PART A,

The accompanying two tables show the State of Instruction in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's

District and Division.	Average distribution according									
	Total.				Hindus.			Mohammadans.		
	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	No. of males to one able to read and write.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bidar	1·2	3·8	95·0	20·2	1·1	3·6	95·3	1·5	4·4	94·1
Nander	0·7	3·3	96·0	25·5	0·6	3·2	96·2	0·7	2·8	96·5
Naldrug	1·3	4·0	94·7	18·7	1·2	4·1	94·7	1·3	3·1	95·6
Total Western Division.	1·1	3·7	95·2	21·5	0·9	3·7	95·4	1·2	3·4	95·4
Elgandal	1·3	4·1	94·6	18·5	1·3	4·0	94·7	1·8	5·3	92·9
Indur	1·0	3·8	95·2	20·8	1·0	3·8	95·2	1·0	3·5	95·5
Medak	2·3	6·1	91·6	11·8	2·1	6·2	91·7	4·0	5·4	90·6
Sarpur Tandur	0·4	2·1	97·5	39·1	0·3	2·1	97·6	0·9	3·9	95·2
Total Northern Division.	1·2	4·1	94·7	22·5	1·2	4·0	94·8	1·9	4·6	93·5
Aurangabad	1·1	4·7	94·2	17·1	1·0	4·5	94·5	1·7	5·2	93·1
Parbhani	0·8	3·1	96·1	25·6	0·7	3·0	96·3	2·1	4·6	93·3
Birh	0·9	3·9	95·2	20·6	0·9	3·8	95·3	1·4	5·0	93·6
Total N.-W. Division.	0·9	3·9	95·2	21·1	0·9	3·7	95·4	1·8	4·9	93·3
Khammam	1·1	4·5	94·4	17·6	1·1	4·5	94·4	1·5	4·6	93·9
Nagar Karnul	1·4	6·1	92·5	13·3	1·4	6·2	92·4	1·5	4·8	93·7
Nalgunda	0·9	4·7	94·4	17·7	0·9	4·6	94·5	2·0	5·7	92·3
Total Eastern Division	1·1	5·1	93·8	16·2	1·2	5·1	93·7	1·6	5·1	93·3
Gulbarga	1·7	6·1	92·2	12·7	1·5	5·8	92·7	2·8	7·6	89·6
Lingsugur	1·5	6·0	92·5	13·2	1·3	6·0	92·7	3·8	7·1	89·1
Raichur	1·8	4·0	94·2	17·4	1·6	4·0	94·4	3·2	4·6	92·2
Shorapur	1·5	3·7	94·8	18·4	1·4	3·9	94·7	1·6	3·0	95·4
Total Southern Division.	1·6	4·9	93·5	15·4	1·5	4·9	93·6	2·8	5·6	91·6
Atraf-Palda	1·6	6·7	91·7	11·9	1·5	6·6	91·9	2·4	7·0	90·6
Hyderabad	4·4	19·3	76·3	4·2	3·1	17·3	79·6	5·5	18·5	76·0
Total H. H. the Nizam's Dominions	1·8	6·8	91·4	16·1	1·4	6·5	92·1	2·5	7·0	90·5

STATE OF INSTRUCTION.

MALES.

male and female population of the various castes of H. H. the Dominions.

to instruction of 100 males.

Jains.			Christians.			Parsees.			Sikhs.		
Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
4·3	18·4	77·3	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	2·8	97·2
1·1	4·0	94·9	*	*	*	*	*	*	1·3	18·0	80 7
2·0	7·0	91·0	0·0	27·6	72·4	*	*	*	*	*	*
2·4	9·8	87·8	0·0	27·6	72·4	*	*	*	0·7	10·4	88·9
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0 0	56·7	43·3
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4·8	42·4	52·8
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0 0	0·0	100·0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1·7	33·0	65·3
4·1	23·4	72·5	12·1	40·4	47·5	15·4	43·6	41·0	1·0	18 7	80·3
2·7	11·2	86·1	6·0	32·1	61·9	*	*	*	13·4	19·2	67·4
7·1	19·4	73·5	0·0	23·3	76·7	*	*	*	14·1	17·6	68·3
4 6	18·1	77·3	6·1	31·9	62·0	15·4	43·6	41·0	9·5	18·5	72·0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	0·0	100·0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	0·0	100·0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	0·0	100·0
3·6	14·3	82·1	3·4	54·2	42·4	7·0	65·5	27·5	*	*	*
1·4	4·9	93·7	16·2	54·0	29·8	*	*	*	*	*	*
8·3	20·8	70·9	14·8	52·6	32·6	*	*	*	14·7	23·5	61·8
0 0	8·7	91·3	0·0	1·0	99 0	*	*	*	*	*	*
3·3	12·2	84·5	8·6	40·5	50·9	7·0	65·5	27·5	14·7	23·8	61·8
*	*	*	16·0	48·0	36·0	*	*	*	3·8	8·3	87·9
*	*	*	11·7	57·7	30·6	14·6	56·7	28·7	0·9	15·9	83·2
3·4	13·4	83·2	8·8	41·1	50·1	12·3	55·3	32 4	4·6	15·6	79·8

* Either not found in the district or found less than 25 in it.

PART B,

District and Division.	Average Distribution according									
	Total.				Hindus.			Mohammadans.		
	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	No. of males to one able to read and write.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bidar	0·00	0·00	100·00	278·24	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·00	0·00	100·00
Nander	0·00	0·00	100·00	307·97	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·00	0·00	100·00
Naldrug	0·00	0·00	100·00	375·45	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·00	0·00	100·00
Total Western Division	0·00	0·00	100·00	320·55	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·00	0·00	100·00
Elgandal	0·01	0·05	99·94	17·22	0·01	0·04	99·95	0·04	0·01	99·95
Indur	0·00	0·00	100·00	11·73	0·00	0·01	99·99	0·00	0·00	100·00
Medak	0·01	0·06	99·93	13·21	0·01	0·06	99·93	0·01	0·13	99·86
Sarpur Tandur	0·00	0·91	99·99	58·89	0·00	0·01	99·99	0·00	0·09	99·91
Total Northern Division	0·01	0·03	99·96	25·26	0·01	0·03	99·96	0·01	0·06	99·93
Aurangabad	0·02	0·04	99·34	11·21	0·00	0·01	99·99	0·09	0·08	99·83
Parbhani	0·00	0·01	99·99	38·39	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·09	0·09	99·82
Birh	0·00	0·01	99·99	62·19	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·07	0·06	99·87
Total N.-W. Division.	0·01	0·02	99·97	37·26	0·00	0·01	99·99	0·08	0·07	99·85
Khammam	0·00	0·03	99·97	26·06	0·00	0·03	99·97	0·00	0·05	99·95
Nagar Karnul	0·01	0·08	99·91	10·00	0·01	0·09	99·90	0·03	0·05	99·92
Nalgunda	0·01	0·04	99·95	17·68	0·01	0·04	99·95	0·04	0·13	9 ·83
Total Eastern Division	0·01	0·05	99·94	17·91	0·01	0·05	99·94	0·03	0·07	99·90
Gulbarga	0·06	0·10	99·84	6·26	0·01	0·03	99·96	0·31	0·37	99·32
Lingsugur	0·00	0·00	100·00	102·47	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·03	0·01	99·96
Raichur	0·02	0·05	99·93	12·82	0·01	0·03	99·96	0·03	0·03	99·94
Shorapur	0·00	0·00	100·00	129·28	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·00	0·00	100·00
Total Southern Division	0·02	0·04	99·94	62·70	0·01	0·03	99·96	0·12	0·13	99·75
Atraf-Balda	0·04	0·12	99·84	5·89	0·01	0·07	99·92	0·11	0·16	99·73
Hyderabad	0·50	1·10	98·40	62	0·16	0·52	99·32	0·29	0·62	99·09
Total H. H. the Nizam's Dominions	0·09	0·19	99·72	67·16	0·03	0·11	99·86	0·10	0·16	99·74

FEMALES.

to instruction of 190 males.

Jains.			Christians.			Parsees.			Sikhs.		
Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0·00	0·00	100·00	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100 00	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	10·62	15·94	73·44	7·69	36·54	55·77	0·00	0.00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	6·66	20 00	73·34	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100 00	0·00	7·41	92·59	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	5·76	14·45	79·79	7·69	36·54	55·77	0·00	0 00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	00·0	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	5·78	40·50	53·72	*	*	*	*	*	*
0·00	0·00	100·00	3·85	15·38	80·77	*	*	*	*	*	*
0·00	0·00	100·00	13·46	30·77	55·77	*	*	*	*	*	*
0·00	0 00	100·00	0·00	2·13	97·17	*	*	*	*	*	*
0·00	0·00	100·00	5·78	22·19	72·03	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	13 31	30·58	56·11	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100 00
*	*	*	9 43	21·48	69·09	3·75	34·37	61·88	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	2·00	100·00	8 57	22·17	69·26	5·72	35·54	58·83	0·00	0 00	100·00

* Either not found in the district or found less than 25 in it.

DS
485
H9A7

'Alī, Cirāgh
Hyderabad (Deccan) under
Sir Salar Jung

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY